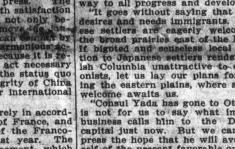


trade there. These objects are entirely in accord-ance with the policies of France, and they follow the lines of the Francoing interests in Asia as to their atti-tude on the subject on the new agree-ment. These included the govern-ments who heartily gave their assur-ance to the "open door" policy, so warmly advocated and consistently urged by John Hay, while secretary of state. That all will heartily assent to the principles involved is not for a moment doubted, and so far as ascer-to inded today, two of them already have moment doubted, and so far as ascer-tained today, two of them already have indicated their sincere sympathy with the proposition for an agreement and have voiced the sentiment that it will contribute in a marked degree to a continuation of peace in the far east. The principles forming the basis of ement were sent to the Amercan ambassadors and ministers ac-



pose of arriving at a mutual under-standing before adopting any meas-ures in the event of the status quo being threatened, is considered of im-mense importance here. It is likely to make the United States and Japan the arbiters of the future destinies of China. France, however, does not ob-ject; indeed, it is intimated in respon-sible quarters that she was confiden-

**GREAT MICA DEPOSIT** 

Immense Quantities of Mineral Found in Mountains at Big Bend of Columbia Vancouver, Nov. 28 .- One of the big-

in the chamber of deputies this after-noon that he intended to present an interpellation on the matter.

The sensational afternoon papers are filled with the wildest rumors and the most minute recitals concerning the death of M. Faure. It has been pre-idicted that Mme. Steinheil will be declared crazy and locked up in an asylum, and in this manner all further proceedings will be stilled. As a mat-ter of fact, the experts agree that she is today a complete nervous wreck, even if she were responsible of the time of the crime. The newspapers pretend to know the name of the assassin of Steinheil and Madame Japy, as well as that of his accomplice. The sensational afternoon papers an

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

wounded, were hurried to a hospital. So great was the force of the ex-plosion that shattered portions of the woodwork about the mouth of the shaft were blown into Ten Mile creek, two thousand feet from the shaft. Be-sides the three men in the cage, por-tions of at least two other bodies were blown from the shaft, and were found in the field nearby. The ven-tilating fans were put out of commis-tilating fans were put out of commis-tilating fans were put out of commis-tilating the explosion, and for several hours, until repairs could be made, no all could be force into the mine. Immediately following the a dense volume of smoke iss

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> help in carrying out the work raging at the bottom of

elcome awaits us. "Consul Yada has gone to Ottawa. It is not for us to say what important business calls him to the Dominion capital just now. But we cannot re-press the hope that he will avail himself of the present favorable opportun-ity to discuss this matter with our consul-general and with the Dominion

government.

price .... \$1.75 Girls' Own Ane, each .. \$1.75

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Purchases

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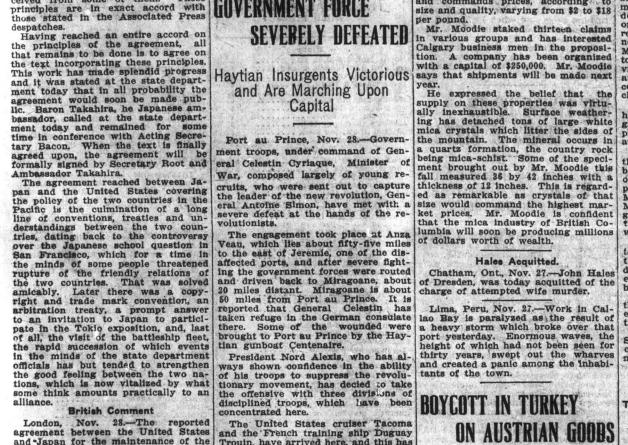
Cards, in boxes, , 25c, 35c and 50c

tions

95c

\$2.75

\$1.35



London, Nov. 28.—The reported agreement between the United States and -Japan for the maintenance of the the United States and the French training ship Duguay Trouin, have arrived here, and this has agreement between the United States and Japan for the maintenance of the status que in the Pacific and the guar-antee of the integrity of China is given a prominent place in the after-noon papers of London, and is clearly considered to be of great importance. It was received too late for general editorial comment, but the Pall Mail Gazette says it will be heartily wel-comed as a contribution to the se-curity of the world's peace. It is not an entangling alliance," but an agree-ment "that is all to the good from every viewpoint," as well as a most this paper says, in the friendly ad-justment of other questions between the United States and Japan. German Opinion Berlin, Nov, 28.—The Cologne Ga-zette prints as inspired Berlin dis-





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Vancouver, Nov. 28.—One of the big measures as the factor with a standard stage, as well as that of his measures as the count of the communic, the instruct that is freemon the instruct that the work as the plant, the stand quality, varying from \$2 to \$15 million of what he had told the ways and has interested the weysaperment, but he instruct that he made one of the stand distinctly ad its ways on the base weathered more than the properties. We associated the standard base weathered more than the standard base weathered more than the standard base weathered more than the properties. We associated the standard base weathered more than the properties weathered the standard base weathered more than the properties weather the sides of the standard base weathered more than the properties. The full next standard base weathered more than the properties weather the sides of the standard base weathered the terms and the side with the standard base weathered the terms and the side with the standard base weathered the terms and the side with the work as the prior. The standard base weathered the terms and the standard base with a standard base to prior the standard base weathered to the standard base with a standard base to prior the standard base with a standard base

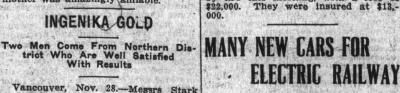
Detroit, Mich. Nov. 28.-Six men

were suffocated to death this noon in the village of Oakwood, outside the western outskirts of Detroit. They were at work five hundred feet down

London, Nov. 28.—The Iron and Steel Trades Journal states that Eng-lish and American tinplate manufac-turers at London today formed a com-bine which practically will control the industry throughout the world.

Rulp Mills Burned

which she had never done before. Doctors who took the stand testified to the absence of any evidence that the victims had struggled or suffered during the strangulation, and suggest-ed that a drug had been administered beforehand. M. Coullaud also testified that since the murders Mme. Steinheil had order-ed him to destroy various bottles in the family medicine chest. "Contrary to custom," he said, "Mme Steinheil's attitude on the night of the crime towards her husband and mother was amazingly amiable." 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 \$22,000. They were insured at \$13,-



ON AUSTRIAN GOODS, Warning Circular Issued By Porte Has Little Moder-ating Effect Constantinople, Nov. 27.—The Porte has issued a circular warning to cus-toms officers that the merchants are not free to refuse Austrian goods. Gov-eriment officials must not create different cultes or allow customs portars to re-fuse to handle these goods. The circular, however, has practi-cally no effect in abating the boycotta and Austria's loss is already estimated to have amounted to several million pounds sterling.

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

Ten Claims Sold By Vancouver Man to Messrs. Bourdeau and Graham of Seattle

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

CHARGE WITHDRAWN



Opponents of Government Endeavor to Turn it to Political Account

Japy, in this city last May, was taken this morning out of the hands of M. Leydett, the examining magistrate, who has heretofore been in charge, and turned over to Magistrate Andre. Expert physicians have declared that Madame Steinheil undoubtedly is suf-fering from a kind of hysteria peculiar to a certain class of neurasthenics which manifests itself in the invention of the wildest accusations.

of the wildest accusations. There is in full blast today a cam-There is in full blast today a cam-paign by the nationalist and anti-Semitic press in an effort to prove that the authorities have had an interest in smothering the truth concerning these

Count Darion, whose name has been ntioned in connection with that of nut Steinheil and at whose house in Faris Mme. Steinheil stayed for a few weeks after the murder of her hus-band, declared that she was an honest and honorable woman. The count said, however, that he was convinced Mme. Steinheil was no longer fully possessed of her mental faculties. He characterized the story that she was present at the death of President Felix Faure as a base calumny. On the contrary, he declared, there was ample evidence to prove that she was at this time ill in

er own home. Geo. Berry and Denys Cochin, Con-Geo. Berry and Denys Cochin, Con-servative members of the Chamber of Deputies, have announced their inten-tion of interpellating the government on the attitude of the magistracy in the Steinhell case. This action is de-signed to raise the political side of the affair, with which the newspapers are becoming more and more occupied. Various may theories on the

Various new theories on the crime have been advanced since the arrest of Mme. Steinheil, and tonight there are many reports in circulation of im-pending important arrests. Up to late tonight, however, nobody has been taken into custody. Magistrate Andre has begun a new and completely inde-pendent investigation of the whole case starting with a langth completely inde-pendent investigation of the whole case, starting with a lengthy examina-tion of Remy Coulliand, who was ar-rested last Saturday charged with the murders, but was later released, and all the events connected with the discov-ery of the crime, particularly the posi-tion of the body of Mme. Japy when it

tion of the body of Mme. Japy was found and the manner was bound to the bed. n which i

## ACCUSED OF THEFT

# Miss Mildred E. Johnston Appears Court to Answer Charge Ad-vanced by Mrs. Fuller.

Vancouver, Nov. 27 .- Miss Mildred E. Johnston, formerly of Victoria, agent for the Viavi Medicine company, E. Johnston, formerly of Victoria, agent for the Vlavi Medicine company, appeared in the police court this morn-ing to answer a charge of theft pre-ferred against her by Mrs. Fuller, former agent of the company here, and who formerly resided in Victoria. Miss Johnston was accused of steal-ito Mrs. Fuller. Defendant was in a hysterical condition in court. She was represented by Joseph Martin. Counsel for Mrs. Fuller asked for an adjournment of a week, as he needed witnesses from San Francisco and Victoria. After a long argument the case was finally adjourned until to-morrow.

Italian Stabbed Montreal, Nov. 27.—Biendalluth Ar-gendizio, an Italian, was stabbed in an alleyway off St. George street as he left home for work early this morning. He was wounded in five places, and was taken to the hospital, where he is expected to recover. The police ar-rested four Italians on suspicion of be-ing Argandizio's assailants, but the

RIS MUCH EXCITED OVER STEINHEIL CASE must not be forgotten, however, that the two Empresses will be transferred to the Pacific coast, and the C.P.R. will have only two vessels of the first class against the six the Allans possess. The **IMPROVEMENTS FOR** 

against the six the Allans possess. The position, then, seems to be that Sir Thomas will have two faster ships, more cosity and more expensive-to-run liners than he possesses today, and will be unable to secure compensating revenue. Of course, there will be a certain amount of glory, but that pleasing attribute does not pay coal bills. The conditions do not yet seem to be perfectly rine for faster steamers

bills. The conditions do not yet seem to be perfectly ripe for faster steamers on the St. Lawrence, and they are not to be before the condition of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the carrying Paris, Nov. 27.—The case of Madame Steinheil, who was arrested in this city yesterday after a day of sensa-tional developments in the murder of her husband and her stepmother, Mme. Japy, in this city last May, was taken Unit of the contemplated improvements to the perfectly ripe for faster, steamers to be perfectly ripe for faster, steamers to be before the confidetion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the carrying out of the contemplated improvements to the river front in the harbor of Quebec.

CONSUME EMPRESS SMOKE

Forced Draft System Will Dispose of the Nuisance

A complete under-feed or forced draught stoker system is being placed in position in connection with the heating apparatus of the Empress

hotel, with the view of securing a per-fect consumption of all the coal which is used in the furnace and consequently of entirely eliminating the smoke nuisance. This will be good news to all who have made strong objection to all who have made strong objection to this occasional annoyance. Such sys-tems are utilized elsewhere, and with the most perfect success. The great Temple building in Toronto, where this contrivance is in service, is absolutely smokeless, what would otherwise be dark, or inky black smoke, having all the appearance of white steam

In addition, coal dust, which has the merit of greater cheapness, can be burned with the utmost freedom. The men have already been at work upon this decided improvement, for several days and will have curathan several days, and will have everything

completed within a month hence. It has been found necessary to cut through 18 inches of concrete in order to make a proper-sized tunnel unde

ated



With a view of fixing the amount for

With a view of fixing the amount for which each property owner affected will be liable a bylaw will be introduc-ed by Aid Henderson, chairman of the streets committee, at Monday night's council meeting, to regulate the amount due for boulevard maintenance for the past year. This year has been practi-cally the first in which any extensive

authorized

Washington, Nov. 27.—The depart-ment of agriculture today ordered a quarantine against the entire state of Maryland so far as cattle and sheep, etc., are concerned on account of the appearance of foot and mouth dis-ease. THE DRIARD HOTEL

Furkish Bath and Grill Room is Planned By Mr. Hem-Building Trades Assessment

Y. may

Denver, Colo., Nov. 27.—An assess-ment of one cent per capita, which will total \$29,000, and which will be used for increasing the membership as well as making the section more ef-Mr. Hemming, the bessee of the Dri-ard, has arranged to remodel, refit and refurnish some 80 odd rooms in the ficient in every way, was made by the building trades branch of the American Federation of Labor at the session of its annual convention here today. The election of officers will be held tomorrow.

**THOUSAND DOLLARS** 

losis Society Concluded Last Night

at the present time for the accommo-dation of employees. He further in-tends to spend some \$5,000 in putting in a suite of splendidly equipped Turk-ish baths upon the ground floor, where the bar and billiard rooms were for-MARINE INQUIRY

The bar and billiard rooms were for-merly situated, the entranceway being located upon View street, adjoining the Victoria theatre. Fourteen boxes, seven upon each side, will be fitted up with single bed-More Testimony as to Presents—Com-mission Leaves St. John to Hold Session in Halifax

ming

steads, and other necessaries to serve as dressingrooms, and will be separat-ed by a heavy glass partition from the baths proper. The plunge bath will be taxing proper. The plunge bath will be taxing proper. The plunge bath will be taxing the proper second to the second to the second to the steam, hot and cooling and resting from McDonald, of the McDonald iron works, for having recommended the steamer to have repairs made by that directly communicate from the resting from with the stairway of the hotel building proper. In addition, a completely furnished short order room will be placed on the stam hall. It will seat some forty teads, and other necessaries to serve

main hall. It will seat some forty guests, and will be arranged much in the style of a Puliman dining car, with boxes upon either side, and curtains. If the marble fittings for all the parti-tions in the massage, steam and show-er rooms will be of merble car be ab

masseure and masseuse, will be in charge of the baths. They have prac-tised their profession for several years tised their profession for several years both in Chicago and in Vancouver, besides being highly recommended by city physicians. These baths will be reserved exclusively for men, excepting upon Thursdays between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., when Mis. Hubbard will be in full charge of the

which each property owner affected will be liable a bylaw will be introduc-ted by Ald. Henderson, chairman of the streets committee, at Monday night's council meeting, to regulate the amount due for boulevard maintenance for the past year. This year has been practi-cally the first in which any extensive boulevard work has been done by the city and the council was forced to wait until the end of the year when the ex-act cost of maintaining the boulevards ladd could be ascertained as there was no previous experience to go upon. Just what the rate for maintenance this year will be has not yet been de-finitely ascertained. The rate estimated earlier in the year was about seven cents per foor front-i age but it appears that now that the exact figures are obtainable showing just what such maintenance actually cost the rate will be less. The cost of maintenance of boulevards is always somewhat higher the first year than in subsequent years owing to the ne-cessity of replanting such trees or shrubs as do not grow and other minor details which bring up the expenditore.

The prize winners in the iombola con-test were A. C. Stevens, J. J. Grant and Miss C. Cocker. The election of officers resulted as follows: Chancellor commander, E. H. Larrigan; vice-chancellor, J. Mallaly; prelate, D. D. England; master-at-arms, J. Sutherland; inner guard, R. Keown; outer guard, J. W. Elliott; keeper of the records and seal, H. Webber; master of finance, W. P. Smith; master of exchequer, J. L. Smith; master of exchequer, J. J. Smith; master work. A. J. Cooksley.

BLOCKADE INEFFECTIVE

## THE VICTORIA COLONIST



Mystery Surrounds Disappear ance of Alexander

Knowles (From Sunday's Daily) The present whereabouts of Alexan-der Knowles, a retired farmer of Wapella, Sask., who left the Dominion hotel on the night of November 1 and has not been seen or heard of since the following day when he registered

at the Hotel Metropole, Vancouver, is a problem which the local detective lepartment is attempting to solve. From the fact that Knowles, prior

to leaving this city made a remark to an acquaintance, Mr. Bligh, that in case he did not return or anything

happened to him, the latter should take care of some books of accounts and other documents leads the police to believe that probably some unto-St. John, N.B., Nov. 27.—At this morning's session of the Marine in-guiry, Malcolm Morrist engineer of ward accident or occurrence has hap pened to him. The search for Knowles commenced

last evening when the brother of the missing man, James Knowles, of Wa-pella, visited the police station and informed the authorities of the disap-pearance of his brother. James stated that he arrived in this city on Friday expecting to meet his brother.

ceived nothing from either of these firms. H. H. Brown, Marine Agent Hard-ing's clerk, said he had never received presents. The system in the depart-ment, for the most part, was for merknew that the latter was staying at the Dominion hotel, but when he went to that hostelry he found that his brother had left on the first day of the month, leaving behind him his bag-gage. From the proprietor of the hothe style of a Puilman dining car, with boxes upon either side, and curtains. If the marble fittings for all the parti-tions in the massage, steam and show-er rooms will be of marble, can be ob-tained in time, these baths will be in readiness for use towards Christmas, and the short order room will be com-pleted about the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Custis Hubbard, who are graduated nurses and professional masseure and masseuse, will be in to Mr. Jones which would indicate that he was fearing any accident or contemplated doing any violence to himself.

Applies to Police

James Knowles, on finding his bro ther missing, immediately commenced

his search, not appealing to the police until certain facts led him to believe that something had happened to his Bazaar in Aid of Anti-Tubercubrother. A wire sent to the manager of the Metropole hotel in Vancouver disclosed the fact that Alexander Knowles arrived at that hotel on the morning of November 2, stayed but a few hours, and paying his bill, left stating that he was returning to Vic-toria. Whether he did so is the ques-The Anti-Tuberculosis bazaar which tion, but it appears that he boarded the boat, for in the possession of the C. P. R. at present is the missing man's overcoat, which he checked on board is upon all hands pronounced to have been a most unqualified as well as a most delightful success in every parthe boat but never called for and the garment was, on the 6th, turned over by the steward of the boat to the offiticular, closed towards eleven o'clock last evening amid a general and most pleasant hubbub. Nearly every article which was placed upon sale in the stalls found

cials here. cials here. James Knowles is convinced that something has happened to his bro-ther. His strange remark to a Mr. Bligh, when he left the latter in charge of his books as well as the fact that the overcoat was never claimed by him

a purchaser at excellent prices, while the raffles were peculiarly successful. When the fair was nearing its end the The rames were perturbative stage was turned into an impromptu stage was turned into an impromptu auction mart, and the few remaining articles were put up for sale, while the live goose which was awaiting its allotted owner, proudly strutted over the boards as if it were filled with seme proper sense of its own import-of the young ladies who took part in the recent entertainment, participated, t gave the most lively satisfaction, but r of the proceedings many of the ladies and the proceedings many of the ladies save the most lively satisfaction, but even sometime before the actual close of the proceedings many of the ladies who assisted at the stalls and who worked so strenuously to bring about the success, which was achieved, were leaving for their homes, all thorough-ly tired and equally well pleased. appear to have anything to worry him The missing man was well off; ir fact he had practically retired and it was his custom to spend several months each winter in this city. He dealt considerably in real estate, and

It is roughly estimated that the gross proceeds will either approach or slightly exceed \$2,000. The real live goose was won by a small boy, who walked off amid much amusement, carrying his prize under his arm. dealt considerably in real estate, and a few days before his departure the disposed of a house and property in Victoria West and purchased a ranch near Swan Lake, where he had intend-ed living. Before leaving for Vancouver he had ed living. Before leaving for Vancouver he had

German Coal Miners Strike Strassburg, Nov. 27.—The govern-ment has ordered troops into the Lor-relue coal distribution of the statistic strategies and the strategies

from the O'Brien mine.

**Retail** Prices

Flour

Foodstuffs

Vegetables

 OLD SPANISH PORT, per battle
 \$1.50

 CALIFORNIA SHERRY, per bottle
 50c

 CALIFORNIA DRY SHERRY, per bottle
 75c

 SPANISH SHERRY, per bottle
 \$1.50

 CALIFORNIA CLARET, per bottle
 \$1.50

 OLD FRENCH, CLARET, per bottle
 \$1.25

 OLD PENSIONER GIN, per bottle
 \$1.25

 OLD PENSIONER GIN, per bottle
 \$1.00

 **DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY** Up-to-date Grocers Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590. 1317 Government St. **ELLWOOD** FARM, POULTRY AND LAWN WIRE FENCING Bull Proof Chicken Proof Fire Proof THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. Victoria, B. C., Agents. 544-546 Yates St. fect on other criminally disposed youths, and renders the task of the po-lice unnecessarily difficult. DECEMBER In the State of Queensland, Austra-In the State of Queensiand, Austra-lia, there is a pension system for widows left with the care of children. Under the new scale of weekly pay-ments, taking effect on May ist last, **BULLETINS** Under the new scale of weekly pay-ments, taking effect on May ist last, the allowance for one child was \$1.22; two children, \$1.10 each; three chil-dren, 97 cents each, four children, 91 cents each; more than four children, a maximum of \$4.38. The state has found is wiser, so Consular Agent Caldwell, of Brisbane, writes to "Daily Consular and Trade Reports," to pen-sion the mother than to condemn her to such employment as would cause her to neglect her children. Of the Latest SHEET MUSIC Sent Free to Any Address Latest statistics from Germany show that during the past three years the trade unions in that country succeed-**FLETCHER BROS.** rade unions in that country succeed-ed in reducing the hours of labor for 774.43 workers and in raising the wages of 1.632,103 during the same period. This was accomplished de-splite the fact that there has been a chronic depression of more or less severity in Germany for several years. There are nearly 120,000 women indi Largest Music House in Victoria

The Store That Serves You Best

**Xmas Wines and Liquors** 

Should soon be considered. You know our reputation for handling

the best brands at popular prices. You place the order, we do the

Tuesday, December 1, 1908.

Tuesday

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CAPITAL

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I. unionists in Germany. Of these wo-men there were employed in the textile industry 37,020, in the metal trades STUMP PULLING

ratio of population Germany has today the strongest labor movement in the

The Illinois Stae Board of Health The finnois state Board of Health is providing for free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin. A white deer and black fox were shot by a Prince Edward hunting

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK There are nearly 120,000 women trade

13:305, in the tobacco industry 12,883, in factories 10,736, and in the printing auxiliary trades 6,860. Based on the

THE DUCREST STUMP PULLER-Most powerful made, catches from 1 to 20 stumps each pull. Will clear a radius of 340 feet without moving. Moved easily in 30 minutes. Apply J. Ducrest, 466 Burnside Road, Victoria, B. C. n<sup>17</sup>

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.



**PROCEEDS REACH TWO** 

t be-Regulation bylaw, which, as the title indicates, will provide for the proper protection and regulation of bouleing Argandizio's assailants, but the latter says he cannot recognize them.

## QUAYS COLLAPSE

Heavy Damage to Dominion Govern-ment Works at the Mouth of the Richelieu River

orrel, Que., Nov. 27.-This morning sorrer, due, Nov. 21.—This morning at 4 o'clock a section of the govern-ment quays at the mouth of the Riche-lieu river collapsed and fell into the water. No boat or persons were in the vicinity at the time. The collapsed Wash-house bylaw, and in default of obeying the order the city engineer will be instructed to remove the same at the expense of the owner. section is close to the portion that gave way some time ago. The loss is between \$125,000 and \$150,000. Pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Elections act the council will appoint two aldermen to sit with

NORTHERN STEAMERS **ON NEW SCHEDULE** 

Queen City Leaves Tonight Beginnin New Service—Princess May Sails Tomorrow

The steamer Queen City, Capt. Neroutsos, will sail tonight from the C.P.R. wharf, commencing the new joint service to the north, in which the steamer is to run in conjunction with the steamers Princess May and Princess Beatrice, which will be on a weekly schedule and the Queen City will transfer her passeners at Prince McDonald will sail from New York on 1 the 10th prox., on the S.S. Cedric, for Naples and Rome, where he will be consecrated Bishop of Vancouver Is-land. Rev. Father McDonald, who is an author of distinction upon religious subjects, is about fifty years of age. His return to Canada and his arrival in this city are at the present time barely more than matters for conjec-ture, although he will likely be here in January. weekly schedule and the Queen City will transfer her passengers at Prince Rupert to these steamers. The Prin-cess May will sail north for Skagway and way ports on Monday and the Princess Beatrice will follow a week later. The Queen City will have as passengers H. A. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson bound to the Beaver can-nery on Rivers Inlet. The Queen City will sail every two weeks leaving here cach alternate Sunday. January.

THE ATLANTIC EMPRESSES

Comment on the Announcement Their Intended Transfer to the Pacific

The declaration of Sir Thomas The declaration of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Cana-dian Facific rallway, that it is the in-tention of his company to put two fast-er steamers on the Liverpool-St. Lawrence route, has elicited a good Lawrence route, has elicited a good deal of comment in the press on both sides of the pond, says a Quebec cor-respondent of Shipping Illustrated. But, outside of the enthusiasts, who look at things senly superficially, the advertised developments are looked upon cum grane salis. Rallway offi-clais have still a good many things to learn in the shipping business, and it will be some time before they have learned them, at their own expense. It

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 27.—Edward Murdock, 70 years old, a farmer of Raleigh township, committed suicide today by shooting.

Back fromt the North

layti Government's Action in Closing

Ports Not Recognized—General Leconte Alive

At the inquiry to be held on Monday evening into the question of the sani-Washington, Nov. 27.—Hayti's "pa-per" blockade of the ports of Aquin and Jeremie, which the government admits its inability to make effective by force of arms, will not be recogniz-ed by the United States state depart-ment. This is in accordance with the traditional policy of the government. Notice to this effect had been sent to U.S. Winister Furniss at Port au tary condition of the Chinese wash-house on lot 271, block 22, Store street, the owner of the premises, should a resolution to be submitted to the council pass, will be ordered to remove the business, on the grounds that it of-fends against the provisions of the

the mayor as a court of revision to revise the municipal voters' list for the year 1909. The court will sit on Monday morning, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock. The grading and graveling of Fern-wood road between Yates street and Edmonton road, and the construction of permanent concrete sidewalks on both sides of the said street, will be

Bishop of Vancouver Island. The Casket, of Antigonish, N.S., in recent issue, states that Rev. Father McDonald will sail from New York on

arrived from New York with a cargo for Jeremie. Port Au Prince, Hayti, Nov. 27.-General Leconte, who a few days ago was reported killed at Jeremie by the revolutionists, arrived here today. He escaped in a row-boat with four of-ficers and two saliors. Rumors of their escape were current yesterday. They were at sea for three days with-out provisions and finally reached land at Petit Goave. The general declares that there were no executions at Jeremie, and that the reports that three men had been put to death there on his orders were incorrect. Leconte has taken up again the duties of minister of the interior, and Gen. Auguste, who was given this post when Leconte was thought to be dead, has been made minister of public works in succession of M. Laque, who has resigned. Three divisions of ex-perienced troops, left here today for the south to take the field against the rebels. These men are enthusiastic for President Nord Alexis. The French school ship Duguy Trouin is expected here any day for the protection of French interest.

Back fromt the North Mr. T. S. Fouquereaux, who lived and flourished for some years upon a farm near Sidney, but who during the gold excitement of 1896 went up to the Yukon, where he has succeeded in accumulating a fair fortune, is in town, and stopping at the Dominion hotel. He will remam here for a few days, and after he has exchanged compliments with his old friends both in the city and at Sidney, will go down to Montreal to see his aged mother, with whom he will remain un-til spring, when he will go back to the gold region in the north. This is his first trip south since his depar-ture in 1896.

Blanche Bates, in the course of a luncheon that she gave at Sherry's, in New York, to her sister artist, Miss Geraldine Farrar, said this about mar-

riage: "In heaven, we are told," she marked, "here is no marriage nor giving in marriage." Then she smiled and added: "No

raine coal mining district to suppress disorders on the part of striking min-ers. Since the Hamm disaster, the miners aver that the Lorraine shafts down. Some of the strikers attempted this morning to blow up a mine with dynamite, but they were frustrated by the mine guards. mining districteto suppress Vancouver he was attired in a grey TIRED OF LIFE suit. Mrs. Eleanor Merron Cowper, an Act-ress, Commits Suicide in New York Hotel

ment. This is in accordance of the government. Notice to this effect had been sent to U. S. Minister Furniss at Port au Prince, who cabled that he had been notified that the ports declared belockaded also had been declared to commerce by the Haytien closed to commerce by the Haytien declared to consist that methal been notified the ports declared to consist the greater part of the merchandise for them must be landed at the right temple today in her apart. The charlise for them must be landed at the right temple today in her apart. The charlise for the merchandise for the merchandise. The government of the merchandise for the merc

The board of trustees of the Inter-national Union Printers' Home at its recent annual session decided to begin the construction of the library addi-tion in honor of the late Congressman Amos Cummings, who bequeathed to the home his valuable 5,000 volume library. The basement and first story will now be completed at a cost of 1,000 volumes stored about the build-ting and will otherwise relieve the crowded condition of the home. Later the second and third stories will be



 Magistrate Jay Orders the Boy Burglars and Their Par-ents Before Him
 Bran, per 100 lbs.

 In the police court yesterday Magis-trate Jay called attention to the burg-lary case in which three youths, sons of well known Victoria citizens, were involved seven weeks ago. The up-shot of the case was, it will be remem Foodstuffs

 Bran, per 100 lbs.
 Shorts, per 100 lbs.

 Shorts, per 100 lbs.
 Shorts, per 100 lbs.

 Strate Jay called attention to the burg-lary case in which three youths, sons of well known Victoria citizens, were involved seven weaks ago. The up-shot of the case was, it will be remem Freed Corn. per 100 lbs.

 trate Jay called attention to the burg-lary case in which three youths, sons of well known Victoria citizens, were involved seven weeks ago. The up-shot of the case was, it will be remembered, that the boys pleaded guilty to having entered and robbed a number

Celery, per head ..... Lettuce, two heads ..... Garlio, per lb. Omions, 8 lbs for .... of homes. Counsel for the boys under-Green Onions, 3 bunches for .... Potatoes, per sack ..... Caulifiower, each

Magistrate released them on suspended sentence. Mr. Jay yesterday stated that this arrangement had not been lived up to, for while one of the boys had forth-with been sent to sea as promised, the



## Tuesday, December 1, 1908.

## Liquors tation for handling

December 1, 1908.

e order, we do the

MPANY

Government St.

WOOD

TRY AND LAWN FENCING

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EMBER **LETINS** the Latest



**IER BROS** ic House in Victoria

ED LIVESTOCK S. C. White Leghorns, is, for sale, from \$1.00 ain Mitchell's famous Santa Barbara, Cal.

## PULLIN

STUMP PULLER ade, catches from 1 to pull. Will clear a eet without moving. Apply . Victoria

CENSE ACT, 1900. eby given that thirty

nd to apply to

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 Camille Barrere, the French ambassador to Italy. The originator of the idea of the institute was David Lubin, of Ban Francisco, and the plan was sanctioned **CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DISCUSSED IN FRANCE** 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 M. Muravieff, the Russian ambassador, and Sidney A. Fisher, the Canadian minister of agriculture, were chosen vice-presi-dents. Academic Debate in the Chamber of Deputies—For and

Against Penalty

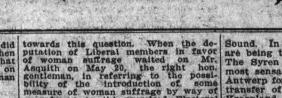
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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

# It Helps to Keep Them Well .

FRU

PLENTY OF



Angus Campbell & Co.

# XMAS ANNOUNCEMENT

ER PASHTON CENTRE

E VER SINCE last Christmas we have been steadily preparing for the approaching festive season. In every fashion centre, clever designers 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 vet fascinating assortment of the 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 out 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 courtesy towards all."

ell intoxicating liquor nown as the San Juan Port Renfrew. W. WILLIAMS. B.C., Nov. 28th. 1908. 361.





y that "The Gem Min-as this day been regis-ra-Provincial Company panies Act, 1897," to ect all or any of the Company to which the bia extends. be of the Company in ty of Washington, Dis-t, U. S. A. of the capital of the ee hundred thousand into three hundred of one dollar each. the of the Company in situate at the Law on St. Victoria, and Innes, Barrister-at-ress is Victoria afore-tiney for the Company, to issue and transfer that "The Gem Min-

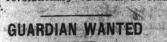
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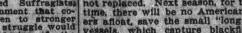
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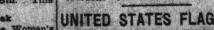




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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

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itorious productions. The variety of patterns includes one that will please your fancy and the prices will prove no obstacle, for the values we are offering are exceptionally good. We might add that these are exclusive de-



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Tuesday, December 1, 1908.

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Few lite about, and more mist celebrated Impression ings of opp collection

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We h

is made now in en ground fo extant in

signs-designs you won't find in other shops, for we control them for this territory. Meant purchasing large quantities, but this works to your advantage, because the large quantities mean best prices and this means a saving for you. Come in today and see these. Sample sets are on show this morning.

Why not get a service for Christmas-or send one to a friend?

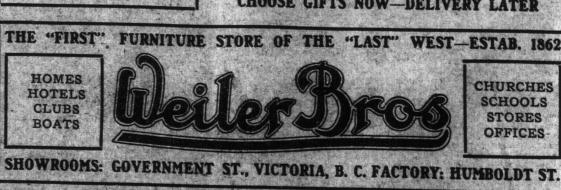
164 Piece Set \$55	164 Piece Set \$65	180 Piece Set \$90
Gold line on edge, gold band on rim with small figure in maroon, wreaths of light pink and yellow roses with pale green leaves. Very neat and pretty. <b>Here Is the Composition</b> 12 Flat Plates, 6 in. 12 Flat Plates, 8½ in. 12 Flat Plates, 9½ in. 12 Flat Plates, 9½ in. 12 Four Saucers, 9½ in. 12 Four Saucers, 5 in. 12 Fruit Saucers, 5 in. 12 Fruit Saucers, 5 in. 12 Tea Cups and Saucers 1 Soup Tureen, 2 pieces 3 Cover Dishes 1 Sauce Boat and Stand, 2 pieces 1 Souce Tureen, 3 pieces 1 Oval Flat Dish, 11 in. 1 Oval Flat Dish, 13 in. 1 Oval Flat Dish, 13 in. 1 Oval Flat Dish, 13 in. 1 Oval Flat Dish, 17 in. 2 Oval Bakers 12 Amikans and Plates 1 Saide Bowl 12 After Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.	Gold band on rim relieved with scroll work of maroon and green, green wreath. This decoration makes a very pleasing and attrac- tive service. <b>Here Is the Composition</b> 12 Flat Plates, 8 in. 12 Flat Plates, 8 in. 12 Flat Plates, 8 i/2 in. 12 Flat Plates, 8 i/2 in. 12 Flat Plates, 9 in. 12 Soup Plates, 9 in. 12 Fourit Saucers, 5 in. 12 Tea Cups and Saucers 1 Soup Tureen, 2 pieces. 3 Cover Dishes 1 Sauce Toreen, 3 pieces 3 Cover Dishes 1 Sauce Toreen, 3 pieces 3 Ovel Flat Dish, 11 in. 1 Ovel Flat Dish, 12 in. 1 Ovel Flat Dish, 13 in. 1 Ovel Flat Dish, 15 in. 1 Ovel Flat Dish, 17 in. 2 Ovel Bakers 12 Ramikans and Plates 1 Saled Bowl 12 After Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers	Gold band, edge and lines, Key Pattern with marcon lines, gold Wreath with pink roses, a very rich and effective pattern and specially good value at this price. <b>Composition of This Set</b> 12 Flat Plates, 6 in. 12 Flat Plates, 7½ in. 12 Flat Plates, 9½ in. 12 Flat Plates, 9½ in. 12 Flat Plates, 9½ in. 12 Tea Cups and Saucers 1 Soup Tureen 2 Cover Dishes (oval). 2 Gaseroles (round). 1 Sauce Boat and Stand, 2 pisces. 1 Souce Tursen, 3 pisces 2 Oval Flat Dishes, 13 in. 1 Oval Flat Dishes, 13 in. 2 Oval Flat Dishes, 13 in. 2 Oval Flat Dishes, 13 in. 2 Oval Flat Dishes, 14 in. 2 Oval Flat Dishes, 15 in. 2 Oval Flat Dishes, 16 in. 2 Oval Flat Dishes, 17 in. 2 Oval Flat Dish, 17 in. 2 Oval Bakers 13 Saida Bow! 12 After Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers 6 Bouillon Cups and Saucers 12 Fruit Saucers

# **Decorate Your Christmas Cake With One of These**

Decorate your Christmas Cake with one of our Icing Syringes-one of the most useful articles for the pantry. Artistic and attractive work may be done with one of these. They'll last a lifetime. The labor and bother saved with one of these soon repays you for the outlay. Set consists of syringe and five (all



## A Double-wearing surface, a peculiar weave that makes sweeping easy, artistic in effect, color and design being of highest order, all wool, fast colors-these are a few superior features which place these Kensington Art Squares to the fore as the best carpet values in the city. Most people agree that squares are the most satisfactory of carpet floor coverings, and you'll agree that these are the most satisfactory values. Bring along the size of your room and let us show you how easily you can improve its appearance with one of these-easy in selection, easy in price. An idea of the size and price range :--Size 3 x 2½ yds., each . **\$11.00** Size 3 x 3 yds., each . **\$13.00** Size 3 x 3½ yds., each . **\$15.00** Size 3 x 3½ yds., each . **\$15.00** Size 3 x 4 yds., each . **\$17.50** Size 3½ x 4 yds., each.. \$21,00 Size 4 x 4 yds., each.. \$23,50 Size 4 x 1½ yds., each.. \$26,00 Size 4 x 5 yds., each... \$29,00 Here is a Xmas Gift Suggestion. Send A Rocker or an Arm Chair Here is one of last week's new things in the Furniture Store-Rockers and Arm Chairs in Art Leather at moder ate prices. Very comfortable chairs and attractive in ap-pearance. They are well made and are upholstered in Art Leather. Values are good. How about sending a chair for Xmas? Choose it now and we shall hold it until later. Chairs or Rockers \$16 CHOOSE GIFTS NOW-DELIVERY LATER



## THE VICTORIA COLONIST

December 1, 1908

# SNEWS AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

## THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY

Few literary collections have been more written about, and there have been few concerning which more mistaken ideas have been advanced than the celebrated Alexandrian Library. A very prevalent impression, which has been derived from the teachings of opponents of Christianity, is that this great collection of the learning of antiquity was destroyed the orders of certain over-zealous fanatics, who beeved the books of the Library contained teachings ontrary to the scripture. Its destruction is frequently ascribed to the Roman Catholic Church, and more than one writer has referred to this barbarous act as proof that the Church has always been the enemy of learning. We shall see how little reason there is for laying any such charge against the Christian bishops.

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. Later Egyptian kings added to the collection. The declared objects of the foundation of the Library and Museum were three, the perpetuation of such knowledge as was then in the world, its increase and its diffusion. Officers were appointed to buy at the king's expense every book that could be purchased, and a great corps of copyists was maintained to transcribe such books as their owners would not sell. One instance has been preserved of the price paid for books. Ptolemy Euer-gestes sent to Athens and obtained the works of Euri-Sophocles and Aeschylus, careful copies of which he had made for the owners, paying them the equivalent of \$15,000 for the loss of the originals. If a foreigner brought a book to Egypt, it was taken into the possession of the authorities of the Library, carefully copied, the copy was given to the owner, who always received liberal compensation for the original. It was Ptolemy Philadelphus who caused the Septuagint translation of the Hebrew Scriptures to be made. the name denoting that no less than seventy scholar were employed in the work. In the time of its first manager the number of books in the Library was 50,-000. At the time of its partial destruction by Julius Caesar, it contained 700,000 books. The Museum was used as a home for scholars and a place for study. It was fitted with all known kinds of scientific apparatus, among them being terrestrial globes. It may be remembered that in a recent article on Column mention was made of the fact that the ancient Egyptians believed that the world was a globe. There was also a botanical and zoological garden in connection with the Museum, so that the whole institution constituted as complete a collection of learning, and pre-sented opportunities for study that could not have been surpassed in that age of the world, and possibly

never have been equalled in one single establishment. The first misfortune to befall this unrivalled colection of books has already been referred to. It is improbable that Caesar was directly a party to this act of vandalism, for he himself too greatly appreclated the worth of literature to consent to the wan ton destruction of valuable literary productions. Marc Antony sought to recompense Egypt for this inestimable loss by removing the great library of Per-gamus to Alexandria. The second act of destruction was perpetrated by a band of Christian fanatics in was perpetrated by a band of christian fanatics in A.D. 391. This deed was in consequence of a decree of the Emperor Theodosius that all temples to the gods of the heathen should be destroyed, and as the Library was kept in the magnificent Temple of Jupiter Sera-pis, the fanatic ignorance of the mob. led by Bishop Theophilus, failed to discriminate between those things which related to the worship of false gods and theore that compared the invested of the mob those that concerned the knowledge of men. This destruction was very far from being complete, and when the Caliph Omar captured Alexandria the collection numbered hundreds of thousands of volumes, although it was hidden away. When its existence was made known to Amru, Omar's general, he asked the Callph what he should do with the books. 'Omar's reply is said to have been, "The contents of these books are either in accordance with the Koran or they are not. If they are the Koran is sufficient without them; if they are not, they are pernicious. Therefore let them be destroyed." It is alleged that the books were distributed as fuel to the five thousand public baths in the city, and that six months were necessary for their consumption, but it seems incredible, that they could have been the only fuel used. There is also reason for thinking that the work of destruction was not as complete as Omar intended. The claim. a large nu now in existence in Constantinople, and there is good extant in other places. Occasionally ancient docu-ments are discovered in old buildings and ruins, and these probably formed a part of this great library, although doubtless they may in many cases be the re-mains of other collections for the practice of gathering together as many books as possible was highly esteemed in Egypt. 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 goemetry, and that of Archimedes, who was the greatest mathematician the world had seen so far as we know. Indeed until Newton it is doubtful if his equal in this branch of learning ever lived. Other less known names. were that of Eratosthenes, the geogra-pher, who estimated the size of the earth; founded the cience of physical geography and in addition wrote a history of the Theban kings; Hipparchus, the astrono-mer, who made a catalogue of the stars, and originat-ed the theory that the heavenly bodies move in circular orbits; Ptolemy, the astronomer, whose theory of the mathematical construction of the heavens was universally accepted by western scholars until the publication of the Principla of Newton. In the Alexandrian Museum the first fire-engine was made, also the first steam engine. Seeing that so much that is valuable has survived the terrific work of destruction wrought by Romans, Christians and Moslems, one may well imagine that many things of meoneeivable value have been lost. The loss probably consist chiefly in historical writings, although the works of the philosophers, if they had been preserved, would doubtless have been of great value. There is always a hope that there may be some relics of this remark-able Library yet discovered; and that they may shed a great deal of light upon some dark places in the world's history. The remnants of ancient civilization, which have survived the ravages of time and the destructiveness of conquering armies, suggest that great progress had been made in various fields of research and experiment, and it seems certain that among these thousands of books there must have been many histories. Possibly among them might have been the story of Atlantis, which an Egyptian priest related to Solon. --0-

the ecclesiastical control of Rome, but would have abolished episcopacy. They looked upon the claim of abolished episcopicy. 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. Thousands of persons, who held these views, were content with the expression of them and remained within the fold the expression of them and remained within the fold of the Church; others broke away from it and formed themselves into congregations, which conducted their religious services according to their own ideas of what was appropriate. The latter were bitterly perse-cuted by the Established Church and many of them were driven out of the country. But it would be a mis-take to suppose that the Puritan movement was confined to those, who separated themselves from the par-ish churches. If it had been, the Commonwealth would not have been possible. Puritanism was stronger within the Church of England than out of it, that is the manifestation of it in independence of thought and hostility to the assertion of authority by ecclesiatics. From this to impatience with the exercise of anything approaching absolutism by the monarch, the step was both easy and natural, and so we find that British freedom in a political sense owed its origin to the demands of the people for freedom in a religious sense. The revolution was the direct consequence of the reformation.

This movement, as has been suggested above, reached its culmination not only in strength but in its personal manifestation, in Oliver Cromwell. The historians 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 some-times called the professionally unemployed. They had nothing at stake in the contest, except their pay, and they brought no enthusiasm into battle. On the other hand, the Cavaliers were devoted to the cause of the King, and they were inspired by a sense of duty to the class to which they belonged. It is true that the Wars of the Roses had well nigh exterminated the old Anglo-Norman nobility; but in the years which had elapsed since Bosworth Field, a new race of aristocrats had sprung up, animated by all the courage and oftiness of spirit, which characterized the knights of the old days of Chivalry. Before such troops, especially when led by such a man as Prince Rupert, the more sluggish blood of the Parliamentary forces could not stand, and although among the leaders of the latter were men of high birth and great valor, one defeat at the hands of the royal troops followed another. Against this spirit of the Cavaliers it was necessary to oppose something which would appeal to the en-thusiasm of the Parliamentary forces, and this Cromwell sought and found in religious fanaticism. He secured not only the sympathy but the active co-opera-tion of the extreme wing of the Puritans, the Independents, as they were called, and he thus brought into being a fighting force which has never been surpassed in point of efficiency by any army in the world. This force was composed, as Macaulay says, "of freeborn Englishmen, who had of their own accord, put their lives in jeopardy for the liberties and religion of England." We-quote further from this historian. "In war this strange force as irresistible. The stubborr courage of thedEnglish people was, by the system of Cromwell, at once regulated and stimulated. Other leaders have inspired their followers with zear as ardent But in his camp alone the most rigid discipline was found in company with the fiercest enthusiasm. Hit troops moved with the precision of machines, which ourning with the wildest fanaticism of crusaders. From the time this army was remodelled to the time it was disbanded, it never found, either in the British Islands or on the Continent, an enemy who could withstand its onset. In England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, the Puritan warriors, often surrounded by difficulties cometimes contending against three-fold odds, not only never failed to conquer; but never failed to destroy and break in pieces whatever force was opposed to them. They at length came to regard the day of battle as a day of certain triumph, and marched against most renowned batallions of Europe with disdainful confidence. Turenne was startled by the shout of stern exultation with which his English allies vanced to the conflict, and expressed the delight of the true soldier when he learned that it was ever the fashion of Cromwell's pikemen to rejoice greatly when they beheld the enemy; and the banished Cavaliers felt an emotion of national pride, when they saw a brigade of their own countrymen, outnumbered by foes and abandoned by friends, drive before it in headlong rout the finest infantry of Spain, and force a passage into a counterscarp which had just been pro-nounced impregnable by the nobles and marshalls of France." With such a force arrayed against him, there could have been only one issue of the contest waged by the King. It is not necessary to tell the story of the civil war, to mention the names of the other great men besides Cromwell who expoused the cause of the people. Neither is it necessary to tell of the years during which, for the first and last time in its history, England was under military rule. The trial and execution of the King may be passed over because they were only incidents of a great epoch-making movement. It was only the logical outcome of events that Cromwell should become Lord Protector, and equally to be expected that under his rule the name of England should gain imperishable renown. The restoration was also a matter of course. It was only an instance of the swing of the pendulum. For the de-tails of these events, readers, not already familiar with them, must consult the various histories dealing with them. What we have to do with here is the man Cromwell and his place in history. Concerning Cromwell as a man there have been divergent opinions. He has been condemned as a hypocrit, 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. A careful analysis of his deeds, and it is from these only that he can be judged, shows that neither the above characterizations can be accepted as correct. We find all through history-men in whom seems to have been concentrated the ruling spirit of their time. They are largely the product of their environment. Such a man was Cromwell. He was of excellent family, and until he was forty-three lived the life of a well-to-do country gentleman, representing for a time a constituency in Parliament. He seems to have been careless of his personal appearance, which marked him among his fellows to his disadvantage at a time when great attention was paid to matters of dress. That he was a man of large means is shown by his offer to Parliament to raise and equip at his own expense two companies of horse soldiers. He was of the extreme sect of Puritans, who called themselves Independents. Few men have had their lives subjected to closer scrutiny by avowed enemies; but his reputation is unsulled so far as the violation of the rules of right-living is concerned. It is difficult to understand how he could have justified even to himself his assent to the execution of the King; but these were stern times, and it is impossible to judge of them from the point of view of today. He was a man of tremendous personality and can hardly be judged by the standards applicable to other men. Candid criticism, while it must disapprove of many of his acts, must also concede that of all the rulers of England he was the greatest. If we were to determine in what way. Cromwell

must be regarded as a maker of history, we might perhaps with justice claim that he was the personal manifestation of popular government, although himself disregarding parliamentary control and exercising personal government to a far greater degree than Charles had ever attempted. It is one of the ironies of history that this man, who typified the rule of the democracy, was himself an autocrat. He banished forever from England the notion that kings ruled by divine right. He established beyond all appeal that the people of England are the rulers of England, and in view of the influence which parliamentary government in that kingdom has had upon the affairs of mankind, it may be justly claimed for him that his work was not for a day only but for all Among the great galaxy of illustrious men, who have played a part in shaping history, the figure of this great Puritan stands out conspicuous. As for England herself, it may be said that he brought order out of chaos. The times needed a strong man, and Cromwell appeared. He caused the name of his nation to be respected at home and the proudest monarchs of Europe obeyed the bidding of this English farmer's son. He was in his sixtleth year when he died. Nearly three years later his body was taken from Westminster Abbey, where it had been buried, and with the approval, if not by the orders, of Charles II. was hanged to a pole. It was one of the paltriest triumphs of that king, "who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one."

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century XVI. N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

The last ten years of the eighteenth century had seen France in the throes of revolution and counterrevolution, 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. The close of this spoch found the country essaying another method of government in order to disentangle her chaotic affairs, and establish confidence in the minds of the people. To this end the National Convention was finally abolished and the Directory established. This consisted of five members, the first to be elected were Barras, under whom Napoleon had served in the beginning of his career, Lapaux, Carnot, Rawbell and Letourneur. Guizot tells us that the history of the Directory is

the history of a confused period of anarchy. Though it had practically abolished the scaffold, it was still a thoroughly revolutionary and despotic institution, all of the members of which had voted the death of King Louis XVI. Under its weak and vacillating rule France was still to struggle for freedom from tyranny, to know no peace and no satisfaction, except that feverish emotion that occasionally swayed the whole nation into a semi-delirium of joy when news was brought home of the military triumphs incident upon the generalship of "le petit corporal," who, with all of an Italian's zest and a Frenchman's passion, had unrtaken to conquer the world for France.

But the history of Napoleon Bonaparte belongs one properly to the early Bart of the nineteenth cen-ny, for though during the rule of the Directory he as becoming the central figure around which all dramatic and brilliant achievements revolved, his sphere of action was not in France and he did not attain his greatest prominence or wield, his widest influence there until after the Directory had made way for the Dictatorship.

One of the first acts of the Directory was to close all reactionary Clubs, by which were brought to light none too soon many anarchical plots among them, one which Gracchus Bebeuf and a large number of the members of the late Convention were involved. Ba-bent distributed proclamations among the people which read as follows: "We wish not only equalization of rights, but

They tell a story in Ohio of the first alleged dif-ference 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 Gommercial Tribune, had equalization of fortuine. Perish, if needs be, all the arts, provided that real equality is left us. Legisla-tors and Governors, rich and unfeeling proprietors, you try in vain to neutralize our holy undertaking: you say we wish the Agrarian law which has been so often asked of you. Be silent, ye slanderers. The Agrarian law of division of land was the sudden de-sire of a few soldiers without principles, of a few country communities inspired by instinct and not by reason. We ask for something more sublime and just, the common good or having all goods in common. When there is no individual property the land be-longs to nobody, its fruits belong to all. You families in distress come and sit down at the common table provided by nature for all her children. People of France open your eyes and heart to the full enjoyment of all happiness, acknowledge and proclaim with us the republic of equal citizens." The philosophy involved in this proclamation is as ancient as the laws of Lycurgus, and as modern as the teaching of John Ruskin. But it was quite as nopelessly impracticable at that time in France as was years before in England the chimerical dream of Sir Thomas More of his Island of Utopia. Now again we can readily perceive the danger of "the little knowl-edge." Even had the plot not been discovered, neither the country nor the people were in any condition to enter into a state of such happy communism. The philosophy appealed to their imagination and to what sentiments they had, and dazzled their untutored eyes and confused their untrained intelligence with the fairness of its promises, promises that in the very nature of things could come to no fruition. Seven-teen thousand men had agreed to follow Babeuf and the other conspirators. Their object was to kill the "Five," the seven ministers, the general of "the army of the interior," and his staff, and all who offered resistance were to be put to confusion by fire and sword. But the conspiracy ended ignominiously, the leaders were arrested, their followers disbanded, and Ba-beuf and his lieutenant Darthe were condemned to death. They stabbed themselves in their cells and were dying when carried to the scaffold. The people of France, however, were growing heartily sick of the government of the extreme revolutionists and when another election took place it brought about a resurrection of the Moderates, conspicuous among the latter was Camille Jordan, a young man who had been at one time a representa-tive of the Commune of Paris, and had often placed himself in a dangerous position, while holding office, on account of his courageous protests against - the acts it was his duty to register. He was a man of high ideals, ardent and humane, and possessed great eloquence of speech and manner. At this time in France there was a strong anti-Christian sentiment, a condition of things very deplorable and degenerat-ing. Camille Jordan made an address to the Legislative Body in which he defended the faith and pleaded for religious freedom. "For several years," he said, "we have decreed thousands of laws; we have reformed all of the codes, and at no time have more crimes ravaged our beautiful country. Why? It is because you have effaced from the heart of the French people that great law which alone teaches the just and the unjust; that law which gives sanction to all others. Revive this pow-orful law; give to all kinds of worship the power of appealing to the heart. We no longer have need of so many ordinances and penalties; laws are only a

supplement to the morality of the people. The religlous 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 threw 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."

By this bold appeal Camille Jordan threw the Conentionals into irritable confusion. He and others of his noble convictions went still further and attacked the commercial transactions of the Directory so that the management of the funds was taken from the latter party. It also proposed that all transported priests and emigrants should be allowed to return to France. Because of these efforts of the Moderates a division was formed in the Legislative body, the directors themselves disagreeing. The spirit of opposition grew every day more violent. However the match between the two parties was an unequal one. The Moderates did not have the reputation of being able to inspire fear, by acts of violence or means of execution. Besides the Directors had gained the support of many important men, among them being, Sieyes, Tallyrand and Lavalette. A plot was formed to arrest all enemies of the Directory and to transport them to Guiana, where it was hoped that the climate would finally rid the country of them. The law which recalled transported priests was reachded. The li-berty of the press was abolished, and forty-two editors of reactionary journals condemned to exile. The list of political prisoners was a long one and included the names of Camille Jordan, General Pichegru, Carnot and Barthelemy. The condemned were placed in iron cages, and carried to the port of embarkation. Everything was done very hastily so that there should be no public demonstration in favor of the prisoners. Wives and children in many cases were not allowed the last sad privilege of saying farewell to those they loved. A convoy of priests followed the political priso ners, and it was not many days before the pestilential marshes of Sinnmari had done their deadly work. Eight only of the condemned managed to escape. Pichegru and Barthelemy being among the number.

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

One of them, in giving some details of personal history, informed his hearers that "he had left Ire-land fifty-three years before, a naked little boy, with-out a dollar in his pocket."

While walking in South Audley street, one after-noon, Robert Louis Stevenson and Edmund Gosse met a stalwart beggar, whom Gosse refused to aid. Stevenson, however, wavered, and finally handed him

a sixpence. The man pocketed the coin, forbore to thank his benefactor, but, fixing his eyes on Gosse, said in a loud voice:

give me?". "In future," said Stevenson, as they strode coldly on, "I shall be the other little gentleman.""

There was a thin and nervous woman, who could not sleep. She visited har physician, and the man

not sieep. She visited her physician, and the man said: "Do you eat anything just before going to bed?" "Oh, no, doctor," the patient replied. "Well," said the physician, "just keep a pitcher of milk and some biscuits beside you, and every night, the last thing you do, make a light meal." "But, doctor," cried the lady, "you told me on no account to eat anything before retiring." "Pooh, pooh," said the doctor, "that was three months ago. Science has made enormous strides since then."

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"And what is the other little gentleman going to

"Until last week, I had never set

course of their speeches.

Said the other: "Until las foot in the land of my birth."

give me?

since then.

# WITH THE POETS

SV27/2059

Envoy Oh, children of the storm!—Dungeons and stakes Affright not them, and Freedom ne'er forsakes! They see in chains a challenge, caste a foe; Their thirst for honor no achievement slakes, And Victory rides the Northwind, robed in snow. -Rev. Stokeley S. Fisher, D.D., SC. D.

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.

I've a window garden-Just a tiny plot-Still there's room for pansy bloom And forget-me-not; And I always plant there, too, Just a violet for you! —Alice E. Allen in Smith's Magazine.

## Summer's Close

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; About the valleys after night-long rains; The humming garden, with its tawny chains Of gourds and blossoms, ripened to the brim; And then at eve the low moon's quiet rim, And the slow sunset, whose one cloud remains, Fill me with peace that is akin to tears; Unutterable peace, that moves as in a dream 'Mid fancies sweeter than it knows or tells: That sees and hears with other awas and asm

That sees and hears with other eyes and ears, And walks with Memory beside a stream That flows through fields of fadeless asphodels

-Madison Cawein in McClure's for November.

## Regret

Like one who thinketh back to his gone youth, And of the strange, fair women that were there, And weeps, so doth my heart brim o'er with truth

For its own self, and poignantly doth bear The aching of a sorrow for things lost. Things left behind, leave-takings, light farewells; Relinguishments that seemed of little cost When they were made; but now, as round them knells

knells The dim-heard threnos of the storied years, Do seem of priceless worth, that their recall Would be as some vague hand to stop the tears Which on the tomb of perished Time slow fall. And all the pang is that we may not see Again what was but not again shall be,

-Humphreys Park in Appleton's.

## 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 rock-

ing her children; Seeketh, in evening shade, the fragrant breath of her Feeleth the placid repose of her being in ripples of

That, urged by her voice into waves of quiscent re-

Go pulsing the shores of the ego in rhythms of magi-

Cooping of low ever faithful, of joy on the Hill-rim dreaming. —Mary Byerley, in Lippincott's. -Mary Byerley, in Lippincott's.

Reisebilder

I have heard the swallows twittering in the dawn, Their sweet-voiced travel-talk beneath the eaves; September dew lay deep upon the lawn, Strewn with gold patines of new-fallen leaves.

I saw the valley shining through the mist With deep woods billowing to the distant weald; The far horizon's tender amethyst Glimmered above the sea's dim silver field.

The bird's soft gossip woke the thought of you In your enchanted palace oversea, And, as I dreamed, the longing rose anew For other lands, and days no more to be;

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CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES OFFICES

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## 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 cuiminated in the death of Charles I., and the elevation of Cromwell to the office of Lord Protector. The movement in the di-rection of religious reform of which Bishop Cranmer is recognized as the historical head, was not nearly as thorough as many persons, both clergy and laity, thought it ought to have been. These persons, who formed a large and influential minority in the church, were not satisfied simply with a breaking away from

Taft, as a reporter for the Gommercial Tribune, had written. Foraker, according to the story, sent word to the Commercial Tribune office to ask if Taft had written the article. Taft sent back word that he had, and Foraker, so the yarn goes, immediately hurried the messenger back with these words: "If I had you here I'd slap your face!" "Tell the Judge," Taft is said to have retorted to the messenger, "to remain where he is and I'll be there in a minute."

The fact of the matter is, though, that Senator Foraker says that the yarn is a pure fabrication and that no such incident ever happened.

The late Henry Miller, who was guide, philosopher and friend to many book-lovers within a thousand miles of New York, was a most successful salesman. One day he called on Collis P. Huntington and showed him a rare copy of-----.

"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."

"What is the price?" asked the railroad king. "Seven hundred dollars," said the bookman. "Those are too valuable volumes for my library,"

Mr. Huntington exclaimed. Mr. Miller went back to his place, and sent the books to Mr. Huntington's house with a bill for seven hundred dollars. Next day the railroad king sent for

"Why did you send me those books?" he demand-

"Why did you send me those books?" he demand ed, sharply. "Because you bought them," was the bookman's calm reply. "I certainly did not!" cried the millionaire. "Oh, yes, you did," answered Mr. Miller. "You'll remember perfectly well when I tell you what you said. You told me distinctly, "Those are two valuable volumes for my library."

A large and important man sauntered into the dining-room of the Hotel Quickerbocker. Eight waiters, instantly observing his baggy cheeks, his puffy eyes, the three fat rubles in his gleaming shirt-front, and other evidences of overfeeding and ready money, made a swoop and a struggle for him. One presently emerged triumphant, and with much obse-quiousness seated the stranger. He scorned the aid of a menu.

duiousness seated the stranger. He scorned the aid of a menu. "Ah! you may bring me," he said, loftily, "a dry Martini cocktall-very dry, remember-and six Co-tonquit oysters. By the way, tell Bill, at the oyster bar, Td like them freshly opened. You may mention my name. He'll know: Mr. Bounderby. Then a lit-tle chicken gombo-strained, of course, and a filet of seabass, meuniere. Then a grouse-By the way, where's Parker?" The waiter scurried away, and came back with his contain. The head waiter bowed and smiled with

The waiter scurried away, and came back with his captain. The head waiter bowed and smiled with

deep respect. "Parker," said the diner, "I've ordered all my din-ner except the grouse. I wish you'd have it broiled a rich, crisp brown. You may tell the chef it's for me. He'll know. Just mention my name—Mr. Bounderby." The two men were hastening to do the bidding of the pompous one, when a man with a fatuous smile beckoned wildly from the next table. He was so ear-nest, and sat so topplish in his chair, that both hur-ried to his side. Then his smile disappeared and he puckered his brow into an expression of severe dig-nity.

"Shee here!" he said, thickly, "I wantchoo t' bring sis-sis-six M'n'attan cocktails 'n' one dozen Blue Points--n' say! mum-mum-mention my name to ever damn one of 'em!"

For the white road, the olives on the hill, The marble terrace high above the bay, The slender cypress torches, and the still Gold air of evening folding in the day.

Ah, when you watch aloft on eager wing Their tiny cross-bows sharp against the blue, Will you divine what dreams are following? How with the birds my heart goes southward too? -Rosamund Marriott Watson in The Athanaeum.

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.

And like low music playing Above in the organ loft, The wind in the pine tree moving Makes music strange and soft.

Soft is the voice, but solemn; And with a dream-like power It sways all thought and fancies, And hallows the brief hour.

For the trees have all their voices Of light or earnest tone; The aspen—elfin laughter, The oak—a Titan's moan.

But the pine has caught the message Which the wind bears from the sea; And the voice is the voice of the ocean, And its talk of Eternity.

-Francis W. Bourdillon.

The Spirit of the North

Oh, boisterous winds of Winter, wild and free! How whiris the dizzy snow in bold delight Among bithe willows dancing all in glee! Bleak billows climb the icy ledges white: Strong, gnarled oaks reel upon the rugged height: From rumbling woodlands throbbing laughter breaks, Rolling in thunder; and the wide waste shakes With shouts delirious. Oh, what trumpets blow! Stern Force the stormy throne of Nature takes, And Victory rides the Northwind, robbed in snow.

Across the sky, a torn, tempetuous sea, Leap clouds, hurled onward by resistless might.
Huge, shattered wrecks. In air vast phantoms flee Driven by shapes of fear, and shriek in fright From gloom that drops in smothering snow like night.
The ghostily valleys tumble, writhing lakes Upheaved by twisting of colossal snakes Vague wrestling forms, enormous wraiths; and oh, The solid earth with shock of conflict quakes, And Victory rides the Northwind, robed in snow.

What overpowering rush of harmony Where shadowy wings beat loud in sudden flight Rough-sounding serges! Shrill to roaring tree The thin wire answers; myriad fingers smite From trembling strings a music infinite— Soul-quelling revelation—rhythm that makes The blood stop, awed! Hark! Moans of all heart-aches

aches, Glad cries of triumph, shouts that revellers know! The world a harp to every passion wakes, And Victory rides the Northwind, robed in snow.

And the apple of the second of



Free Conservatives Claim That Greater Economies Should **Be Practised** 

## EXPENSIVE DEPARTMENTS

## Lot of Finance Minister Is Not An Enviable One Says Correspondent

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Prince Buelow has communicated to the Imperial Secre-taries of state and to the Prussian ministers a memorandum suggesting various directions in which economies can be effected; in the administration. The memorandum is said to be the work of the leader of the Free Conservatives in the Reichstag, Baron von Gamp, who was induced to draw it up as a result of conversations with lead-ing representatives of the other Bloc parties. Baron von Gamp has come to the conclusion that only about one-

twentieth of the sum of over \$1,000,-800,000, to which the Imperial debt amounts, can be justified upon principles of sound finances. With regard to the future he suggests that very consid-erable economies can be effected in the administration of the great spending departments, and he declares that the Bloc parties are not only not disposed to entertain any fresh proposals "in the near future" for the expansion of armaments, but are of the expansion of arma-ments, but are of the opinion that, in the case both of the army and of the navy, the cost of carrying out the ex-isting programme can be materially reduced. He further suggests that the staff of departments like the Post Ofstaff of departments like the Post Of-fice is excessively costly and unscien-tifically organized, and he illustrates his contention by declaring that offi-clais with a public school education are doing work which might easily be performed by women clerks. Simi-largely he considers that it is a super-fluous luxury that in a town like Ber-lin letters should be delivered 12 times a day. The organization and equinday. The organization and equip-tent of the Prussian State railways are a day.

also described as being unnecessarily luxurious. Baron von Gamp believes that a great number or these and simithat a great number of these and simi-lar economies could be effected if the Emperor William were kept adequate-ly informed with regard to the exist-ing state of affairs. The fact that the secretary of state for the Imperial treasury, Herr Sydow, has advocated a "return of the old Prussion traditions of economy" in the work of adminis-tration invests Baron von Gamp's pro-posals with something more than purely academic interest.

Lot Unenviable.

There are few finance ministers There are few finance ininisters whose lot is at present less enviable than that of Herr Sydow. He has to face two formidable problems—that of reforming and readjusting the rela-tions between the financial systems of the Empire and of the separate states. and that of finding means to diminish the wide and increasing gap between between the Imperial revenue and exmagerial revenue and experience of the set of the curse of the set of the set

Protected cruisers. The Berliner Trageolati makes the announcement that a bill for the carrying out of this proposal is lying fully worked will be table of the ground in the ground is the definition of the carrying out of the ground in the ground is the ground in the ground in the ground is the ground in the ground is t

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supersedeas, bringing the case before the upper court. Protest Against Compulsory G. T. P. SURVEY

Notification Clauses of the **Tuberculosis Bill** 

(By Our Own Correspondent.) ... Doblin, Nov. 28.—Mr. J. P. Farrell, M.P., proprietor of the Langford Leader, has addressed a letter to the Irish Times, protesting against the compulsory notification clauses in the Prevention of Tuberculosis (Ireland) Bill, which he regards as "a far more drastic coercion Act than any before attempted by a Liberal Government" In the course of his letter, Mr. Farrell says:—"Threatened as I am, and have

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## THE VICTORIA COLONIST

CATTLE DRIVING AGAIN THE QUESTION

> Man Shot in Drive in Sligo District-Various Protests Made

> > (By Our Own Correspondent.)

(By Our Own Correspondent.) Dublin, Nov. 23.—One might have been pardoned for supposing that dur-ing all the years that have passed since Ireland was wedded to Great Britain every provision in the Act of Union has been put into operation. The in-cident in the House of Lords the other afternoor discourse the fast the term afternoon discovers the fact that until atternoon discovers the fact that until the present time the curious provision relating to the election of an Irish Representative Peer in the case of the casting of an equality of votes for two candidates has never been acted upon. The Clerk of Parliament is authority for this statement. Lord Ashtown will not be allowed by the Ashtown will not be allowed by the Nationalists to forget that he owes his

place in Parliament to a drawing of lots and yet what more sensible ex-pedient could be adopted? To dispose of a "tie" by putting the two names in a glass and lifting out one is surely not only an easier but a better method than a fresh election even if it does strick a little of sembling.

smack a little of gambling." New Land Bill.

New Land Bill. Apropos of the new Irish Land Bill, it is reported that in the event of ne progress being made this session, the government will by resolution carry over the bill to next session. Such a method of dealing with public bills has been advocated on Radical plat-forms for a long time, but this is the first serious attempt to make it a part of the Parliamentary machinery. Unionists are inclined to suspect that the measure will hamper rather than assist the general cause of land pur-chase. Large sums of money are to be used for the purpose of compulsory purchase in congested districts. This it is claimed by the Unionists will place the agitators athwart the course of genuine land purchase. He direction of a concentration of the American troops in the island, pre-paratory to evacuation, was taken to-day when a small detachment of mar-ines in garrison in the Isle of Pines was ordered to proceed to Camp Col-umbia on December 1. Orders will probably soon be issued for the aban-donment of many of the smaller posts throughout the country. A Millionaire Still Los Angeles, Nov. 27.-Dr. D. K. the Pearson, the millionaire philanthropist of Chicago, concerning whom a state-is fortune and left him \$450,000 in de-fort is a worded as declaring thet the Thisenus is president; but, in order to keep theory in constant touch with practice, the council will be augment-ed by three merchants at present en-gaged in the colonial trade. Dr. Stuhlmann, who has lived in German East Africa for many years, is the secretary-general of the institute.

Chicago, Nov. 27.-W. L. Tilden and Chancey L. Graham, officials of the American Steel Ball Co., were senten-ced today by Judge Chetlain, in the superior court to serve a term of one to twenty years in the penitentiary on charges of conspiracy. The arrest and conviction of Tilden and Graham was a sequel to the failure of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, a few years ago, the two men being found guilty of having promoted the Steel Ball company by means of fictitious notes of

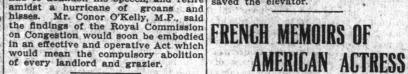
the bank amounting to nearly \$175,000. Following the proceedings in Judge Chetlain's court, attorneys for Tilden and Graham appeared before Judge Orrin F. Carter of the supreme court, and were granted a writ of error and a

Last of Parties Engaged in Location Work Arrive at Ashcroft on Their Way Out

**Cattle Driving.** It was announced in Ballymote that another cattle drive had taken place on a farm owned by Mr. Creighton, three miles from the town, in the op-posite direction 4t6 Riverstown. The cattle were afterwards found two miles away and were odriven back to the farm by the herdman. No policemen in the district had been sent into Riverstown. On a grazing farm near Drogheda some persons tied the tails of eight cattle together on Sunday night, with the result that portions of the tails of four of the animals were pulled away in the struggles of the cattle to free themselves. (By Our Own Correspondent.) London, Nov. 28.—The King has had his first shooting of the season at Sandringham. To such a state of per-fection has the preserving of games reds of pheasants may be seen in the roads and lands round about, and hares and other ground game simply swarm. The day before a battue not-ice is given all over the estate, and on the day itself nobody besides the beat-ers is allowed to be about. All farm machinery has to stop working so that the birds shall not be disturbed by the noise. The beaters are pic-turesquely attired in long smocks, with a scarlet hat-band, to distinguish In the district had been sent into Riverstown. On a grazing farm near Drogheda some persons tied the tails of eight cattle together on Sunday hight, with the result that portions of the tails of four of the animals were pulled away in the struggles of the cattle to free themselves. It is stated that the Irish Govern-ment hes desided to held the Conth

In Mayo Abbey, which had been called for the purpose of revising the local organization and sonsidering means for putting an end to the grazing sys-tem. Mr. O'Donnell has been associ-ated with William O'Brien's policy. The hon, member was 'proceeding to "Shut Up," "We don't want you any longer," 'You didn't come to us when Mayo was on fire," and "Away with you." These expressions were accom-and at one time a scuffle on the plat-tor mappeared probable, being pre-in large numbers. After the removal of a few disturbers, peace was tem porarily restored. Mr. O'Donnell said he had not been invited to the meeting. They knew he had always put down o'Donnel was told to the grazing system. Mr.

They knew he had always put down and denounced the grazing system. Mr O'Domell was told to sit down as he would not be heard on account of his attack on Mr. Redmond and his party. There were loud groans and cries of "He has done with South Mayo." Eventually after further attempts to address his constituents, Mr. O'Donnell had to abandon his speech, and retire amidst a hurricane of groans and hisses. Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., said the findings of the Royal Commission on Congestion would soon be embodied



ing Tales of Gordon, the

Author

· Evacuation of Cuba. Havana, Nov. 27 .- The first step in

the direction of a concentration of the Miss Loie Fuller Tells Amus-



Tuesday, December 1, 1908.

Boso Maru, which lost nine men while attempting to raid the Russian scal rockeries at the Commanderofski isrookeries at the Commanderofski is-lands (Copper and Bering islands) in the north Pacific, who had returned to Japan shortly prior to the salling of the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, have given out the details of the raid, claim-ing that their eight boats were going to the seal rookery for water when fired upon. The To-o Maru, which was seized for attempting a raid and taken to Vladivostock was being held at the seal island when the Boso Maru, home bound from Bering sea, arrived off the rookery, and eight boats started toward the hauling ground when the Russian guard appeared on the rocks and open-

The prevent series being made this session, where is marined to many of the small bein, Nume is drawn of the campo of the small bein, Nume is drawn of the small bein small bein, Nume is drawn of the small bein, Nume is drawn of the s



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depth 14

The financial outlook in Prussia is depressing in view of the prospec-tive increase of the income-tax, not only for Imperial purposes, but also in order to make good the probable deficiency in the returns from the State railways. It is an ominous sign of the times that 23,294 ratepayers moved out of Berlin during the months of April, May, and June, and that only 17,787 new ratepayers were registered. With regard to the var-jous classes of taxpayers and rate-payers, it may be mentioned that only in the lowest class, which comprises persons with incomes of \$225, has the number of taxpayers increased, where-as only three persons with incomes of over \$12560 here. in order to make good the probable deficiency in the returns from the State railways. It is an ominous sign of the times that 23,294 ratepayers and rate-moved out of Berlin during the months of April. May, and June, and that only 17,787 new ratepayers were registered. With regard to the yrate rate of the months of April. May, and June, and rate-payers, it may be mentioned that only in the lowest class, which comprise state of the men are official institute, which incomes of \$225, has the number of taxpayers moved into the more as official information of a stars, which compression with incomes of \$225, has the city in the place of 25 persons with incomes of \$225, has the city in the place of 25 persons with incomes of \$225, has the city in the place of 25 persons who had been assessed on this basis. Of persons with incomes of taxpayers increased, where the the anspices of the roll, while 55 taxpayers of this class have left the city. Navai Programme. The programme of the German Navy League recently demanded to the roll, while 55 taxpayers of this class have left the city. Navai Programme. The programme of the german will not only incultate knowinge, but will also be instrumental in infusing and site of the present of the month of the colonies, the institute is to be a universite is to be a universite

Proper quota. But the question of finding any effective substation for the Pederal gov, the Amarka and a gov and gov and a gov and a

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e Who Attempted ussian Rookerv Their Lives

## RED ON BOATS

Boats Escapedof Two Others ed Ashore

sealing schooner

ost nine men while d the Russian seal Commanderofski is-d Bering islands) in who had returned to ior to the sailing of ess of Japan, have ils of the raid, claimght boats were going kery for water when Maru, which was ting a raid and taken vas being held at the sea, arrived off the boats started toward when the Russian the rocks and opensucceeded in escap-s crews were killed and six men ed, while three, who wounded, were boats floated wounded ts which were afteron the beach were To-o sealers to the Boso Maru. ts for Water. cruiser. Silka. Vladivostok nds, reports that sevners made raids at ast season. The crew escaped from schooner island and put out hay on which th located has two k at either side and d nn overhanging watch stationed to watch usually fire on any ard the beach. The they were going to for water, protested None of the o Maru reached the it the bodies ashore and buried etery on the island. ids which have r islands is of inter great deal of frictio fishers and he region where these e, and that the Rus bringing charges se of landing and le damage to propert; he property on shore

napers received by apan state that most from Japanese A total of 36 seal ent to the sealing s sea and north Pa-Several were ason. the Russians for islands nd Sakai Maru, the Tokio, and the latter poaching in Bering ers took 11,000 seals otter pelts. All th than the two seized Bering sea. The

ble fur seals it at-

urous Japanes

ght two boats belongtside the three-mile U.S. revenue cutter seize their schooner Capt. Minami, of the ote to his owners at essel was liable to be outside the threeatement which seems proved by the convicrs and their sentence fine of \$800 each by Valdes.

Tuesday, December 1, 1908.

### NOTE AND COMMENT FORTY YEARS AGO

British Columbia has no monopoly of the embarrassment which attaches to the work of safeguarding the coun-try from an influx of Orientals. We find the following special despatch in the Martineal Star. The British Colonist, Monday, Novem ber 30, 1868.

ber 30, 1868. Arrived at Last—The new steam fire engine for the Tiger Co., is on board the Continental. It is intended to give it a trial as soon as possible.

try from an inter-find the following special despatch in the Montreal Star: Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The cost of prosecuting the men who smuggled Chinamen into Buffalo from Toronto, Hamilton and other Canadian points, has been very heavy in the past years. Entirely apart from the salaries of special immigration officers, the United States Government has paid out with-in the past seven years \$20,000 in this district alone. During the same period, the Government has received exactly \$3,500 in fines, collected from convicted smugglers. Intervent the peo-

The danger which confronts the peo-ple of America-both in Canada and the United States-of physical sub-mergence of the English stock by a flood of continental Europeans, was dealt with by Dr. W. Z. Ripley, profes-sor of economics in Harvard Univer-sity, in a lecture delivered in London recently on the occasion of his being presented with the Huxley gold medal. To quote from the London Standard's report: The following significant paragraph appeared as a cable despatch in the New York Herald of November Srd:-"London, Nov. 2, 1868—The British government decline to recognize the rights claimed by the Hudson Bay Co., in the territory between Canada and the Pacific coast.

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## BRITISH OPINION

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

The one outstanding result of the publication of the famous "interview" with the Kaiser in the Daily Tele-sraph, is says the Daily Express, the strongly expressed demand of the Ger-man Heichstag for the cessation of the Sovereign's interference. In foreign of-fairs and for the strengthening of the Parliament control of the nation's re-lations with other Powers. Constitu-tionalism in the German Empire may thus heve secured a notable advance from the Kaisei's indiscretion. Ger-many, and the world that wishes Germany, and the world that wishes Germany, and the world that wisnes Ger-many well, will read with satisfaction Prince Buelow's announcement that the Kaiser will in future impose on himself more reserve—a roundabout himself more reserve—a roundabout method of saying that he will think before he talks. Prince Buelow atbefore he talks. Prince Buelow at-tempted in his speech yesterday to water down the Kaiser's statement in the famous interview. But the real revelation imade by the Kaiser was that Germany's foreign policy was constantly double-faced, and that she was untrustworthy and unreitable, and though the Chancellor endeavored to remove that impression, it will prob-ably remain in the minds of foreign peoples.

peoples. The Morning Port says:-In the Reichstag much was said by way of deprececation of the personal inter-vention of the Emperor in the national policy. Whether or not the German Constitution favors the view express-ed by the interpelators is a question for German statesmen and a constitu-tional lawyers. We should have im-agined that the Emperor had not ex-ceeded the rights given him by the Constitution. But if the Germans are annoyed by his personal intervention in German affairs, can they not realise that they would still more strongly resent the personal intervention of a foreign sovereign in the affairs of their em-pire? Can they not realise that the British Constitution in this matter carries the view which some others have expressed to a much greater length than is likely to be at present acceptable in Germany and that there-fore Englishmen are sure to dislike extremely the personal intervention of the German Emperor in British affairs. Those who had not already realised this might have discovered it on the occasion of the disclosure that the Emperor had corresponded with a First Lord of the Admiralty. Ap-parently this English point of view was not preceived by the Emperor himself. Yet the Emperor's oficial representatives in this country have been over and over again assured by representatives in this country have been over and over again assured by those most anxious for good relations with Germany that the best way to reach them was by silence and patience and the worst way by attempts to use the English press.

dency among underwriters to disput claims which they would have pat claims which they would have paid without a demur in more prosperous times. It was probably with the idea of completely reassuring owners and merchants, and regaining their confi-dence to the full, that a general meet-ing was called to discuss the situa-tion. This meeting was largely attend-ed, and the agreement was come to ada's supply we only took six hundred thousand pounds more than in the cor-responding period last year. In the case of wool the Argentine occupies a much more favorable 'position in this year's trading' than Australia. New Zealand, British South Africa, or the British East Indies. No doubt those who are opposed to, any change will say that we should always buy in the cheapest markets, but somatimes it is possible to buy two cheaply. If we save, say, a pound on imported goods and have to pay thirty shillings for the upkeep of the unemployed, it can-not be said that it will give the great-est amount of profitable employment to our own people, but that it does not do, for even in a year when trade was booming all ever the world we had a large army of unemployed it do. Surely even free importers will admit



ALL STATISTICS

···· 大小方、长来以上外上大学

UR Black unfinished Worsted medium length Fall Overcoat is always a great fav-

This coat is the Ideal Coat for the Conservative dresser or Middle Aged Man who wants a handsome Coat, but not an extreme style.

We have this popular coat in severat grades.

\$15, \$18, \$20 or \$30

## iff Wants

Nov. 27.-Resolutions eation of a permanent ommission were today ard of directors of the iation of this city. asks for "an early, nd thorough revision rovision is asked in tion by congress for commercial agree gn nations on the ba. and minimum tariff. imum rates to forwhich reciprocate by m rate on American

## eton Election

27.-Chief Justice refused an application mmanding the acting ge of North Cape Brecounty to proceed of votes cast at the The county judge had he recount, but subse-his order, finding the tted insufficient as to

## Perth Amboy.

N.J., Nov. 27 .- While ation of trouble when National Fireproofing ed to resume opera the holiday suspen-guard of troops evid any demonstration the strikers even had ed and quiet reigned entire district. The between the soldiers ast night were found ation. A commitled upon the officials ireproofing company an increase in ere informed that ve to remain at the l orders now being ted of and they were to work at \$1.35 per told that later they 0 per day. The strikr reply tonight.

l, a descendant of the and who lived in 0 years, is dead,

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# A Low Rate Paid to Insure Vessels Against Anglo-German War-Marine Insurance Notes

War risks are still a feature of the narine insurance market. The Casa-

"VIYELLA"

THE GREATEST TEXTILE SUCCESS

OF THE AGE

All smart women know "Viyella"; it is the good name sought for in choice Flannel

fabrics for their own blouses and dressing jackets, their children's frocks and their hus-

bands' shirts. We have just received a large shipment-an unrivalled assortment of the

newest ideas in Viyella Flannels; all the very latest colorings, dark and light shades; red

striped with white, plain cream, green striped with white, black striped with white, pink

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE

and white, blue and white with pretty parallel lines, etc.

FEW FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS Votes for Women Not Popular Cry in France

(By Our Own Correspondent) This Nov, 28, --Votes for women spaparoety not what Frenchwomen for the first time, women, as well as here employed in trade and business had by a new law a vote for the election of "Conseils de Prudhommes," the balots closed on Oct. 81 last the returns show that only twenty-four per thousand women availed themselves of their privilege. More-tore of two large banks whose hames in every case had been put down or the voters' list by their employers the decitor of pudges on the tribung balished in business have the vote the adector of judges on the tribung thousiness have the worter decided by that of business are decided by that thousiness of their own in France and here are principals or partners private size of their own in France the adectors of their own in France the adectors of their own in France the women have principals or partners private size of their own in France the industrial undertakings in the industrial undertakings into the industrial und

is why they present a sublime indif-ference towards the suffrage. Having so much of the business of the coun-try in their own hands, or in their husband's, which for a Frenchwoman is, as a rule, exactly hte same thing they have the substance, and they as yet look upon the suffrage as the shadow.

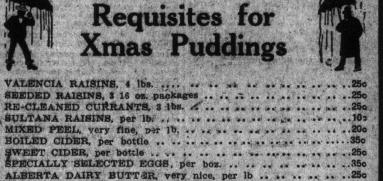
Not Built That Way. According to all accounts the Cameron Highlanders are a fine body

Cameron Highlanders are a fine body of men physically. Not long ago four of them occupied the least crowded seat in a full compartment on a Scot-land railway. Just as the train was moving off a diminutive little clergy-man jumped into the compartment and tried to edge himself in between two of the highlanders. Not finding it very comfortable, he turned to the

lined and some faced to the edge with silk. All are handsome.

Some are serge lined; some silk

ALLEN & CO., FIT-REFORM 1201 Govt. St - VICTORIA

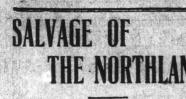


THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets. - Tel. 312

one one his right and said: "Sit up, please. You know that according to act of parliament the seat holds five." The highlander looked at him for a moment and then replied: "That may be a' richt enough for your kind, sir, but shairly ye canna' blame me for no' bein' constructed according to act of parliament."—Family Herald.

act of parliament."-Family Herald. English clergyman:--"And when you arrive in London, my dear lady, don't fail to see St. Paul's and West-minster Abbey." Tair American:--"You bet; I'll rat-tle those off sure; but what I've been hankering to see, ever since I was knee-high to a grasshopper, is the church of England."--Punch. The skins of 100,000 animals are used every year for the covers of Oxford Bi-tles alone.



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Seattle with a cargo of gypsum ore from the mines: at Chatham straits, and salmon from Ketchikan for Seattle when she went on Enterprise reef at

of England shows the following changes: Total reserves, decrease, £347,000; circulation, increase, £123,000; bull-ion decrease, £224,222; other securi-ties, increase, £3,348,000; other de-posits, increase, £3,848,000; other de-posits, increase, £3,50,000; government securities unchanged. The proportion of the bank's re-serve, decrease, £35,000; government securities unchanged. The proportion of the bank's re-serve to its liability this week is 48,92 per cent. Last week it was 52.67 per cent.

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## THE VICTORIA COLONIST

insist that this bill is the most un-popular measure with the country at-tempted in many years, and that the House of Lords in rejecting it has car-ried out public sentiment. They urge the government to test the ques-tion by going before the country in a general election, but there is very lit-tle likelihood of this being done.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED

# Portland Waterfront People Puzzled Over the Barge Quatsino's Name

The mystery of the name of the barge Quatsino has been solved at Portland. The Telegram of that city says: Since the arrival of the British bark

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Tuesday, December 1, 1908.

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## Tuesday, December 1, 1905.

in Far North

MISS CAMERON TELLS

TWEEN AND JAPAN

ecember, 1, 1908,

Guarantee of Re-Each Other's sessions

DOOR IN CHINA

Action in Case Quo is Threatened

Nov. 27.-Despite offiormation from reliabeen obtained of an r-reaching importance ited States and Japan, icy of the two coun-

t is based upon the ing and defending free nmercial development t contains not only a to respect each l possessions there, attitude of the two China, binding each ry peaceful means its tegrity, and to give l opportunity in the to all nations tant still, the agreent of complications status quo binds the and Japan to consult a view to acting tohas greement orm of a declaration, five articles, of which an accurate and faith

le gives expression to two governments to ee and peaceful de mmerce in the Pa-

a mutual disclaimer design, and contains of the policy of each as directed to the he existing status quo the defence of the al opportunity for all

cle contains a stateequent "firm" recipro-each government to torial possessions in he other article, the United

express their detercommon interest of n China to support in China means at their dispo-lence and integrity of principle of commer-ial opportunity for all

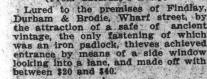
cle mutually pledges ents in the case of of any event threat-quo, as above describ-ple of equal opportun-ned," to communicate for the purpose of ar-al understanding with

ures they may con-

take. GS IN CHINA

Will Take All China-Charlie Yip y at Winnipeg

27.—"In ten years a Chinaman left in nited States," was the ant made this evening aperial investigator ap-biness government to Chinese government to hing, agriculture and ers on this continent, the organization of an nt in China. With him Yip Yen and Ou Wan



fast to his waist he was drawn back to the deck, after iremendous waves had sent him far over the side. Fol-lowing the buffeting he was unable to attend to his duties for some hours. OF HER UNIQUE TRIP Inable to make headway in the fac of the gale, the course was turned backward, and 'before the weather moderated so that the boat, with re-paired engines, could proceed, the Baldy had doubled back 250 miles on Former Victorian Recounts in

Chicago Paper Experiences

To Open Grill Room.

Early in the new year a handsomely furnished grill room will be opened in the basement of the Empress, capable of accommodating comfortably about a hundred guests. After making a long and arduous trip, which exhausted the entire sum-mer and took her into a part of the northern regions where no white wom-an has penetrated before, Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, for many years a prominent figure in connection with Victoria's educational system because

Will Be Deported.

Will Be Deported. Lena Lyons, who also rejoices in the name of Vivian Howard, a good look-ing girl of about 21 years of age, is de-tained at the police station awaiting deportation. She was arrested on Thursday afternoon at the Half-Way house, Esquimalt road, on a charge of being an undesirable. Victoria's educational system, has re-turned to her adopted home in Chicago She was accompanied in the expedi-tion by her niece, Miss Jessie Camer-on Brown, and has a most interesting story to tell of her experiences in the wilds of Canada's northern territory.

sofy to tell of ner experiences in the wilds of Canada's northern territory. An interview with Miss Cameron is published in a recent issue of the Chi-cago Inter-Ocean. It follows: Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, a well known Chicago writer and club woman who left here in April for a tour of Alaska and the Arctic regions, returns this week after a six months trip panied north by her nice, Miss Jessie Cameron Brown, in the capacity of companion, secretary, and stenograph-er. Miss Cameron has the distinction of being the first woman to penetrate many of the places she visited. Leaving Edmonton, Alberta, in April the two women went by stage, scow tugboat, canoe, and the Hudson Bay company's steamer to the delia of the Mackenzie river, passing through all

company's steamer to the delta of the Mackenzie river, passing through all the hardships of primitive transporta-tioh, until they reached Smith's Land-ing, where they got a modern steamer and completed their run of over 1,000

An Unusual Death,

miles to the mouth of the river. In a tour up the Peace river to Ver-In a tour up the Peace river to Ver-million Miss Cameron found magnifi-cent harvests ready for reaping, and in this district she discovered and photographed the fort where Alexan-der Mackenzie rendezvoused in the north preparatory to his trip across Canada in 1793. At the eastern extremity of Athabas-ca lake, where no other white woman has ever been and where the Indians and the missionaries regarded them as curiosities, but neverless extended ev-ery courtesy, Miss Cameron had the pleasure of shooting a moose while pleasure of shooting a moose while north of the Fifty-fifth parallel, and also of catching a thirty pound trout

Tests for Butter Fat.

The following is the result of butter-fat tests made by the civic inspector during the months of October and Noin Athbasca lake. One of the unique features of the

One of the unique features of the trip was the fact that the travelers slept but twice under a roof from the time they left Edmonton in the spring until they returned last week. Miss Cameron dug deep into every phase of Northern life, and was much impressed with the work of the mis-sionaries, both Protestant and Catholic and the unselfish spirit displayed by them. Miss Cameron has collected a great deal of material for a series of agreat deal of material for a series of magazine articles and has gathered 1,000 views of the country, which she will use in her book on the Arctic re-gions During her stay in Edmonton last week she was the guest of Mrs. Bulyea wife of Alberta's Governor, who gave a reception for her in the Government house. Miss Cameron was born in Victoria One of the unique features of the trip was the fact that the travelers slept but twice under a roof from the time they left Edmonton in the spring until they returned last week. Miss Cameron dug deep into every phase of Northern life, and was much improved with the work of the mis-



**ACTION AGAINST SMITH** 

Text of Information

Text of information The information, a lengthy docu-ment, reads as follows: The information and complaint of Lewis Hall, of the city of Victoria, mayor of the said city of Victoria, taken upon oath this 27th day of No-vember, 1908, before the undersigned police magistrate in and for the city of Victoria, who saith that "The Press Publishing Company, Limited," a cor-poration duly formed pursuant to the laws of British Columbia and register-ed in the office of the registrar of joint

ed in the office of the registrar of joint stock companies at the city of Victoria aforesaid, and Phil. R. Smith, on Sat-urday the 21st day of November, 1908, in a newspaper called the "People" Press," established, owned and carried on by the said company and in the state Press," established, owned and carried on by the said company and, inter alia, for which purpose the said company was incorporated, without legal justi-fication or excuse knowingly, wickedly, maliciously and unlawfully did pub-lish and cause to be published in the city of Victoria, by causing the same to be delivered to the public with a view to its being read and seen by divers persons at the said city of Vict-toria, a false, scandalous, malicious the said Lewis Hall, and of and concerning the said Lewis Hall, and of and con-cerning him in his said capacity as mayor of the city of Victoria and of and concerning his conduct and behawhere the states and the states and the states and effect following, viz. By inserting or causing or allowing to be inserted in the said newspaper on the first page thereof a cartoon or drawing repre-senting, inter alia, the said Lewis Hall walking a tight rone and bolistic in

walking a tight rope, and holding in his hands a balancing stick or rod with a large ball at each and thereof upon which balls are printed, respectively, "Church and Temperance Vote," and "Salbon and Bawdy House Vote," and having printed at the bottom of said cartoon or picture the following modes cartoon or picture the following words, namely: Municipal Vaudeville,

Continuous Performance, Hall & Hall. Star Artists, in leading parts, and under that the words:

His Worship:--"If I can get this poll (pole) again. "Twill settle every lurking doubt: Then Lewis goes back in again. Though Richard goes-back out."

## THE VICTORIA COLONIST

## "Judging' from what they told me," MARTIN IS ACQUITTED anead in California and all they want is competition. They have some pretty fast material down there and would be asise to give Brilish Columbia teams a hard run." **BY JUDGE LAMPMAN**

Cartoon in Peoples' Press the Basis of Action for De-famatory Libel Mayor Hall, following the publica-tion of a cartoon in the last issue of the Peoples' Press, has instituted and cisco dispatch says: The Sint actions for the last issue of a action for defamatory libel against Phil. R. Smith and "The Peoples' Press Publishing Company, Limited." Yes-terday morning, D. S. Tait, barrister acting on behalf of Mayor Hall, alar the information, copies of which were served by Poilee Sergeant Redgravy upon Mr. Smith personally and also upon him as manager of the company, the summons is returnable on Tues ay morning next, when the detendant in the action will appear before the magistrate at the police court. Text of Information

"The second branch of this Milwau-

 Guillayute rivers, where spurs will be trun, one to Clallam bay, and the other toward Port Angeles up the valley of the former river and via the Lake Crescent region. Clallam bay people with good reason, believe that the Strait of Fues terminus of the first branch will be located at their town, in which altogether likely event, that little burg will rapidly develop into a bustling shipping center.
 EMPRESS ARRIVES WITH RICH CARGO

 "The second hermore of this Milway.

 Pelts of Seal and Sea Otter

"The second branch of this Milwau-kee-Union Pacific combine will un-doubtedly be pushed through the great Solduck, Lake Crescent and Indian creek valley timber belts into Port Angeles, where connection with the Port Angeles, Rallway & Terminal Company's line eastward from this city to Port Ludlow will be made, thus giving this system a belt line around the peninsula. (From Saturday's Daily) (From Saturday's Daily), Completing the roughest trip this season the steamer Empress of Japan of the C.P.R., Capt. Robinson, reached port last night from Hoagkong and way ports, leaving Yokohama on No-vember 16. She brought the most valuable cargo carried this season, in-cluding silk, sealskins, sea-otter and sable pelts, and other shipments val-ued at over \$2,000.000. The silk on

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hant princes of the Co-vho are seeking out versed in various lines mmerce that they may China to work for a has been formed with ree million dollars to and steamships, develop and engage in banking ness. es of the Ce

and engage in banking ness. has already been char-e next will start oper-province of Kwong St, esident of the concern, irreds of other compa-in operation as soon now being organized k. To operate these . China will induce her his continent to return ucements are being of-ernment for the devel-country, so great that will respond to the

ere these four finan y eastward through visit New York, Balti-i Chicago, looking into locomotives and other ev are determined that nts of all kinds shall Yen, in ten years at o many companies will that this trade will nually to the States. Our would express au proposed alliance be-and China, owing to acitles, but the whole nversation was to the ot in so many words, ance is the only thing future. future. s some move on they again refused to give same reason.

## Commission

Nov. 26.-Tang Shao the thanks of his remittance of the left this city at 10 ning for Washington Prince Tsai Fu and and students who from Pekin. Since unday the members r apartments in the t. Francis hotels in e period of mourning rulers, and their deled by no ceremony dance at the depot mbers of San Fran-The party hington.

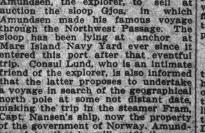
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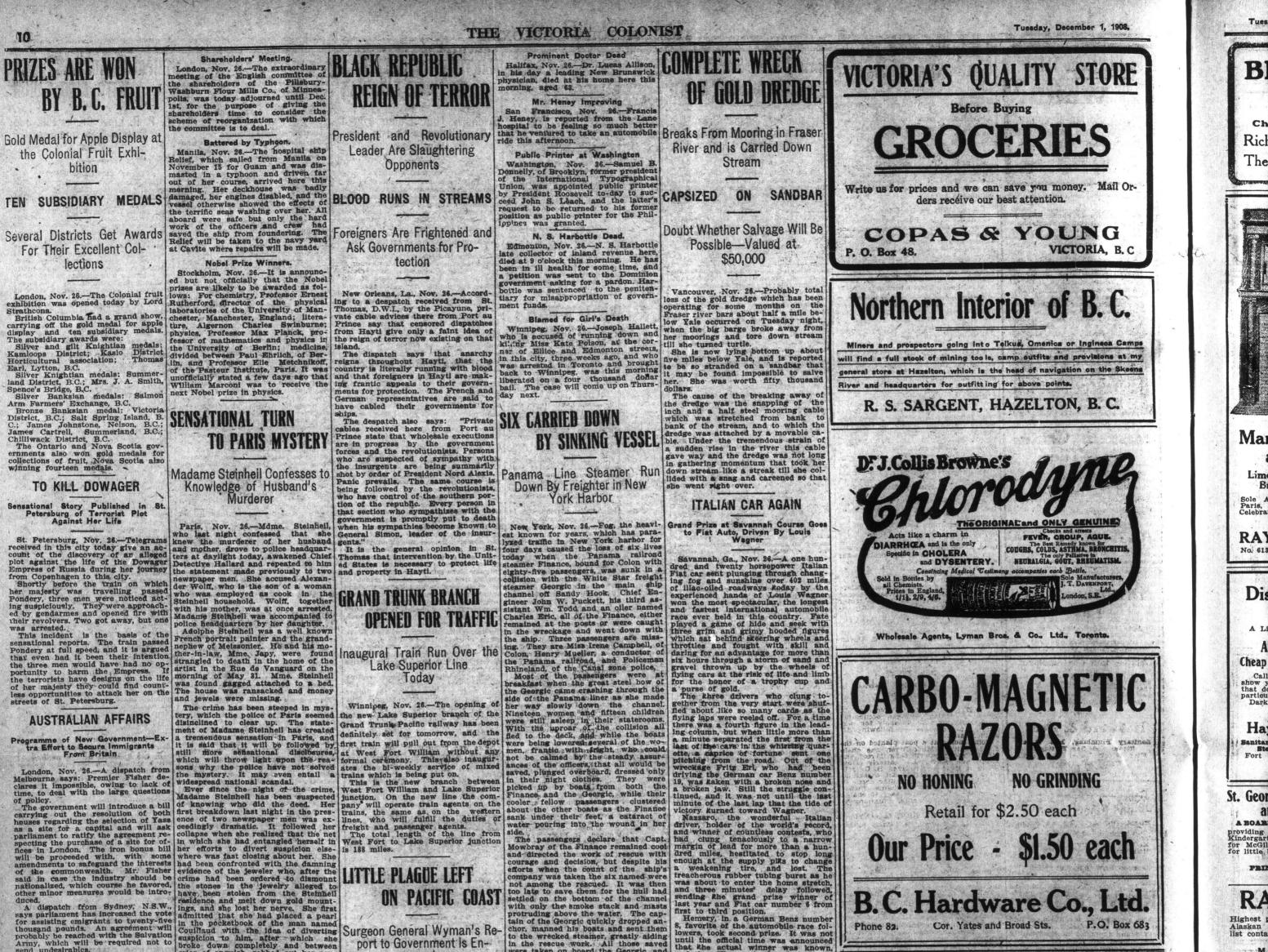
-The army budgets ny and Wurtemburg, nditure in this directotal of about \$180,-00 less than for 1908. however, do not in-which will raise the out \$192,000,000.

g, suffering, loving; of these is lowing.-

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for assisting emigrants to twenty-five thousand pounds. An agreement will probably be reached with the Salvation Army, which will be required not to send undesirables.

self ald the jewels in their Belleville self ald the jewels in their Belleville vila. Asked why she had stirred up the affair when it had practically been for-gotten. Mine. Steinheil made an enig-matical reply: "Because I hoped to completely justify myself in the mind of one whom I will not name, whose love I lost and of whom I must never more think." It was announced this evening that a varrant had been issued for Mine. Steinheil's arrest. She will be locked up in St. Lazare prison tonight. Castro on His Way to Europe Port of Spain, Trinidad, Nov. 26-Fresident Castro of Venezuela, arrived here today from La Guerra the is on his way to Europa, ko secure expert medical attendance. On account of

Threation. The orders of the Andria. He is on the massy are also preserving a distribution of the constant of the constant of the gained here.
These rumors are being widely distrated and a man who held a high contained report. An ex-member of the cabinet and a man who held a high position under the former ministry, said today.
Tam not in the confidence of the colored Y.M.C.A.
Washington, Nov. 26.—The presence of the colored former stone of the anew home of the colored that the report that an ex-remptor that an ex-remptor that an ex-member of the colored former stone of the new home of the colored former stone of the new home of the colored form the transfer of the statistic of the statistic of the colored people of the present of the two countries, as it will forever silence the mischlef-makers and how year how was the principal speaker of the state of the two countries, as it will forever silence the mischlef-makers and how year how was the principal speaker of the stated of the colored former have spared no effort to promote frich and chinese commerce generally would give great impetus to ward the peaceful development of the colored laborers.
Keyport, N.J., Nov. 26.—By the up-

Keyport, N.J., Nov. 26.-By the up-setting of a fraff cance on Raritan bay itoday while two young men from this place were duck-hunting, George Jones, 21 years old was drowned. His companion, George Campbell, succeed-ed in freeing himself from his heavy hunting ceat and swam ashore.

Bend undesirables.
 Hookey Player injured
 Torkton, Sask. Nov. 26.—While play
 ing hookey this afternoon, C. F. Robinson had his collar-bone broken.
 U. S. AND JAPAN
 Assertion Confidently Made That Negotiations to Reach an Understanding Are Going On
 Tokio, Nov. 26.—Persistenst rumors declaring that negotiations are now in progress at Washington between Japanese Ambassador Takahira and Secretary of State Root looking to the interchange of diplomatic notes definitely

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Surgeon General Wyman's Report to Government is Encord couraging to the work was done the Georgic and when the work was done the Georgi

COULD Aging Washington, Nov. 26.—The plague situation on the Pacific coast is said to have greatly improved within the last few months, and the officials who have been most attentive in the work of its suppression are encouraged to believe that with renewed vigilance its complete eradication is probable. Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the public health and marine hospi-tal service, in a report to the sec-retary of the treasury concerning hu-man plague and plague-infected rats in San Franciaco, Oakland, Berkeley, Contra Costs county and Los Angeles, Calif., and in Seattle, Wash, covering the period by months from May 1907, to October 31, 1908, shows that since this last named date no cases of hu-man plague or of plague-infected rats have been discovered on the Pacific coast. The report shows that in May, 1907,

## Charged With Theft

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Chas. P. Watford, bookkeeper for many years for the Sanitary Laundry company, was ar-rested last night on a charge of theft and false entry to the amount of \$1,000, He pleaded not guilty, and was releas-ed this morning on \$4,000 bail, to ap-pear on December 3rd.

Annual Grange Convention Toronto, Nov. 26.—The Dominion Grange opened its annual convention here today, the gathering being one of the largest in the organization's history. In the annual report, Master J. G. Lethbridge called for the er-tension of rural mail delivery to cover all main roads or crossreads, with the privilege of having boxes at the junction of every concession line. The Grange legislative committee present-ed its report, which among other things, thanked the Dominion gov-ernment for resisting "unjust and un-called for" demands of the manufac-turers for increases in the tariff, and recommended the strengthening of British preference by further deduc-tion.

## Anti-Graft Measure

Anti-Graft Measure Ottawa, Nov. 26.—As an outcome of Judge Cassels' inquiry into the affairs of the Marine department, the gov-ernment at the next session of parlia-ment will introduce legislation to for-bid the giving or taking of personal commissions, either in private or gov-ernment business, or any other form of consideration which is given or taken with corrupt intent. The legis-lation will follow, in the main, the lines of the British statute, in which severe penalties are provided for the punishment of offenders sgainst this law, including a maximum fine of g500 or two years' imprisonment.

Capt. Abel Douglas, a well known sealer who was in command of the sealing schooner Challenge when she was seized by the U.S. steamer Rush, when the epidemic of seizures which

then the epidemic of seizures ost the United States \$425,000

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Two tales of the sea, one of the rescue of four Filipinos from death when surrounded by sharks as they. when surroup

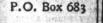
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Filipino Castaways Resound From Sharke While Clinging to Wreckage

Tuesday, December 1, 1908.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

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BENUINE) , AQUE. A. BRONCHITIS. RHEUMATISM.

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to wreckage, the oring of lightkeepers ast when they were f starvation, were steamer Glenfarg rt on Thursday from ling to advices from Carlos Krebbs, com teamship Dalupanon ile en route from in-Cebu, the ship in-Cebu, the ship pinos clinging to a a surrounded by a s, which, even after come alongside, per-ng about the banca. pon being picked up, tale of suffering and ted that they had left bound for Brazile, they ran into beavy hey ran into heavy used the banca water's edge. Short-e weather cleared mariners under the al sun. Then the and to the ngs of hunger was k's tooth. They had f, and every vestige when they sighted

ught from Shanghai eamer Kingsing was the China coast, and of Shaweishan, on ouse, signals of dis-ved from that esship was slowed the signals were re-in toward the island in toward the island send a boat ashore; vy sea was running t the Kingsing had n even approaching required a great deal euvring to get clos pt to communicate the boat was finally by four Chinese and and its crew landed d here they learned hey had been signalhouse keeper stated be along with him, mber, were entirely on the verge of id, also, they had not nication with the nication with the days. It was quite ling party that the suffering from lack and as quickly as the nd as quickly as the to the ship and re-f the trouble a boatwere sent to . the then reh ngsing proceeded on

guest at a Japanese eives a gift, usually a



HE oyster peculiar to Canadian waters, and known far and wide as the Malpecque, 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 Montrealers 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 bar-rels 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 fulfilment 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. I wenty 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 Virginian and Carolina coasts. Along the coast of the United States the oyster is con-tinuously 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 bar-

rier, 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 representa-tive 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, of tiles, or even stones. This method of calture 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-

mer. A portion of Malpecque 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 at-tached 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 ovsters complain that their property in these ovsters 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 Malpecque 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

periment of this kind was instituted last sum- 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.

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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.

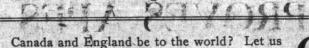
The cause of the destruction of the beds must be traced to the cutting down of the forests. When the first settlers arrived there, the island was covered by fine lumber, among which there was a good deal of splendid hardwood. This has almost all been removed, and the result is that the snow melts with too great rapidity and strong spring freshets are produced. These freshets rapidly 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. The

# Britain's Duty to Canada

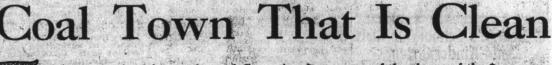
OREMOST among the Imperial problems about which men are to-day thinking is that of Colonization, writes John Redington in the Standard of Empire. In this, as in questions of defence, of tariffs, of treaty making, public thought in Great Bri- taken place in prairie Canada within the last tain has undergone a radical change. " The two decades Mr. Hough has personally wit-Dominions beyond the Seas are no longer re- nessed, so that few students of the question ome Gove garded by 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 can speak with more intimate knowledge and



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 discus-sion. 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, Oueen 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.



HE 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

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 archaelogists under the direction and at the expense of the late Marquis of Bute. The Normans followed the Romans and held

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 Imperialistsat 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 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. 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

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 ex-cept 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.

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 min-eral 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 Williams 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 at least he is the principal stockholder, hold-17,369,175 tons of coal.

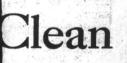
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nt town. It dates Romans, who had a remains of which horoughly explored under the direction te Marquis of Bute.

lety degins. 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 countleas educational problems difficult of so-

lution.

HE following address was given by Dr. S. B. Sinclair, formerly vice-principal of the Ottawa Normal vote an entire year to purely professional training of teach-vote an entire year to purely professional training of teach-principal of the Ottawa Normal vote an entire year to purely professional training of teach in rural schools, and are women of culvote an entire year to purely professional training. Canada must look to her laurels for School, before the Council of Women. As it seems peculiarly appli-cable to present day conditions and our requirement devotes only a portion of the

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 so-ciety, 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 de-cade 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 pat-riotism is bound quickly to take a frontier place conspicuous among the nations.

cil can do much in the way of improving the Children should be well born. If more at-tention were paid to generation less would be status, qualifications, and remuneration of the required to be paid to regeneration.

In the period between birth and the begin-ning 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 activi-ties 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

ture, 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 pro-visions 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 under-standing between the parent and the teacher such problems as those of truancy and cor-

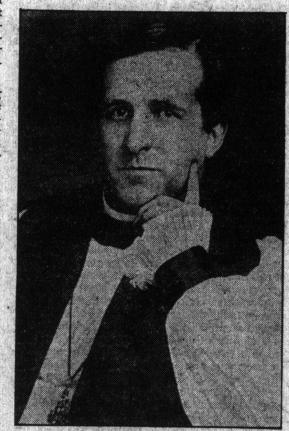
poral punishment practically disappear. The crusade against tuberculosis is being carried forward with vigor and success. One of the remedies proposed is the rational medical inspection of the schools, and this certainly will be a great boon when it comes. In the meantime much can be done under existing 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.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Co-operation Needed for Ideal Education

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 I visited a school in this city the other day needs and furnish the material best designed teacher. I have had during the last twenty to supply his wants.

The old theory that because a study was ing room at work. The boys all remained, but sand primary teachers. Many of them go to 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 Archb.shop of York

where the boys had been given their choice to go out and play or remain in the manual train-

SCIENTIST PROVES APES DO REASON

N ape, reared from babyhood at the Biological Institute in Amani, Ger-this box and seemed to be critically examining was almost a point. Dr. Sokolovski could man East Africa, has accomplishments as a bicycle rider. There was a demand from Berlin for so gifted

Dr. Maclagan, the Retiring Archbishop of York

year to purely professional work. This coun-

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

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

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 de-cided 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

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 schoolrooms 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. 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

## 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 Stepney, who succeeds him. Dr. Maclagan is over eightytwo. 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 resigna-tion 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

, and other races stirring events and castle was the cenmandy, a weak and the Conqueror, was all his life and died the eightieth year

Wales was an agriis not until the disof the eighteenth smelted with minosits in this neighis valuable. transported on the until 1800, when a n masters, and then rapidly increased. evidence held here, Dylit, was the first eneration of steam, great interest that the wife of Sir Wil-

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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 educators 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 ncither 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-

ape was a little slow in grosping 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 orangoutangs. The former is full of life and is doing something every waking moment. The latter are more quiet, sit reposefully 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

the globe upon the box and rolled it into the corner. Here is 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 chimparzee 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

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 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.

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 Stepney. 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 Stepney was unanimously chosen.

A telegram was later received from the Bishop of Stepney, saying: "Deeply appre-ciate 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 Ox-ford 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; Ballrol 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."

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Cause of Unemployment in Britain

URING 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 tempor-

ary 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 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 criti-cism from the Distress Committees or any other responsible authority. There was abso-lutely 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 re-spectfully 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 un-employment 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 dur-ing 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 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  $\pounds 20,000$  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 be-lieved 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 ac-quired 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 enlist-ing for Special Reserve. The Board of Trade were considering an improved method of se-curing information which would enable them to arrive at an efficient system of labor exchanges and bureaus 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 thrift 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 enormous benefits to himself. 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 un-employed 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 em-ployment 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 be-lieved, 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 every 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?

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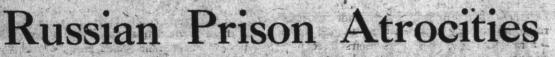
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Mr. Haldane-We have arranged that to the extent of 10,000 we shall allow reservists to go to any colony or British possession that they please, and 6,300 are now availing themselves of that permission.

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 cir-cumstances warranted it, the whole of the £300,000 should be spent in the interests of necessitous districts.



VERYONE 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 Russion corres-

pondent, have managed to elude official vigilance.

A case which was recently brought to the public notice was that of seventy-three prisoners in the Schlusselberg 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 Schusselberg. 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 Szymānski, 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 be 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 some-thing 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 can 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

"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.

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 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 ne 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 somiserable 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 Russia soldier will use the butt end of his rifle as a man in a civilized country uses his tonguewithout thinking, and because it is always at hand.

O 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.

A Torpedo Boat Attack

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

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 J 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 actually made, but still none of the men was allowed to drop asleep. I tell you, the ham-mock 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 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 should 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 orpedoes, 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."

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

"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," 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 pob. 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 connection with politics.

Only the other day an engineer was meas-uring 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 mis-take." They had beaten him well before ar-riving 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

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, outing, 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 success-ful, in many cases, and the victims make a clean breast of it, and give the names and addresses of their accomplices .- Scotsman.

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, squadron formation, when, one evening, the flagship 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 body 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-

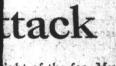


s and reservists.

which, if it had ars ago, he beour casual popu-5,000, and would e old soldiers and tramps and the x-soldiers and reis or reserve pay side in the United workmen should labor that every artisan enjoyed. n to emigrate to the course of two ers and reservists is opportunity. ight hon. gentlethe past two years e country by per-

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he House and the ut leave this vexed self (laughter), he ugh the winter. If ild only leave it to ommittees and to d to devise means work he was sure ns were over, the to say that the ed handsomely to result of that apousands, of men est public work at nd that the amount as expressing the labor and unemmuch as was supely that, if the cirthe whole of the in the interests of



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VICTORIA COLONIST

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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 comfort-

able 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, es; pecially 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.

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 supposedly 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. 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 vigorous-ly 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 abashed, 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 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 oorial 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, was 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 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 himdisappear in a retrograde direction when I was following on the blood tracks of a wound-ed 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 objurgations, 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 delectable spot on earth, where the spotted deer call at morn and at the setting of the sun, and the tigers prowl 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

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 predaceous 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 hillide, 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.

liberal treatment.

. 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 Ahnd 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 sur-rounding 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 Ahnd 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 footmark 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 doughty deeds 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 dving 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 burthen 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 successof 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 manful 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 splotched 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 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 ould 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 reel, 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

ne of the men was tell you, the hamelt good after those s on the bridge. ping awake, despite dead tired. It must 5 o'clock when the sang out, 'Sail one sir.' 'Stand by your officers, and the ces, while the offih the portholes with to be a false alarm. pined he saw a deim, whereas he saw f darkness. There and perhaps a few hs, and the waiting last long this time. hour later the starmake out three deus amidships and

ing rung out when al bulbs glowed for five hundred yards on officer shouted aptains repeated it. e sight setters did eir guns trained on tly. There was a , which illuminated There was a ide of the ship, as Up above we could Maxims and other crews worked overhe enemy. 'Fire at n officer, and each the target was fired, e setters vying with ckest work. dense clouds from ers drove at us full nge, discharged their dashed away into they came. It was shipmen knew really enemy or they ha d that we had added vy Jones' collection, eferees sustained us ided that if we had ne of the destroyer lose enough to us to

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 th during the day, and a fine string was left after the evening meal suspended from the end of th 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, beI 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 or 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 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, sir! 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-1 with it! No decent castin'; wap, wap, wap all the timetime!" "Boys, but he's the spilet boy this minit!" 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 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.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE

COLONIST VICTORIA

# 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 56-Fancy Battenberg Doylies, sizes six and nine inches, round and square. Regular value Ioc.

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. Tues-CHECKED TAFFETA SILK, black and white, navy and 

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. Tues-

TAFFETA SILK, rich heavy quality, and tancy broche silks, suitable for evening 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 assort-ment of art shades for fancy work. 50c quality for ..... 35¢ 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 

# **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 12 DRESS PATTERNS, 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 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

| 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 I FANCY PLAID DRESS PATTERN with satin border for trimming, green and black. Regular value \$20.00. Christmas 6 FANCY SKIRT LENGTHS in plaid and small check effects. Regular value \$15.00. 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. Christ-

\$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

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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 21/2 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 2x21/2 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. 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. 

# **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. HENTY BOOKS FOR BOYS, Colonet Thorndyke's Secret, LEATHER BOUND POETS, from \$1.00 to ......\$3.75 LEATHER GIFT BOOKS, a large assortment of titles, \$15.00, \$20.00 and

\$25.00 Pattern Hats for \$8.50 A reduction on some of our highest grade and

most exclusive nats. Most of these are ported 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

# \$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 thes 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. brass buttons, roll collar, cuffs and patch pockets, regular \$18.50. Tues-

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 styles, many of them being exclusive models. We give descriptions of a few and the plain tailored styles, included in the lot are a large number of lines: samples from one of the best makers in England. Such values as these are EVENING COAT made of fine quality mauve broadcloth, with straps of inusual, 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

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. Tues-

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 

EVENING COAT, made of old rose broadcloth, plain loose style directoire cut, Japanese sleeves. Collar and cuffs inlaid with rich Persian trim-ming, silk braid and buttons. Formerly \$35.00. Tuesday ......\$14.50

EVENING COAT, made of dull blue broadcloths, long sleeves, roll cuffs, collar and cuffs trimmed with silk braid to match cloth, and inlaid with 





See Window Display, Government and Broad Streets