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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 412. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910. FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

SOME VICTORIES FOR UNIONISTS

Capture Cardiff, Plymouth and Newton Seats From Government—Gain Six and Lose Two on Day's Polling

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S VICTORY IN CORK

Supporters of Earl Grey's Federal Idea—Coalition Parties Now Have 184 Members and Unionists 170

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The standing of the parties at the close of today's polling was:

Government coalition: Liberals, 123; Irish Nationalists, 38; Laborites, 23. Total, 184.

Opposition—Unionists, 170.

The Unionists secured six gains in today's pollings, the results of which were announced tonight, and suffered a loss of only two seats. They thus return to the position held before yesterday's voting. The Unionist total gains for the four days are 18, the Liberal gains 11, and the Labor 4.

Among the Nationalists the O'Brienites hold five seats.

The most notable Unionist victory was in Cardiff, which has gone Unionist only once in a quarter of a century. This victory was largely due to the personal popularity of Lord Crichton-Stuart, brother of the Marquis of Bute, who overcame a Liberal majority of 155, winning by 299, and the withdrawal from politics of the old member, D. A. Thomas, who was replaced in the Liberal interest by Sir C. Hyde.

There was an even greater surprise, however, in the success of Plymouth by Waldorf Astor and A. Shirley Benn. John Burns' old opponent in Battersea, who took Mr. Durand's place as the running mate of the young Anglo-American. They proved a good team, and the work that Mr. Astor had done in the constituency was shown in his success in replacing C. E. Mallet, financial secretary to the war office, who is the first minister to be defeated.

London's Vote.

In East London the influence of the campaigning of Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was well shown in the Labor gain in Bow and Bromley and the Liberal gain in Stepney, but the Unionists scored a gain in Newton, Lancashire, which is always regarded as the most important county in England in a political sense.

Almost everywhere in the country the Labor and Liberal vote decreased, and the Unionists were more pleased with their gains here than anywhere else.

The government gets some comfort from London, all the districts of which are now polled. Today the Liberals won Stepney, which was Unionist in the last election, and Labor gained Bow and Bromley. The latter seat was captured by George Lansbury, an avowed Socialist whom Chancellor Lloyd George advised the Liberals to support in preference to L. S. Amery, the historian, who is a tariff reformer.

These victories brought the coalition gains in the metropolis up to four, against two losses. The Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, like John Burns, the other member of the cabinet, sitting in a London seat, greatly increased his majority.

William O'Brien's Victory.

The success of William O'Brien in Cork and the possibility of his further increasing his following complicates the situation. The Unionists are asking what the government will do if it has to face a stronger Unionist opposition with a stronger fighting force of Irishmen on its flank.

The fighting between O'Brien and William Redmond, the strongest candidates of the respective factions of the Nationalist party, to represent Cork city resulted in a sweeping victory for the leader of the "All for Ireland League." Mr. O'Brien not only heads the poll with a majority of 638, but takes with him Maurice Healy with a majority of 523 over Redmond.

The authorities in their discretion deemed it unwise to declare the result last night, thinking it safer to allow the news to reach the partisans in calmer moments. Consequently it was not until this afternoon that the vote was announced. This showed that Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Maurice Healy, Independent Nationalists, were elected by a combined majority of 1,164 over Mr. William Redmond and Mr. Augustine Roche. The successful candidates had the support of every serious element.

Supporters of Federation.

Mr. Healy's seat for Northwest Cork will be filled by Mr. Morton Freeman without a contest tomorrow. He will be returned to support with Mr. O'Brien, the home rule solution advocated by Earl Grey and responsible Irishmen, as distinguished from the last kick of Nationalism."

The O'Brienites are rendered more hopeful than ever by this victory. They know they have powerful support in England. The Earl of Minto, after five years' service as viceroy of India, will arrive here next week, and he has promised to support the federal movement in Scotland with all the influence he possesses. Lord Milner also advocates it, as do Lord Kintore, Lord Jersey and many others who have been educated by the administration of the federated democracies of the Empire.

Sixty-four members were voted for today, but only 36 results were announced. Most of the other contests were in counties where the polling places are scattered, so that the outcome will not be known until tomorrow.

The results in Dublin city and Limerick city also will be announced tomorrow. With the present feeling, a declaration of the polling in these places at night was considered likely to stir up trouble.

Leaders on Situation.

Speaking at Wrexhall this evening, Mr. Balfour practically admitted defeat, and implored the government, if it did not like tariff reform, to reconsider the whole situation before the next colonial conference and suggest some method of meeting the impending danger, which was dependent upon the position of the government and its obligation to the empires. It was clear, he said, that the nation could not be trusted in the keeping of the Liberal government, and, he declared, before long another appeal must be made to the country.

Premier Asquith, addressing his constituents at East Fife, tonight took up Mr. Balfour's challenge to discuss home rule. He had never given any uncertain sound upon home rule, he said, and recalled a speech which he made on this subject in Albert Hall a year ago. His policy was free from ambiguity. The supremacy of the imperial parliament

(Continued On Page Five.)

TRAIN STRIKES BIG LANDSLIDE

Northern Pacific Express From Vancouver for Seattle Narrowly Escapes Plunge Into Lake Washington

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—Northern Pacific passenger train No. 342, bound from Vancouver, B. C., for Seattle, barely escaped being swept into Lake Washington by a landslide which tore out five hundred feet of track on the lake shore sixteen miles out of Seattle late today. The engine of the train struck its nose into the moving mass of mud and stones and was dumped into the lake, whore it lies half submerged in the water. No one was injured.

The train was creeping along the edge of the lake under a high bluff that overhangs the track. Looking ahead, Engineer C. A. Long saw a great slice of earth, fully 500 feet long, break from the bluff and sweep toward the track. He set the air brakes and, shouting to the fireman to jump, made his way to safety, just as the engine was plowing into the landslide.

The force of the slide tore the engine loose from the rest of the train, and the cars, brought to a stop by the brakes, were left safely standing on the track.

The train is known as the Canadian Pacific connection, and in addition to handling local traffic between Vancouver and Seattle, carries a standard sleeper from St. Paul brought west by the Canadian Pacific's overland train.

An engine was sent into the scene of the accident from Woodenville, and the train was brought into Seattle over the belt line.

Biplane Carries Passengers.

JOHANNISTHAL, Germany, Dec. 7.—Aviator Brunsuher circled the field here twice today in a Farman biplane carrying four passengers.

Mr. Lucas' Baseball League

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 7.—With W. H. Lucas, as president, secretary and treasurer, the Union Association League of baseball clubs was organized in this city tonight, with Butte and Great Falls in Montana, Salt Lake City and Ogden in Utah, and Boise and Twin Falls in Idaho as its members. John McCloskey will manage the Butte team, Charles Reed, the Great Falls team, and John Cody, the Boise team. Class "A" ball men will manage the other clubs, but their names are withheld until the definite conclusion of terms.

Right to Employment

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—No man has a right to make a pauper of anybody else by interfering with his employment, and if this is done it will lay the person meddling liable to damages through the courts. This is the broad decision as laid down by the supreme court of the state today in the case of Charles R. Jones against the Seattle Cracker and Candy company, being a reversal of the decision of the superior court, which granted a nonsuit. Jones seeks $5,000 damages by reason of his discharge by a transfer company at the alleged behest of the Seattle Cracker and Candy company. The case is remanded to the lower court for retrial.

ODD DOCTRINE FROM MINISTER

Hon. Mr. Brodeur Says Civil Servants Have Right to Repy to Attacks, Even If Made By Members of Parliament

PREMIER DISAGREES WITH OPINION

Discussion Arises Out of Commander Roper's Speech At Ottawa—Minister of Justice is Out-voted

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—"I do not want civil servants to engage in our party warfare, but at the same time if they are attacked, even by members of parliament, they have a right to answer these attacks."

It was in the House of Commons today that the minister of marine laid down this somewhat startling doctrine. Hon. Mr. Brodeur was replying to observations made by Mr. Monk to the effect that Commander Roper, chief of the naval staff, had, probably through inexperience, committed the mistake of taking public part in the discussion of political questions. Mr. Monk was inclined to excuse that officer's course, as it had been pursued in evident ignorance of the customs of public service here, and particularly as it had not been repeated. But the minister, in rising to Commander Roper's defence, justified his action in the words quoted.

Mr. Borden, although equally ready to condone the commander's criticism under the circumstances, altogether dissented from Mr. Brodeur's dictum, and incidentally cited the strained situation created by Commander Roper's speech at the luncheon of the Central Canadian Exhibition directors last summer, at which the opposition leader was also a guest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it clear that the minister of marine was not to be taken as laying down a correct principle in regard to the recourse of public officers in case of criticism of departmental policy.

Mr. Monk's Complaint

Mr. Monk introduced the subject on a motion for a statement showing the names of the members of the naval staff, their duties, rank, etc. He referred to Commander Roper's public utterances on naval questions, which he was disposed to regard under the circumstances as a "pardonable offence." But he wished to know if the same rule in regard to non-partisan conduct was to be enforced in the case of those who came into the service from elsewhere as was applied to native employees.

Mr. Monk said he had written a letter to the press, in which he took the ground that Mr. Brodeur was badly advised in adopting the naval policy decided upon, and his criticisms the commander undertook to stigmatize as the "imaginative vaporings of a pessimistic soul." He did not think that was the way public servants should talk in this country.

Mr. Brodeur replied that Commander Roper had been very seriously attacked in articles signed by the member for Jacques Cartier.

"I never made any allusion to him at all," replied Mr. Monk. "I don't know him, and he was not in the country at the time."

Hon. Mr. Brodeur answered that as chief of the naval staff Commander Roper construed the attacks as mainly directed against himself. He urged that the usual courtesy should be extended to those officers. It could not be expected that disagreeable things could be said about them without their resenting it. The opinions of officers should be respected, and they should not be unduly criticised. He did not want civil servants to engage in political warfare, but if they were attacked, even by members of parliament, they had the right to answer such attacks. Civil servants must have the right to express their views.

Mr. Borden's Criticism

Mr. Borden said he was present on the occasion of the speech in question, and he would say that the remarks of Commander Roper went very much beyond what had been laid down by the minister. "Commander Roper," continued Mr. Borden, "went into controversial questions of politics. Sitting opposite to him at table, I heard myself criticised as one of a faction who wanted to send Dreadnaughts to Great Britain, and contempt was poured upon us in very caustic language by that gentleman, so that any person sitting there and not able to speak in reply felt that he was in rather an unpleasant situation. His speech was not one that ought to have been made by an officer holding his position in the naval service."

Mr. Brodeur said he had called the commander's attention to the word "faction," and his explanation was that the word did not have the same meaning in England.

"He must think we're yahoos out here," interjected Col. Sam Hughes.

Mr. Borden concluded by observing that the sooner the minister gave the commander and other officers to understand what was imperative in the Canadian service the better.

Mr. Foster warned the minister that he had broken new and dangerous ground. His position meant that any civil servant who imagined he had been criticised was at liberty to go on the public platform and attack distinguished parties and individuals. He wanted to know what Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought about it.

The Prime Minister said that if a civil servant was attacked as an official his only course was to go to his minister and ask him to defend him. It was Commander Roper's inexperience that had led him to answer for himself.

Col. Hughes expressed satisfaction that Sir Wilfrid had reprimanded his Minister of Marine.

Question of Interest

Mr. Miller, (S. Gre.), brought on a contest between himself and the Minister of Justice over the second reading of a bill to amend the Interest Act so as to enable the mortagor to repay the principal after the expiration date by giving one month's notice of such intention.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth set his face against the measure as being an invasion of provincial jurisdiction, but Mr. Miller was stubborn and demanded a division.

It was a non-party vote and stood: Ayes, 87; Noes, 24. Sir Wilfrid voted with Mr. Aylesworth, and Messrs. Pugsley and Mr. Borden with Mr. Miller.

The House then went into committee on the bill and it was taken on till 6 o'clock.

Dr. Sproule brought up the question of the status of foreign consuls-general at state functions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the matter of precedence at drawing-room and similar affairs of state was delegated to the Governor-General. In other countries the consuls had no official status, but they have been accorded recognition in Canada, as they frequently acted in a diplomatic capacity. As to heads of religious bodies, while the official list of precedence only recognized the heads of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, representatives of other religious bodies were also invited to state functions. The entire question of precedence could be brought up at the next Colonial Conference.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, replying to Mr. Monk, said the Rainbow had never been scrapped by the Admiralty, as at the time of purchase by Canada was on the auxiliary naval list and was recognized by the Admiralty as still being available for active service.

Snow Overwhelmed Guns.

CONEVA, Dec. 7.—Artillery and troops from Fort Savatan, near St. Maurice, while manoeuvring at an altitude of 8,500 feet, were overwhelmed by a snowstorm, and obliged to abandon four guns. The men hastily descended to the huts at Riondal, where they stayed snowbound for two days. On returning to the hills they failed to find the guns under the deep snow, and abandoned the search. There the guns will remain until the first melting of the snows in the spring.

BOLIVIAN FORCE KILLS PERUVIANS

Surprise Attack Made on Garrison at Frontier—Fears That Affair May Lead Countries Into War

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 7.—According to despatches received here, Bolivian forces surprised and attacked the Peruvian garrison at Guayabal, on the Bolivian frontier.

Many Peruvians were killed or wounded.

Peruvian troops have been rushed to the scene. There are fears that this may lead to a rupture.

GOLD FROM ALASKA

Party From Junoko and Iditarod Districts Reach Seward Well Laden With "Dust."

SEWARD, Alaska, Dec. 7.—A party of seven persons, including one woman, the first to come out over the winter trail, arrived here today from the Innoko and Iditarod district, having made the trip in 19 days' actual travelling time.

Members of the party report that more than 500 people are coming out over the trail this winter, bringing several hundred thousand dollars in bullion with them. Several consignments of gold from the Iditarod to Seattle banks have already been dispatched by dogsled. The trail is in fine condition, and good time can be made.

Those in the party arriving today were James C. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Captain John Murray, J. D. Benson, Charles Yeager, Herbert Lucas and J. D. Shapelaine.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Tex., Dec. 9.—One thousand citizens and farmers are battling with a forest fire in the Sulphur river bottoms, according to advices received here today.

MOB IN TORONTO WRECKS CARS

Action of Street Railway Company in Introducing "Pay-as-you-enter" Variety Cause of Violent Demonstration

MASS MEETING HELD IN PROTEST

Followed by Scenes of Disorder—Eleven Cars Destroyed and Windows Smashed In a Hundred Others

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—A riot tonight, remarkable for its spontaneity and for its fierceness while it lasted, resulted in the injury of 18 men, the complete wrecking of 11 street cars and the shattering of the windows in over 100 more.

For two hours a mob of several thousand persons surged back and forth on the principal business thoroughfares, demolishing every street car that came within reach and completely tying up traffic.

The disorderly scenes followed a mass meeting at Massey Hall. Two weeks ago the Toronto Street Railway company installed pay-as-you-enter cars on the principal lines. Much dissatisfaction developed over the innovation. It was claimed that the cars were not adapted to that kind of service.

Protests in writing and by personal appeal became so numerous that Mayor Geary and the board of control decided to call a mass meeting at which the matter could be discussed. Representatives of the street railway also were invited to attend.

The meeting resolved itself into a series of fiery denunciations of the street car company, and shortly before 11 o'clock broke up in disorder.

The gathering resembled a mob. The first street car that hove in sight was stopped and was reduced to a scrap heap. Car after car was attacked by the mob, which rapidly grew in numbers.

Protests by Mayor Geary and other officials passed unheeded.

Police reserves were summoned, but they were outnumbered fifty to one and were utterly powerless. For more than an hour the carnival of destruction continued unchecked.

Traffic of all kinds on King and Yonge streets was tied up.

The mob showed consideration for the passengers, allowing them in almost every instance to leave the car before attacking it. An order was finally issued to stop running cars into the downtown district, and not until it had been carried out were there any signs of restoration of order.

Toward midnight the crowd gradually withdrew from the streets, and at 12:30 the street car service was resumed.

DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED

Trouble Between Powell River Company and Local Company Is Settled.

The long standing difficulty between the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company and the Michigan-Puget Sound Lumber Company, which latter organization some time ago acquired the Sayward timber interests in the Powell lake and river district, was amicably adjusted yesterday, when representatives of the contending companies again came before the provincial executive. In the prosecution of the large enterprise of the pulp and paper company, upon which upwards of 1,500 white men have now been steadily employed during nine months or more, it became necessary to shift both the logging railway and the booming ground of the Michigan-Puget Sound Lumber Company, and the difficulty arose as to which of the companies should bear this special expense, and to what extent. The question of the booming ground was satisfactorily arranged, but was reopened by a decision of the federal authorities as to where the breakwater of the pulp and paper company should be located. Both issues have now been amicably adjusted, and the work of changing the railway line will now be proceeded with, at the cost of the pulp and paper company.

State Populations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The population of Texas is 3,896,542, according to statistics of the Thirteenth Census issued tonight by the census bureau. This is an increase of 847,832 or 27.8 per cent. over 3,048,710 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 183,187 or 36.4 per cent.

The population of the state of Arkansas was announced as 1,574,449, an increase of 20 per cent. The population of the state of South Carolina is 1,515,400, which is an increase of 13.1 per cent. over ten years ago. Arkansas gets an additional congressman under the present apportionment.

Win for Hackenschmidt.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—George Hackenschmidt defeated Jesse Westergaard, the Iowa wrestler, in two straight falls tonight. The first was taken in one hour, two minutes and fifteen seconds, with a double bar arm hold. The second occurred in eleven minutes and twenty seconds with a reversed body hold. The two men tugged and pummeled each other about the mat for more than an hour before the first fall went to the foreigner. The second fall came in quicker time. Hackenschmidt rushed at his opponent at the call of time, and in a few minutes both men were on the mat, Hackenschmidt having a hammerlock. Westergaard broke away. The Russian followed, forced him to the mat again and finished the match with a reversed body hold.

Heroine Is Recuperating

Mrs. T. Paterson has returned to her home at Alberni from Vancouver, where she had been undergoing treatment in the general hospital. She is in the care of a trained nurse, Miss McBride, who will spend some time in Alberni with her, her condition being still far from satisfactory. Mrs. Paterson is well known to all residents of the coast as the stout-hearted heroine of the Coloma and Valencia disasters, no braver act having ever been recorded in the history of the many maritime disasters on the island seaboard than her feat of making her way alone from Cape Beale to Banfield through the tangled forest, and in the midst of such a gale as only the west coast knows, in order to bring succor to the shipwrecked men of the ill-fated Coloma. It is said that the terrible strain placed upon her by no means rugged constitution during this terrible night has never been fully recovered from.

"Cigarette Heart"

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—Officers enlisting for the navy find large numbers of volunteers on both coasts. Seventy-five per cent of those have been rejected because of cigarette heart or "moving picture eye."

REBELS CAPTURE IMPORTANT CITY

Guerrero Reported To Have Fallen Into Their Hands—Federal Troops Surrendering—Offer of Truce

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 7.—Guerrere, the largest city in the state of Chihuahua, with a population of 12,000, is tonight in the hands of the rebels, according to information which has reached here.

Following a combined attack, which took place after the departure of a train bearing the peace officials the federal troops are reported to have surrendered. The rebels have elected provisional officers to govern the city.

It was first reported that the jefe politico was killed in the final charge on the city, but later reports are to the effect that he and his family are prisoners and unhurt.

The telegraph line between Guerrere and Chihuahua is now in the hands of the rebels.

Following a conference at San Andreas between the peace commissioners and rebels, headed by Castillo Herrera, the soldiers sent out from Chihuahua were halted at Fortina, near San Andreas, until President Diaz shall act on the promise of truce offered by the rebels providing certain changes are made in the system of taxation and officials in Coahuila. This truce is effective only from San Andreas to Chihuahua, the rebels stating that they cannot act for the country from San Andreas to Guerrere. Following the resignation of Governor Sanchez of Chihuahua, Secretary of State Parras has also resigned in favor of Rafael Alvarez, and other important changes in the state government have taken place.

Reports that Sanchez was deposed are incorrect.

PACKEY McFARLAND AND CLEVER HEBREW

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Packey McFarland cannot make 135 pounds, as he has agreed to do to meet Abe Attell, according to Chicago sports, who have been watching the career of the stock yards fighter for the past few years. Articles of agreement which Packey's manager, Emil Thiery, says have been signed calling for a match between Attell and McFarland at New York, Dec. 19, stipulates that Packey must make 135 pounds at 6 o'clock. McFarland will get $2,500 win, lose or draw, it is said. McFarland said today that he would seek matches with Moran and Wolgast in the event that he wins from Attell, but it is the belief here that these matches will never be brought about.

Kelly vs. Langford

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—Hugo Kelly through his manager has arranged the preliminaries for a fight with Sam Langford in Los Angeles Jan. 12. It will be for twenty rounds. Lungford's manager wired the terms under which the black would fight and Kelly agreed to them. The winner will get 75 per cent of the gate receipts.

TIDE DID NOT SUIT SALVORS

Salvage Steamers Will Not Attempt to Haul Northwestern From Rocks Until Tomorrow—No Pull Made Yesterday

INVESTIGATION BEGUN CONCERNING STRANDING

Fourth Officer Said Pilot Was Formerly Carried, But Was Discarded Two Trips Prior To Accident At False Bay

The steamer Northwestern will not be floated until tomorrow. The tide was not favorable to the salvors yesterday, and no pull was made as was anticipated. The bulkheading of the damaged bow and the building a platform shored in place from the orlop deck, and made as tight as possible with cement has been completed, and the salvage pumps are on board ready for the attempt to haul the steamer from the rocks, but the tide will not be best suited for the floating of the vessel until tomorrow, when the attempt to haul the vessel from the reef will be made.

The investigation concerning the stranding of the Northwestern has been commenced at Seattle. The fourth officer, H. J. Allen, and second officer G. Tellefsen were examined. Fourth Officer Allen, who was on the bridge and in charge of the vessel at the time she struck, gave a detailed account of the affair. The Northwestern did not carry a pilot on this trip, that officer being discarded a couple of trips before and the fourth officer substituted.

Mr. Allen told the inspectors that he was steering by courses laid by Capt. A. Croskey, master of the Northwestern. He first came on watch, relieving the master, when the vessel was between Margowstone point and Point Wilson. Capt. Croskey then laid a course to Smith island, and Mr Allen stated that he steered by it, calling Capt. Croskey when the vessel was off Smith island.

He stated that the captain then laid a course for Lime Kiln, the point near which the Northwestern struck. The fourth officer was instructed to call Capt. Croskey in an hour, he said. He stated that he called the captain five minutes before the hour was up, as he was worried about the course. Mr. Allen told the inspectors that he thought the vessel was too close in toward the shore.

Capt. Croskey, said the fourth officer, did not come on deck, but told the officer to haul off to the westward a little if he thought he was too close in. Mr. Allen said he put the vessel off a quarter of a point to the westward. This was just six minutes before the Northwestern struck. As soon as the fourth officer saw land ahead he testified to ordering the engines stopped and instantly reversed, but the vessel crashed into the rocks within a minute of the time they were seen. The Northwestern had been proceeding at her usual speed, about 12 1-2 knots, the fourth officer said. He said that Capt. Croskey had discussed the matter of tides with him when laying the courses, but he could not say whether the captain had taken this into consideration. He had stood a number of watches, but never before in these waters, and always steered by the captain's courses without question.

Second Officer Tellersen was in bed when the vessel struck. He and Allen agreed that the night was very dark, with a drizzling rain at the time the Northwestern struck. It later cleared, they said. Both officers testified that while passengers were greatly excited for the first few moments they were soon calmed by Capt. Croskey and officers. As soon as the vessel struck, soundings were taken, and it was at once apparent that the vessel was in no danger of sinking.

Retired Officer Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — Commander Robert Platt, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here late today, following an attack of cerebral embolism, with which he was stricken three weeks ago. Commander Platt was a native of North Carolina.

Funeral of General Merritt

WEST POINT, N.Y., Dec. 7.—Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., retired, the twenty-first superintendent of the United States military academy, was buried here yesterday by lamplight with the military honors of his rank.

Paris Suicide Sensation.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—A rumor was current here tonight that a Frenchman well known in aristocratic and political circles had committed suicide. The report associated the tragedy with the name of Count Boni de Castellane, but no reason for this was forthcoming, and no confirmation whatever could be obtained.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO CONGRESS

Message is of Great Length And Covers Multitude Of Questions — Reference to Recent Fisheries Arbitration

CONVENTION ON BOUNDARY MATTER

Reciprocity Negotiations Also Spoken of—Seal Question Briefly Noted—Construction of Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Practically all the time in both houses of congress today was occupied in reading Mr. Taft's message.

In the senate three new senators were sworn in. They are: Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, who succeeds the late John W. Daniels; John M. Terrell of Georgia, succeeding to the late Senator A. S. Clay, and Lafayette Young of Iowa, who takes the seat made vacant by the death of Senator J. F. Dolliver.

In his message the president dealt at length with a great many questions, among them the following:

Arbitration

The year has been notable as witnessing the pacific settlement of two important international controversies before the permanent court of The Hague.

The arbitration of the fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which has been the source of nearly continuous diplomatic correspondence since the fisheries convention of 1818, has given an award which is satisfactory to both parties. This arbitration is particularly noteworthy not only because of the eminently just results secured, but also because it is the first arbitration held under the general arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain and disposes of a controversy the settlement of which for nearly ninety years has been the cause of friction between two countries whose common interest lies in maintaining the most friendly and cordial relations with each other.

The United States was ably represented before the tribunal, and I should be wanting in proper recognition of a great patriotic service if I did not refer to the lucid historical analysis of the facts and the signal ability and force of argument—six days in length—presented to the court in support of our case by Mr. Elihu Root.

The tribunal constituted at The Hague by the governments of the United States and Venezuela has completed its deliberations and has rendered an award in the case of the Orinico Steamship company against Venezuela. The award may be regarded as satisfactory, since it has, pursuant to the contentions of the United States, recognized a number of important principles making for a judicial attitude in the determining of international disputes.

The president mentions the proposed establishment of an international prize court and the signing by the powers of a special proctocol. He concludes that there is every reason to believe that the international prise court will be established. It is also likely to be "endowed with the functions of an arbitral court of justice under and pursuant to the recommendations adopted by the last Hague conference."

With regard to the peace commission provided for by congress the president says: "I have not as yet made appointments to this commission because I have invited and am awaiting the expressions of foreign governments as to their willingness to cooperate with us in the appointment of similar commissions or representatives who would meet with our commissioners and by joint action seek to make their work effective."

Convention with Britain

"Several important treaties have been negotiated with Great Britain in the past twelve months. A preliminary diplomatic agreement has been reached regarding the arbitration of pecuniary claims which each government has against each other. This agreement, with the schedules of claims annexed, will, as soon as the schedules are arranged, be submitted to the senate for approval.

"The convention, concluded January 11, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain providing for the settlement of international differences between the United States and Canada, including the apportionment between the two countries of certain of the boundary waters and the appointment of commissioners to adjust certain other questions has been ratified by both governments and proclaimed."

Boundary Matter.

In the course of his references to relations with Latin America the President says:

"There has been signed by the republics of the United States and Mexico a protocol submitting to the United States-Mexican Boundary Commission(whose membership for the purpose of this case is to be increased by the addition of a citizen of Canada) the question of sovereignty over the Chimisal tract, which lies within the present physical boundary of the city of El Paso, Texas. The determination of this question will remove a source of no little annoyance to the two governments."

Reciprocity

"The policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff act of August, 1909, has proved mutually beneficial. It justifies further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries, so that their commerce may follow the channels natural to contiguous countries and be commensurate with the steady expansion of trade and industry on both sides of the boundary line. The reciprocation on the part of the Dominion government of the sentiment which was expressed by this government was followed in October by the suggestion that it would be glad to have the negotiations which had been temporarily suspended during the summer, resumed.

"In accordance with this suggestion, the secretary of state, by my direction, dispatched two representatives of the department of state as special commissioners to Ottawa to confer with representatives of the Dominion government.

"Conferences were held by these commissioners with officials of the Dominion government in the early part of November.

"The conferences were adjourned to be resumed in Washington in January, when it is hoped that the aspiration of both governments for a mutually advantageous measure of reciprocity will be realized."

Merchant Marine

"We can secure in no other quarter of the world, such immediate benefits in friendship and commerce as would flow from the establishment of direct lines of communication with the countries of Latin America.

"I alluded to this most important subject in my last annual message; it has often been before you, and I need not recapitulate the reasons for intercommunication. Unless prompt action be taken the completion of the Panama canal will find this the only great commercial nation unable to avail itself of this great contribution to the means of the world's commercial intercourse.

"Quite aside from the commercial aspect, unless we create a merchant marine where can we find the seafaring population necessary as a naval reserve the transports and subsidiary vessels without which a naval fleet is arms without a body? For many reasons I cannot too strongly urge upon the congress the passage of a measure, by mail subsidy or other subvention adequate to guarantee the establishment and rapid development of an American merchant marine, the restoration of the American flag to its ancient place upon the seas."

Finances

The final estimates for the year ending June 30, 1912, as they have been sent to the treasury, on November 29 of this year, for the ordinary expenses of the government including those for public buildings, rivers and harbors, and the navy building programme, amount to $630,491,012. This is $52,984,887 less than the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. It is $16,883,153 less than the total estimates, including supplemental estimates submitted to congress by the treasury for the year 1911, and is $5,574,659 less than the original estimates submitted by the treasury for 1911.

"Against the estimated expenditures of $630,494,013 the treasury has estimated receipts for next year $680,000,000, making a probable surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of about fifty millions, or, taking into account the estimates for the Panama canal, which are $56,820,847, and which ultimately will be paid in bonds, it will leave a deficit for the next year of about $7,000,000, if congress shall conclude to fortify the canal. The cost of the fortifications is about nineteen millions. Should there be no appropriations this year for fortifications, then there would be, even including the Panama canal appropriation, a surplus of about twelve millions, according to the treasury estimates."

Payne Tariff Act

"The schedules of the rates of duty in the Payne tariff act have been subjected to a great deal of criticism, some of it just, more of it unfounded, and to much misrepresentation. The act was adopted in pursuance of a declaration by the party which is responsible for it that a customs bill should be a tariff for the protection of home industries, the measure of the protection to be the difference between th cost of producing the imported articles abroad and the cost of producing it at home, together with such addition to that difference as might give a reasonable profit to the home producer. The basis for the criticism of this tariff is that in respect to a number of schedules the declared measure was not followed, but a higher difference retained or inserted by way of undue discrimination in favor of certain industries and manufactures. Little, if any, of the criticism of the tariff has been directed against the protective principle above stated; but the main body of the criticism has been based on the charge that the attempt to conform to the measure of protection was not honestly and sincerely adhered to."

Panama Canal

"At the instance of Colonel Goethals, the army engineer officer in charge of the work on the Panama canal, I have just made a visit to the Isthmus to inspect the work done, and to consult with him on the ground as to certain problems which are likely to arise in the near future. The progress of the work is most satisfactory. If no unexpected obstacle presents itself, the canal will be completed well within the time fixed by Colonel Goethals, to wit, January 1, 1915, and within the estimate of cost, $375,000,000.

"Press reports have reached the United States from time to time giving accounts of slides of earth of very large yardage in the Culebra cut and elsewhere along the line, from which it might be inferred that the work has been much retarded, and that the time of completion has been necessarily postponed.

"The report of Doctor Hayes, of the geological survey, whom I sent within the last month to the Isthmus to make an investigation, shows that this section of the canal zone is composed of sedimentary rocks of rather weak structure and subject to almost immediate distintegration when exposed to the air. Subsequent to the deposition of these sediments igneous rocks, harder and more durable have been thrust into them, and being cold at the time of their intrusion united, but indifferently with the sedimentary rock at the contacts the result of these conditions is that as the cut is deepened, causing unbalanced pressures, slides from the sides of the cut have occurred. These are in part due to the flowing of surface soil and decomposed sedimentary rocks upon inclined surfaces of the underlying undecomposed rock, and in part by the crushing of structurally weak beds under excessive pressure. The slides occur on one side or the other of the cut through a distance of four or five miles, and now that their character is understood, allowance has been made in the calculations of yardage for the amount of slides, which will have to be removed and the greater slope that will have to be given to the bank in many places in order to prevent their recurrence. Such allowance does not exceed ten millions of yards. Considering that the number of yards removed from this cut on an average of each month through the year is 1,300,000, and that the total remaining to be excavated, including slides, is about 30,000,000 yards, it is seen that this addition to the excavation does not offer any great reason for delay.

"While this feature of the material to be excavated in the cut will not seriously delay or obstruct the construction of a canal of the lock type, the increase of excavation due to such slides in the cut made eighty-five feet deeper for a sea level canal would certainly have been so great as to delay its completion to a time beyond the patience of the American people."

Injunction Bill

"I wish to renew my urgent recommendation made in my last annual message in favor of the passage of a law which shall regulate the issuing of injunctions in equity without notice in accordance with the best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States. I regard this of especial importance, first because it has been promised, and second, because it will deprive those who now complain of certain alleged abuses in the improper issuing of injunctions without notice of any real ground for further amendment, and will take away all semblance of support for the extremely radical legislation they propose, which will be most pernicious if adopted, will sap the foundations of judicial power, and legalize that cruel social instrument, the secondary boycott."

Alaska

With reference to the government of Alaska, I have nothing to add to the recommendations I made in my last message on the subject. I am convinced that the statutory character of the population, its unequal distribution, and its smallness of number, which the new census shows to be about 50,000, in relation to the enormous expanse of the territory, make it altogether impracticable to give to those people who are in Alaska today and may not be there a year hence, the power to elect a legislature to govern an immense territory to which they have a relation so little permanent. It is far better for the development of the territory that it be committed to a commission to be appointed by the executive, with limited legislative powers, sufficiently broad to meet the local needs, than to continue the present insufficient government with few remedial powers, or to make a popular government where there is no proper foundation upon which to rest it.

Sealing Question

I am glad to note in the secretary's report the satisfactory progress which is being made in respect to the preservation of the seals of the Pribyloff islands. Very active steps are being taken by the department of state to secure an arrangement which shall protect the Pribyloff herd from the losses due to pelagic sealing. Meanwhile the government has secured seal pelts of the bachelor seals (the killing of which does not interfere with the maintenance of the herd) from the sale of which next month it is expected to realize about $450,000, a sum largely in excess of the rental paid by the lessee of the government under the previous contract."

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

Paragraphs pertinent and otherwise about personalities who emerge from the contest.

Most Unionists will join in congratulating "Honest John" Burns in winning his beloved Battersea with an increased majority. Since Burns shed his Socialism and became a responsible person, he has earned the respect and admiration of Government and Opposition alike. A born arbitrator and administrator, he works like a donkey-engine with brains, and probably gets through more work than any other two Ministers. Even the aristocratic permanent officials at the Local Government Board like and respect him, though they nearly died of shock when he was first appointed President. He is one of the very few men in politics—perhaps the only one—who should remain in office whichever side is in power. The Unionists would welcome him—and may do before very long! But that's telling, and prophesy is unlawful!

A popular Labor victory will be that at Woolwich, where Will Crooks has regained the seat Major "Bill" Adams won—like Waterloo—last time. Will Crooks is liked for his transparent honesty and sincerity, though he does suffer from Socialism and a swollen heart, which some people think spreads to the head. Crooks is a good fellow and the House will hail his return as such. Mason, who scored such a surprising victory at Coventry, is the novelist, and is conscious of this doubtful celebrity. Philip Morell is a welcome return to his side, having both brains and brawn. The Labor men have had a bad "racer" at St. Helen's, where the Unionists did splendidly by beating Tom Glover. One bright feature of the returns to date is the slump in Socialism.

Last wires announce two more Government gains at Christchurch and Cheltenham, both of which are in the nature of things normally Conservative. These victories are more than compensated for by

Three More Unionist Triumphs

in North Islington, Birkenhead, and the Exchange Division of Liverpool. With the exception of "Tay Pay's" seat in the Scotland Division, it is significant that Liverpool, the heart of Free Trade Lancashire, is sold for Tariff Reform. At Birkenhead, Henry Vivian, who has been on a Free Trade rampage out here, had been "put to sleep" by the Unionist and Tariff Reformer; while another big working-class constituency in North Islington has been converted to the cry of Empire.

Several live men have been returned to the new Parliament as a result of the latest pollings. One or two of the "live" members of the last House are now "dead." Never mind! It's better to have run and lost than to have scratched and paid the entrance fee. Among the slain are two of the most rising men in the Unionist party. Mr. Joynson-Hicks, who defeated Winston Churchill at Manchester last election, has now to take the "R.O." from that eloquent Canadian, Mr. Hamar Greenwood. Joynson Hicks is a leading solicitor, one of the ablest young men and best speakers on the Opposition benches. He had earned a "safe" seat, but his Free Trade and teetotal sympathies have, it appears, proved too much for some of his Unionist admirers. Mr. S. F. Ridley, the chairman of the Tariff Reform League—a regular "live wire"—failed to win a seat at Newcastle, which remained true to its Free Trade loves. Shortt and Walter Hudson, the latter the president of the Railwaymen's Union, and one of the more responsible and moderate of the Labor men.

Of those elected, the most interesting are:

Hamar Greenwood, (Lib.), a Canadian Liberal. One of the most popular and effective speakers on the Free Trade platform. 'Cute enough to know better.

J. W. Lowther, the Speaker of the House of Commons, one of the best that has ever occupied the chair. Born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth, he has proved a model of impartiality. Combines firmness with urbanity, and possesses a sense of humor that keeps him awake during the "all night" sittings that thanks to the Daily Mail without and the ubiquity of the Irishmen within, have become pretty frequent of late years. He is a keen sportsman and a fine fencer, which latter accomplishment helps him some in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. An uncle of that great sportsman the Earl of Lonsdale.

Col. Hall Walker, (U.), and Col. McCalmont, (U.), two gallant sportsmen, and therefore Unionists. Frankly, better on the racecourse than in the House, but that's saying heaps of two of the most popular owners of racehorses in the country. Col. McCalmont is Deputy Grand Master of the Orangemen. Col. Hall Walker's finest achievement was in marrying a descendant of Brinsly Sheridan. He lives by beer, but not on it, being a brewer himself.

Lionel R. Rothschild (U). Another leading racehorse owner, and a member of the world-famous banking family, being a son of Leopold of that ilk. A fortnight younger than his close friend and second cousin, Lord Dalmeny (Lord Rosebery's son), he keeps alive the family tradition of "a Rothschild for Mid-Buckinghamshire," which seat has been held unbrokenly by his family since 1865, and will probably remain loyal as long as Rothschilds are Rothschilds.

Sir R. Finlay (U), a former attorney general. Bright at the Bar but rather dull in the House. A keen opponent of Home Rule, however. The notorious Whittaker Wright case did not add to his popularity.

George Carl and A. G. Salter (U). Two brilliant Unionist K. C.'s and without doubt among the best debaters and ablest men on either side of the House, particularly the member for Kingston, Mr. Carl, who distinguished himself by his assaults on the Government Licensing Bill.

C. C. Greig and W. Moore (U), two eruptive but brilliant Orangemen. Experts at Birrell-baiting. Frankly more nuisance than use, but serve their party nobly.

Rowland Hunt (U). "Boadicea" Hunt is the pet joke of the House, but generally laughs last. As befits a member for an agricultural district (S. Shropshire) is a great authority on "bulls"—at least the sort that raise laughs. He is an unconscious edition of Sir Wilfred Lawson. Though not a teetotaler is often in hot water with his party's whips.

Sir Thomas Esmonde and Sir Walter Nugent (N), aristocrats and Irishmen, who leaven the Nationalist lump with a little of the old Irish nobility. They sit for N. Wexford and S. Westmeath. Sir Walter is another of the racing members of the House and is one of the famous family of Fitzgerald. Has played at journalism in the United States, but now thinks hunting safer. Sir T. Esmonde is a descendant of the great Grattan. Developed "Sine Fein" tendencies in 1907, but his constituents helped him to get over it quickly. He has been quiet ever since—at least for an Irishman!

Sir C. A. Cripps (U). An eminent lawyer and High Churchman. Also an adroit dialectician—which is not so bad as it sounds. Wants a sense of humor, but then he is Attorney General to the King, Vicar-General of both the archbishoprics of Canterbury and York—and all sorts of serious things.

H. Mallaby Derby (U). A man with his eyes open. Said to be an American, which, after his Piccadilly hotel "deal," sounds a true bill. Anyhow, has got his finger and thumb in the "Evening Times"—the new Unionist evening paper, which got a "confession" from Crippen, and several other wonderful things besides. Should—like the paper—prove an acquisition to the party.

J. B. Lonsdale (U), "A little bit of Orange-peel" over which Chief Secretary Birrell often slips. Whip of the Ulster "loyalists" and real hot stuff. Being quite fearless and independent (as a banker should be) is more worry to his own party than to the government.

J. J. Clancy and Thos O'Donnell (N), two effective speakers, like most of their party. Clancy made his name as an obstructionist with the abortive "Clancy compromise," and should be beatified shortly. O'Donnell mystified the Speaker on an historic occasion by addressing the amazed assembly in his native Erse. Can speak as well in English as he tried to do in Irish.

Ellis J. Griffith (L). An eloquent K. C., whose handsome appearance ensures a good practice as a ladies' advocate. Has been known to accept

(Continued on Page 3.)

313 Christmas Presents for $5

One year's subscription to The Daily Colonist—three hundred and thirteen issues—will make a mighty nice Christmas gift, easy for you to give, and pleasant for your friends to receive—for a whole year in daily succession. So many gifts are either not wanted or quickly forgotten. But The Daily Colonist renews itself and constantly will remind the recipient of your thoughtfulness. Should you wish to subscribe to The Daily Colonist, please fill out the following form:

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SETTLES GRIEVANCE OF LONG STANDING

Provincial Government to Limit Surface Rights Taken Under Coal Licenses—Foreshore Along E. & N. Grant

By a new ruling of the provincial department of lands which obtained endorsement by the executive at its meeting yesterday, a controversy of long standing and involving very considerable financial interests has been made an end of. This was with regard to the policy adopted by persons operating under coal prospecting licenses of taking up surface rights under these licenses in reserved areas, to the detriment of the interests of bona fide pre-emptors.

The abuse of coal prospecting license privileges in the purchase of lands which it was the intention of the government to reserve against all save actual pre-emptors, developed serious proportions on Graham island, where approximately one-sixth of the entire area of the island, on the eastern and northern coast, was thus taken up to the exclusion of many legitimate home seekers, if reports are to be believed.

By the new ruling it has been decided that licensees are not to be entitled to purchase any greater portion of the surface rights than may be by the chief commissioner decided to be actually required by them in the prosecution of legitimate mining operations.

Another important decision in the lands department ratified by the executive yesterday deals with the question of foreshore along the eastern side of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway grant. Some two years or more ago a number of applications, upwards of fifty, were received for coal prospecting licenses in this foreshore strip. These were suspended, the department not being prepared at the time to take action in the matter. Following this, about the 21st of October, 1909, a reserve was placed on this foreshore from the head of Saanich Inlet to the 50th parallel of north latitude, approximately the northern boundary of the railway belt, and this reserve still maintains, while the matter of the license applications has remained in abeyance until now.

The executive yesterday decided to proceed with all applications in connection with lands legally staked on or before the date of the declaration of the reserve.

SOME VICTORIES FOR UNIONISTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

must be asserted with home rule, must be vindicated and must be carried into effect. The premier indicated the changes that had taken place in England and Ireland and which have removed the fears that home rule would lead to separation.

Tuesday's Polling.

Yesterday's results are as follows:

St. Helen's—Glover, Labor, 5,762; Swift, Unionist, 8,016. Unionist gain.

Hartlepool—Murrell, Liberal, 6,177; Arbuthnot, Unionist, 6,004; Hyndman, Labor, 3,810. Liberal gain.

Chippenham—Fisher, Liberal, 623; Gourdeer, Lad. Unionist, 1,535; Howard, Unionist, 1,163. Independent Unionist wins from Unionist.

Coventry—A. E. W. Mason, Liberal, 7,351; Foster, Unionist, 6,838. Liberal gain.

Whitehaven — Richardson, Labor, 1,414; Jackson, Unionist, 1,220. Labor gain from Unionist.

Bethnal Green, Northeast—Cornwall, Liberal, 3,158; McLean, Unionist, 2,039. Unchanged.

Bethnal Green, Southwest—Pickersgill, Liberal, 2,765; Heffgaard, Unionist, 2,036. Unchanged.

Lambeth, Brixton—Seaverns, Liberal, 3,792; Dalziel, Unionist, 4,776. Unchanged.

Edinburgh, West—Morgan, Liberal, 4,252; Clyde, Unionist, 4,952. Unchanged.

Aberdeen, North — Pirie, Liberal, 4,282; Brown, Unionist, 2,546. Unchanged.

Barrow-in-Furness— Duncan, Labor, 4,813; Meynel, Unionist, 4,290. Unchanged.

Lambeth, North—Gosling, Liberal, 2,202; Gastrell, Unionist, 2,637. Unchanged.

Deptford—Bowerman, Labor, 6,367; Coates, Unionist, 4,993. Unchanged.

Strand—Earl, Liberal, 1,139; Long, Unionist, 4,124. Unchanged.

Edinburgh, Central—Price, Liberal, 3,771; Radcliffe, Unionist, 1,947. Unchanged.

Kidderminster — Barnard, Liberal, 2,003; Knight, Unionist, 2,138. Unchanged.

Southwark, Rotherhithe—Carr-Gomm, Liberal, 4,031; Pownall, Unionist, 3,027. Unchanged.

Edinburgh, East—Gibson, Liberal, 6,436; Cameron, Unionist, 3,783. Unchanged.

Warwick—Berridge, Liberal, 2,596; Pollock, Unionist, 3,331. Unchanged.

Battersea—Burns, Liberal, 7,356; Harrington, Unionist, 3,544; Shaw, Socialist, 437. Unchanged.

Chelsea—Horniman, Liberal, 3,249; Moore, Unionist, 4,968. Unchanged.

Marylebone, East—Moon, Liberal, 1,605; Boyton, Unionist, 5,376. Unchanged.

Marylebone, West—Spokes, Liberal, 1326; Scott, Unionist, 3829. Unchanged.

Clapham—Benn, Liberal, 7439; Faber, Unionist, 9869. Unchanged.

Lambeth, Kennington—Collins, Liberal, 3595; Lucas, Unionist, 3510; Grayson, Socialist, 408. Unchanged.

Fulham — Mayer, Liberal, 3510; Hayes-Fisher, Unionist, 6526. Unchanged.

Southwark, Bermondsey — Glanville, Liberal, 4911; Dumphries, Unionist, 2613. Unchanged.

Durham City—Hills, Unionist, 1313; Cochrane, Liberal, 877. Unchanged.

Hackney, North—Addinsell, Liberal, Liberal, 4128; Green, Unionist, 5290. Unchanged.

Hackney, Central—Spicer, Liberal, 3954; Jessel, Unionist, 3464. Unchanged.

Hackney, South—Roberts, Ind. Liberal, 1946; Bottomley, Liberal, 5068; Farlow, Unionist, 3248. Unchanged.

Hampstead—Bore, Liberal, 3129; Fletcher, Unionist, 5395. Unchanged.

Lambeth, Norwood—Shrubsal, Liberal, 4265; Samuel, Unionist, 6291. Unchanged.

Brighton, two members—Nickalls, Liberal, 6699; Morris, Liberal, 6723; Tryon, Unionist, 10,780; Rice, Unionist, 10,578. Unchanged.

Edinburgh, South—Lyall, Liberal, 9579; Murray, Unionist, 7986. Unchanged.

Cork City, two seats—A. Roche, Nationalist, 4749; M. Healy, Ind. Nationalist, 5369; Independent Nationalist gain from Nationalist; W. Redmond, Nationalist, 4746; O'Brien, Ind. Nationalist, 5884. Unchanged.

The following additional members were returned by acclamation:

County Down, North—Thompson, Unionist.

Elgin and Nairn—Sir A. Williamson Liberal.

Sligo, North—T. Scanlan, Nationalist.

Yorkshire, Keighley—Sir J. Briggs, Liberal.

Hawick Burghs—Sir J. Barran, Liberal.

Lincolnshire, Sleaford—E. Royds, Unionist.

Hampshire, Farnham—A. H. Lee, Unionist.

Armagh, South—Crumley Nationalist.

Worcestershire East—Austen Chamberlain Unionist.

Ivernesshire—Sir J. A. Dewar, Liberal.

Mayo, South—Fitzgibbon, Nationalist.

Monaghan, South—J. McKean, Ind. Nationalist.

Meath, North—P. White, Nationalist.

Yorkshire, Sowerby—J. S. Higham, Liberal.

Donegal, North—P. O'Doherty, Nationalist.

Louth, South—J. Dolan, Nationalist.

Leitrim, South—J. F. Smythe, Nationalist.

Wicklow, West—O'Kelly, Nationalist.

Cavan, East—S. Young, Nationalist.

Berks, East—E. Gardner, Unionist.

ALBERNI BRANCH MAKES PROGRESS

Completion of Grading Expected Next Month—Road Likely to be Opened for traffic in April Next

VANCOUVER, Dec. 5.—The grading of the last thirty mile section of the Alberni branch of the E. & N. railway from the Little Qualicum river to Alberni will be completed next month, according to M. Janse, of the contracting firm of Messrs. Janse and Macdonell.

The line will be in shape for tracklaying in February, and will be opened for traffic between Nanaimo and Alberni not later than April.

A report from Nelson, B. C., states that the C. P. R. will build a short line in East Kootenay from below Elko and Galloway, on the Crow's Nest branch, southerly to its undeveloped coal fields at Waldo and Baynes lake.

HUNTSMAN WANDERED

Became Separated From Companions Who Sought Police Aid in Search For Him

The friends of Joseph Lemieux, a barber employed in Russell's barber shop, who was believed to have been lost while on a hunting trip in the neighborhood of the 17-Mile Post on Sunday, were relieved late yesterday afternoon when a telephone message from Colwood told of his arrival at that road house, weary, but little the worse for his experience.

Lemieux, in company with F. R. Moore and D. McIntyre went to the 17-Mile Post on Sunday morning's train. After getting over the hills they separated, and nothing more was seen of Lemieux. When the other two returned to the train in the afternoon their companion was still absent, and Moore and McIntyre came down on the train, believing that Lemieux had decided to stay out for the night. Yesterday, when he did not come into the city, the provincial police were notified. In the meantime Lemieux, who has a fair idea of the country in that section, wandered along until he reached Sooke Lake, and finally managed to get across to Wm. Healey's place, where he stayed all night. Yesterday morning he started out on foot for Goldstream, where he arrived in the afternoon. He returns to town by today's train.

Kerswears Cigarettes.

DENVER, Dec. 5.—"If you solemnly swear that you will smoke no more cigarettes I shall suspend your fine," said Judge Stapleton today in the municipal court to Robert Watkins, who had been fined for spitting in a street car. Watkins, who is 20 years old, took the pledge and left the court a free man.

Bark Lynton Safe.

SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—The British bark Lynton, which has been battling with the storms off Cape Flattery since November 29th, is safe on Puget Sound, having been picked up by the tug Lorne and towed up the strait of Juan de Fuca late today. Twice in the last five days the Lynton, which is bound from Santa Rosalia to Tacoma to load, appeared off Cape Flattery, but had to beat out to sea on account of the storm.

RAILROAD FROM RUPERT TO SIMPSON

Survey On For New Road Between Northern Ports—Said That Construction Will Be Completed In Two Years

Surveys for a railroad line between Port Simpson and Prince Rupert by the Port Simpson, Prince Rupert and Northern Short Line, are in progress and the management states that the line will be completed in two years. The line is of standard guage and starts from a point near Seal Cove at Prince Rupert and runs through Lot 444 and over a small summit north to Schwatlans Lake. Then it proceeds in a northerly direction from that point to the narrows in the upper harbor and after a short stretch along the shore crosses a summit to Georgetown, from which point it is practically a shore line to Port Simpson. The whole distance is about twenty-seven miles.

Of the two summits the one near Prince Rupert has an elevation of 240 feet, that of Georgetown 300 feet. On the first summit the grade will be 1.8 per cent., coming back to the harbor on a grade of 1.3 per cent., and over the Georgetown summit the engineers hope to be able to establish a 1 per cent. grade.

AN EPISCOPAL LETTER

Right Rev. Bishop Cridge to Congregation of Reformed Episcopal Church

A letter from the venerable Bishop Cridge was read on Sunday morning to the congregation of the Church of Our Lord by the rector, Rev. T. W. Gladstone. It commemorated the thirty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of the church, which was celebrated the previous Sunday by the congregation. The letter follows:

To the Congregation of the Church of Our Lord:

Dearly Beloved Brethren—For thirty-six years has the Lord permitted and enabled you to continue steadfast in your testimony and has permitted me, notwithstanding my many shortcomings and failures, to continue associated with you in the work from the beginning unto the present day.

It has come into my heart to write you a few lines in connection with your celebration by way of reminding you of the truth for which you stand witness. It may be stated in many ways, but I would say once for all that we stand for the truth, that salvation is of grace from first to last, and that we may draw the living water straight from the wells of salvation, as if we were beginning our Christian life in the days of the apostles, who spake with divine authority on the things of God. From them we learn that the grace of God which bringeth salvation hath appeared unto all men teaching and enabling them to serve God with reverence and Godly fear.

This grace appeared unto men when Christ was made manifest in the flesh. He was proclaimed to shepherds as the promised Saviour, which is Christ the Lord, and afterwards by John the Baptist when he said to the multitude as they gazed on Jesus walking towards them: "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." Thus was the grace of God which bringeth salvation preached unto men.

The Scriptures teach also that every step which believers take in the pathway of life is taken by grace. This is clearly taught by the Apostle Paul, who in his absence from a certain church exhorted them by letter to work out their own salvation, giving as a reason that it was God that was working in them both to will and to do of His own good pleasure.

Thus we see a two-fold manifestation of grace, first in the sacrifice which Christ made to take away the sin of the world, and secondly, the grace which empowered men to believe and walk in accordance with that grace.

But there is another aspect to which John, his forerunner, referred, namely, how the grace which bringeth salvation, appeared in promise, before Christ appeared in the flesh, namely, the Lamb, slain from the foundation of the world. To this the Apostle John, writing as a Jew, "says of His fulness have we all received and grace for grace," that is, the grace of faith and obedience for the grace of salvation.

Jesus Christ was personally, though invisibly, present at the sacrifices throughout the ages. So that by His grace, believers might not trust in the blood of beasts for the remission of their sins, but in the great sacrifice of the Son of God which was yet to come—"For the law was given by Moses, but the grace and the truth came by Jesus Christ," that is, the law could not save but He who could was there enlightening every believer who by faith came into the new world of hope and salvation. We as Christians may also say, "Of His fulness we also receive," for the same Jesus says, "Lo, I am with you always even unto the end of the world." The truth that those who received Jesus when manifest in the flesh received power to become the sons of God, is recognized by our Lord when He taught His disciples as children of God to pray to Him as their Father who is in heaven, so that every believer through his faith becomes a child of God.

Thus have we seen from the word of God itself that all who believe have out of the fulness of Jesus received grace for grace, and I think we may sum all up in the words of the apostle, "By grace are ye saved through faith and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God." Beloved brethren, because grace does all, shall we do nothing? On the contrary, the Christian in his line should be the busiest man on earth. The study of the word and prayer should be with us all the time. Let me entreat you to pray for your chosen pastor who now ministers amongst you and esteem him very highly for His faithful work.

Praying the God of mercy and love to so defend you with His heavenly grace that you may continue His forever until we all meet the God of all grace in His glorious everlasting kingdom.

I remain, with love and blessing, your old pastor and fellow-servant in Christ Jesus.

EDWARD CRIDGE.

Marfield, Nov., 1910.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

The price of meat is steadily soaring on the New Westminster market.

John B. Winlaw has begun the operation of a large sawmill at the Kootenay town bearing his name.

January 11 has been fixed as the date of the big poultry and pet stock show at Vancouver.

Construction of the tunnels on the C. N. P. will be rushed throughout the winter.

North Vancouver is inviting tenders for a sewerage system, receivable up to January 3.

Vancouver's Overseas Club has been organized with a membership of 160 and Mr. John Hendry as president.

Lillooet now has a brass band under the leadership and management of William Uren.

Revelstoke has instituted a permanent demonstration of electricity for heating and cooking.

The store of J. N. McLeod at Cumberland was burglarized one night last week.

J. Wilson, commonly known as "Red" Wilson, of Eburne, is mysteriously missing.

James and Cunningham, two prisoners of the New Westminster jail, have escaped from custody.

Vancouver's Trades & Labor Council has made sensational charges as to insanitary conditions prevailing in the Terminal City's bakeries.

Three young women, graduates of an English Horticultural college, have just reached the Okanagan to engage in fruit farming.

The grievance between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuirs) Limited and their men, over a question of powder price, has been amicably adjusted.

At Vancouver Charles J. Brooks has been awarded $1,500 damages for the loss of three fingers through contact with a ripsaw.

Bogus Portland Canal mining shares are reported to be finding many gullible purchasers in the Sound and Oregon cities.

Mayor Lee of New Westminster has gone to Ottawa to urge various matters in which his city is deeply concerned. Ald. Gray is acting mayor in his absence.

Mullen and Lyons, wanted on charges of forgery and robbery respectively, have been arrested by the Provincial police at Mission.

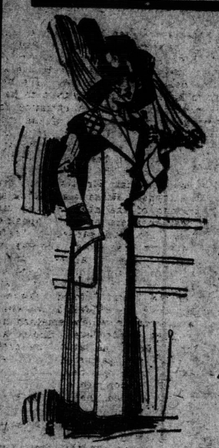
We issue Glove Script.

Campbell's

A few of these Coats are on display in our north window.

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' COATS

Prices Cut In Half



We mean to be extra busy this week-end and today we start off with a Sale of Ladies' Coats in serges and plain cloths. All the newest winter shades are shown.

Here are the actual Reductions:

4 Coats, different models, regular $9.75. Sale price $4.90
1 only, regular $10.00. Sale price $5.00
1 only, regular $10.50. Sale price $5.25
6 only, regular $11.50. Sale price $5.75
1 only, regular $12.00. Sale price $6.00
3 only, regular $12.50. Sale price $6.25
12 only, regular $12.75. Sale price $6.50
5 only, regular $15.00. Sale price $7.50
10 only, regular $16.50. Sale price $8.25
15 only, regular $17.50. Sale price $8.75
4 only, regular $18.00. Sale price $9.00
5 only, regular $19.00. Sale price $9.50
4 only, regular $22.50. Sale price $11.25
8 only, regular $25.00. Sale price $12.50

$6.75 Blouses for $3.75

We have decided to continue the

Ecru Net Blouse Special

Until the end of the week. Just imagine, handsome Ecru Net Blouses, regularly selling at $6.75, brought down to $3.75. They are all tastily trimmed and silk lined, button at back, and in sizes 34 to 42. These are selling rapidly.

Glove Special

Here's a splendid opportunity to economize in Gloves, even if you are pretty well stocked, you should take advantage of the following reductions:

Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves, in tan, brown, white, grey, navy and black, 2 dome. Regular $1.25. Special price ..... 75¢

Heavy Nappa Gloves, in tan only, with red stitching, 2 dome. Regular price, $1.00. Special price .. 60¢

BLACKMAILERS BUSY AT PRINCE RUPERT

Demand $800 From Manager For Foley, Welch & Stewart—Letter Asked Him to Leave Money in Rock Cut

Ald. V. W. Smith, of Prince Rupert, manager for Foley, Welch & Stewart, last Wednesday received a laconic little note demanding that he deposit $800 in a rock cut off Fulton street, in the northern city, or "he need not expect to enjoy life very much longer." The letter bore a Prince Rupert post mark. It was emphatic, urging haste, and stated that the longer the yielding up of the coin was delayed, the greater the personal risk he would be running. It explained, in terse, crisp English, that the sender would expect to find the eight hundred bucks behind a boulder, in a small cutting off the left hand side of Fulton street, going toward Sixth avenue. There is such a cut, it being just around the bend beyond the fire station. It is upwards of six feet in depth, and a convenient spot for the purpose aimed at by the writer, whoever he may be. Mr. Smith replaced the missive in its envelope, and had a little conference with Chief McCarvil. Subsequently, the recipient of this cheerful letter, having authority to do so by reason of the unusual circumstances which had arisen, slipped a reliable gun into his pistol pocket.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Smith, with a bulky envelope in hand, approached the cutting, placed the envelope behind a boulder, and strode away. Hidden in the immediate neighborhood were a couple of constables, who waited to see if any one might appear to claim what the alderman had left. In reality, the contents of the envelope amounted to nothing. It was a decoy, but it didn't work. The officers waited and watched long after the alderman's departure. Their patience and vigilance went unrewarded.

By Asphyxiation

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 6.—An inquest was held this afternoon to determine the cause of the death of Frank G. Farner, formerly of Seattle, whose lifeless body was found in his room at a local hotel Saturday night. The jury found that Farner came to his death "from accidental asphyxiation."

New Zealand and Coronation.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 6.—Troops will not be sent by the Dominion to the coronation, but some may go at their own expense.

Chair of Advertising.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The school of higher commercial studies in Paris has decided to create a chair of advertising and has appointed M. Eugene Arnaud, a former pupil, as first professor.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Another Paris policeman has been shot by an "apache." He was shot without apparent reason, and the murderer, whose name is Linor, said that he shot him for the pleasure of shooting.

At about one o'clock in the morning two policemen stopped at the door of a wineshop, which was only licensed to be open until midnight, and ordered the proprietor to turn his lights out and close the house.

A few moments afterwards Linor, who had been drinking in the wineshop, but was not at all the worse for liquor, walked out and shot one of the policemen through the heart, and disappeared. He gave himself up to the police later.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—Parliament opened in the presence of the Sultan, the Heir Apparent, and the other Imperial Princes, and all the members of the diplomatic body being present. The Grand Vizier read the speech from the throne, which contained nothing important. No enthusiasm was shown on the reading of the speech, but there was some applause when the Sultan left the Chamber. In the speech from the throne there occurred the following message: "It is a great joy to me to see the people realising more and more the benefits of the constitution, and I recognize with pleasure that Ottomans find in the constitutional regime the most complete expression of liberty and fraternity."

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Foodstuffs	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	1.45
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.55
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	27.00 to 28.00
Hay, prairie	22.00 to 24.00
Wheat Hay, per ton	24.00 to 25.00
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	24.00 to 25.00
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.45
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.15
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Alberta, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.35
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.35@.40
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.40
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.45
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	.45
Flour	
Royal Household, bag	2.00
Lake of the Woods, bag	2.00
Royal Standard, bag	1.90
Wild Rose, per sack	2.05
Robin Hood, per sack	2.05
Calgary, bag	1.90
Snowflake, bag	1.85
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.85
Three Star, per sack	1.75
McKenzie Best, per bag	1.85
Meats.	
Beef, per lb.	.08@.25
Mutton, per lb.	.15@.20
Mutton, Australian	.15@.20
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15@.20
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.20@.24
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.25@.30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.13½@.15
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20@.22
Hams, per lb.	.18@.22
Pork	.16@.20
Fruit	
Grapes (Cal.) per basket	.60@.75
Pears, local, per box	1.75
Apples, local, per box	1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Figs, table, per lb.	.30
Lemons, per dozen	.30
Oranges, Navel	.30@.50
Bananas	.25@.40
Grape Fruit (Cal.)	.10@.12½
Vegetables	
Onions, 8 lbs. for	.25
Beets, per lb.	.05
Carrots, per lb.	.05
Onions (Australian) 8 lbs.	.25
Tomatoes, per lb.	.12½
Artichokes (Globe), each	.12½
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb.	.05
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	.10
Cucumbers	.05@.10
Potatoes, per sack	1.75 and 2.00
Potatoes, Ashcroft, per sack	2.25
Cauliflower, each	.10
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.04
Lettuce, head	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.20
Spanish Onions, 4 lbs.	.25

Births Marriages Deaths

BORN.

LE PAGE—On Thursday, December 1st, to the wife of J. H. Le Page, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ROWBOTHAM-BAYLEY—On Wednesday, November 30th, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1312 Alfred street, Charles J. Rowbotham of Vancouver to Lillian Bayley, of this city.

ANDREWS-CAYZER—Hugh Bertram Andrews to Winifred Courtenay Cayzer, both of this city.

DIED.

GANDY—At the family residence, Richmond road, on November 28, 1910, Isaac Gandy, a native of Penketh, Lancashire, Eng.

BROWN—At St. Joseph's hospital, on December 2, 1910, Eliza Jane Brown, relict of the late Henry L. Brown, aged 47 years, and a native of Ireland.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 00
Six Months 50
Three months 25

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

NO ALLIANCE

The attempt that is being made in certain Liberal quarters to identify the Conservative party with the Nationalists in Quebec will deceive no one except those who wished to be deceived. The Colonist stands in a very favorable position in this regard, for it refused before the election to recognize Mr. Gilbert, the ex-Liberal Nationalist candidate in Drummond-Arthabasca, and Mr. Monk, former lieutenant of Mr. Borden, as entitled to speak for the Conservatives on the naval question, and after the election it refused to regard the result as even remotely a subject for congratulation. Therefore when Mr. Borden repudiated the idea of an alliance with the Nationalists and re-affirmed his advocacy of what he regards as the only efficient way of dealing with naval defence in Canada, we had nothing to unsay. The whole history of the Conservative party is out of keeping with the suggestion of any such alliance. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pleaded eloquently for racial unity in Canada, but if his greatest predecessor in the premiership could not clothe his ideas in as glowing words, he knew how to give effect to them in action, and the work of Sir John Macdonald in welding French and English Canada together will not be forgotten by the historian, who by and bye shall write the history of the Dominion from a standpoint sufficiently distant to enable him to see things in their proper perspective. The splendor of his other achievements and their more immediate effect upon the prosperity of the country has caused us to lose sight to a great extent of his labors for racial unity, which were behind and essential to all else that he was able to accomplish; but not even his bitterest critics will deny that he found British North America racially divided and left it well advanced towards harmonious union. This being the case, the absurdity of the attempt to make it appear that Mr. Borden has even indirectly allied his party with the Nationalists will not impose upon any one, who knows for what the Conservatives of Canada have always stood for the last forty-three years.

Nationalism is the outgrowth of ideas which the Prime Minister and his colleagues were at pains to disseminate in Quebec during the Conservative regime. They talked in haste, perhaps, but they are repenting now, and not at quite so much leisure as they might desire. Mr. Bourassa and his friends can make out a good case in support of the claim that the stand they take now is the logical outcome of the stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier fifteen or sixteen years ago. If we believed that this movement had any quality that will make for permanence we should have serious fears of the future of Canada but the memory of what Quebec was when Sir George Cartier was the exponent of its real sentiments makes us confident that those who now assert an unwillingness to co-operate in giving expression to Imperial sentiments and who would make, if they could, that province imperium in imperio, will find no great support among the rank and file of the electorate. The general tendency of French-Canadians is towards conservatism, and the opposition to the policy of imperial defence, which has recently been developed, is really an outcome of that conservatism because they have been led to regard it as the entering wedge of something new, rather instead of being, as it is, exactly in line with the loyalty to British institutions and British connection, which has characterized the descendants of the French colonists for more than a hundred years. Mr. Bourassa and his friends have told the people many half truths and many whole falsehoods. When the people of Quebec learn the whole truth they will not be found lacking in fidelity to their obligations to the Dominion and the Empire.

CONTROL OF SCHOOLS

The argument heard so often that because the city council imposes the taxes for the support of schools, the control of the schools ought therefore to be vested in the mayor and aldermen, is specious, but it is not sound. There would be something in the argument if the city council owned the money, but as it is only in this respect a means whereby the money needed for the schools is collected from the taxpayers, there is no more sense in it than there would be in saying that the city treasurer ought to have the expenditure of the taxes because he collects them. The law provides a representative body which is elected by the people to manage the schools. The legislature has seen fit to say that this branch of the public service shall be placed in the hands of a body independent of the city council. We have heard aldermen complain because they had nothing to say as to the amount of taxes to be raised for schools; but why should they have any right to interfere? They do not pay the money out of their own pockets. But it may be said that this division of control makes it difficult for the aldermen to foresee how much money may be needed for the schools; but is it not just possible that one of the reasons for this provision of the law is to prevent the requirements of the schools from being curtailed to meet the real or fancied exigencies of the other departments of the city service? The proposal that there shall be a plebiscite on the question is absurd, for we do not suppose that the legislature will alter the law of the province because a certain proportion of the people of Victoria want them to, especially as it will be quite impossible to place the matter before the voters in its proper light in any campaign that is likely to be carried on.

IS HE A PROPHET?

Mr. James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, has published a jeremiad. He says: "The United States and the world, in fact, are about to harvest the fruit sown by extravagance. It is too late to warn; the hour is at hand." He complains of the cost of battleships and of the Panama Canal and generally of the high cost of administering the government of the United States. He says that thousands of people will be thrown out of employment in that country during the coming year, and in every way he is about as gloomy as a man can very well be.

It is not quite clear how the expenditure of money in battleships and the Canal can produce hard times. The money is not lost, but goes into circulation, and even if a battleship remains idle after she is built, there is no less money in circulation because she has been constructed. The expenditure on the Canal is largely paid out to people outside of the United States, but a very considerable proportion of it finds its way back. The enormous outlay of the federal government is nearly all for services performed in the country, and if it comes out of the pockets of some people, it finds its way back into the pockets of others. Therefore, it seems to us that, if Mr. Hill is a prophet, the fulfilment of his prophecies will arise from causes other than those he mentions. More actual wealth is being produced in the United States than ever before in the history of that country, and in view of this there seems to be no valid reason for anticipating hard times. Nevertheless just such a danger seems to threaten. Whence, then, does it arise? We think it is to be found in the fact that a small group of men have been gambling with the prosperity of the country. In other words, the danger is not in the shipyards, where thousands of men are employed using steel in the making of which other thousands have found work, or at Panama, although a considerable proportion of what is paid out there may never come home again; but in Wall street, where a few men are sitting in control of the money of the people.

DEATH OF MRS. EDDY

Mrs. Baker Eddy is dead. She was a remarkable woman. While she was the founder of what is known as Christian Science, she made no claim to be its originator, for the fundamental principle of it is as old as the human race. This is not the time to discuss the tenets held by those persons who looked to her as their leader; but it may not be out of place to express the hope that what is best in her teachings will survive. And there was much that was good in those teachings, more possibly than many of us are prepared to admit. A storm of controversy has raged around Christian Science and Mrs. Eddy. She was the victim of many bitter attacks and much misrepresentation. Shafts of ridicule were discharged against her, and those who held as she did; but no one who knows the facts will venture to deny that what she taught has been a source of hope and comfort to thousands. A Chicago bishop has hastened to say that a struggle for the leadership of the organization will follow, and he has said it as though it would be a source of very considerable satisfaction to him. If this is the fate of Christian Science, it will only meet the fate that befell Christianity itself, and from which it has not even to this day recovered.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Sir William Crookes made a speech the other day in which the following remarkable sentences occurred.

It seems that no law is more certain than the law of change. A bit of radium that would go into a thimble has suddenly shaken our belief in the conservation of substance, the stability of the chemical elements, the undulatory theory of light, and the nature of electricity, has revived the dreams of all chemists and the preservation of perpetual youth, and has cast doubts on the very existence of matter itself. For physicists are beginning to say that, in all probability, there is no such thing as matter; that when we have caught and tamed the elusive atom, and have split it into 700 little bits, these residual particles will turn out to be nothing more than superimposed layers of positive and negative electricity. For many years I have been connected with a war office committee, one of whose duties it is to investigate methods of killing the greatest number of one's fellow-creatures in the shortest possible time. Researches of this character show that super-Dreadnoughts, big guns, cordite, and lyddite are the greatest of all preservers of peace.

All this serves to show the exquisite folly of those persons, who two score years ago thought that Science had said the last word about the mystery of nature, and that the mid-Victorian investigators had discovered the end of wisdom. Sir William's few remarks are as if one had lifted the edge of a curtain and given us a glimpse of an immeasurable and unknown arena of research. They suggest that we have yet to learn what things are and what we can do with them.

An Ottawa paper claims thirty-four millionaires for that city. Is it wicked to ask how they got it?

British Columbia fruit continues to win all sorts of praise and prizes in the Mother Country. There can be no finer advertisement for the province than this.

The Druses are making things interesting for the Turks. It is claimed that these warlike folk are descendants of Crusaders, who remained in the Holy Land instead of returning to their homes in eastern Europe.

The Montreal Witness says the election in Drummond-Arthabasca has had "a sobering effect." If it has, we could almost feel glad for a Nationalist victory, because it was time something happened to show the politicians in what direction things were drifting.

It is said that a thousand farmers are going from the Prairies to Ottawa to demand a reduction in the tariff. Seems to us that fiscal conditions that enable a thousand farmers to take a pleasure jaunt to the capital cannot be altogether detrimental to the interests of the country.

The Right Rev. Edward Cridge presents a splendid example of a man marching to the close of his life with stately steps. His fine personality gains it in its beauty as the snows of the years fall upon his head. May he yet have many years in which to make his noble influence felt in this community.

The evidence that was placed in Victoria before the Royal Commission on Technical Education has been exceedingly interesting and has been given with a frankness and freedom deserving of very high praise. The spirit in which the inquiry was conducted was admirable and the various witnesses were made to feel that they were assisting the Commissioners in the discharge of their very important duty.

At sixty-seven Mme. Bernhardt's voice is described as "as youthful and sweet as ever." But why should it not be so? Why should any one allow themselves to get slack simply because they are adding a few years to their age? Mme. Bernhardt's superb health finds expression in her voice. The human lungs were made for use, and properly employed will preserve health. In passing we may add that they were not intended as a receptacle for cigarette smoke.

We are accustomed to think that our railways in Canada are about as well handled as they could be, but the Chief Traffic Inspector of the Metropolitan Railway of London, while conceding that we have many things that are very admirable, says that "the working of these railways is generally speaking far behind our home railways, whilst as regards signalling and other safety appliances, they are almost non-existent." He says the powerful engines of the Canadian Pacific "all were very dirty and appeared to be overworked." This is not just as we thought things were.

Print Portrait of Minister

The Canadian Gazette (London) of the 17th ultimo contains an excellent portrait of the Hon. Price Ellison, provincial minister of finance and agriculture, who is now revisiting his native land for the first time since his departure therefrom to seek his fortunes in this new western world, now 38 years ago. The portrait accompanies an interesting page-and-a-half interview with the minister on things British Columbia, in which he traces the rapid and substantial progress that the province has made during recent years, and places plainly before readers of the Gazette, the policy and practice of the government on the labor question, while referring optimistically to the magnificent opportunities offered to investors in the immense pulp wood lands, and coal and iron deposits of certain portions of British Columbia.

WEILER BROS

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

A Square Deal for a Round Dollar

If you want a square deal at Christmas time, our store is the one to buy your Christmas gifts at. We have goods at a round dollar which are all-round good value. Step into our store today and compare the quality of the goods with the price and you will see right away why you should deal with us. Our store is packed full with Christmas suggestions at wonderfully low prices. Get busy today and have your choice of the latest arrivals. We have the best yet.

Sterling Silver for Xmas Gifts

We have an immense assortment of Sterling Silverware just arrived—all of the very latest designs. You cannot possibly find anything of the same quality and at the same price to get for Xmas presents. Sterling silver is the finest silver you can possibly get, and a present of this to your family or friends will be highly appreciated. It will be an everlasting gift.

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR XMAS SUGGESTIONS

Ladies' Puff Boxes, with sterling silver top, in the very latest designs, which are most artistic. Each, $7.50, $7.00, $6.00 and **$5.00**

Cologne Bottles, with sterling silver necks. Each, $5.00, $4.50 ..... **$2.50**

Ink-bottles, sterling silver mounted, from $6.00 to **$3.00**

Match Safes, sterling silver, from $4.50 to .. **$2.00**

Sterling Silver Nail Polishers, $3.50 to **$2.00**

Hand Mirrors, sterling silver mounted, $16.00 to **$10.00**

Hair Brushes, sterling silver mounted, $12.00 to **$7.00**

Cork Screws, made of handsome tucks, with sterling silver mountings, $4.00 to **$2.50**

Manicure Sets, in beautifully lined cases, with sterling silver mountings, $30.00, $12.00, $9.00, $8.00 and **$5.00**

Ladies' Toilet Sets, beautifully mounted in sterling silver, in handsomely lined cases, $35.00 to **$20.00**

Sterling Silver Salted Almond Dishes, from $3.50 to **$2.00**

Sterling Silver Butter Dishes, with glass lining, at **$8.00**

Sterling Silver Bon Bon Dishes. Each $10.00 to **$2.50**

Handsome Cases with Sets containing 2 salt cellars and mustard pot, with 3 sterling silver spoons, salt cellars and mustard pot, in blue glass with pierced silver. Per set **$9.00**

Pepper Shakers, in blue glass and pierced silver, at **$3.75**

Mustard Pot **$3.50**

Salad Servers, mounted in sterling silver. Per pair, $10.00, $5.00 and **$4.00**

Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling silver tops. Per pair, $4.00 to **$1.00**

Call Bells, sterling silver. Each **$1.50**

Salt Cellars, with sterling silver spoons, in nicely lined boxes, $2.50 to **$1.75**

Sterling Silver Baby Spoons, $2.00 to **$1.50**

Sterling Silver Salt poons, in assorted patterns. Each ..... **50¢**

Mustard Spoons, $1.00 to ..... **75¢**

Bon Bon Spoons, very latest designs in sterling silver. Each **$1.75**

Sugar Sifters, sterling silver, $3.50 to **$2.00**

Sterling Silver Sugar Tongs, $3.50 to **$2.00**

Sterling ilver Bon Bon Tongs, $1.75 to **$1.25**

Sterling Silver Berry Spoons, $7.50 to **$5.00**

Cold Meat Forks, $6.00 to **$4.00**

Sterling Silver Teaspoons, in all kinds of designs, from, per dozen, $18.00 to **$12.00**

A. D. Coffee Spoons, sterling silver. Per dozen, $10.00 to **$8.00**

Cut Glass at Exceptionally Low Prices

Here is a special line of cut glass that we have just received for Christmas presents. A piece of cut glass is one of the most handsome gifts you can give to any person, but it usually costs such a lot of money to buy a nice piece. This shipment contains thousands of nice pieces and at prices that are so reasonable that you will be surprised to see them. Here are a few of the prices. Just read them over carefully:

Cut Glass Bowls. Each, $6.50 and **$5.00**
Cut Glass Nappies, $2.50 to **$1.50**
Cut Glass Sugars and Creams. Per pair, $6.00 and .. **$5.00**
Cut Glass Oil Bottles. Each **$3.00**
Cut Glass Vases, $3.50 to **$2.50**
Cut Glass Fern Dishes **$6.50**
Cut Glass Spoon Trays **$3.00**
Cut Glass Celery Trays **$6.50**

These are what we call inexpensive, good, appreciative Christmas Gifts.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY. TRUE ECONOMY LIES IN BUYING GOOD THINGS

PENDULUM GOES TO LIBERAL

Yesterday's Results Small Net Gain For P In Coalition — Dissa ments for Unonists

JOHN BURNS GETS HEAVY MAJO

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Polling Results.

Blackburn (two seats) Snowden, (So cialist) 10,762; Norman, (Liberal), 10 754; Carpenter, (Unionist), 9,514; Riley (Socialist) 9,500. No change.

Cheltenham—Mathias, (Liberal) 3846 Duncannon, (Unionist) 3763. Libera gain.

Christchurch—Verney (Liberal) 4649 Croft, (Unionist) 3276. Liberal gain.

Wakefield—Marshall, (Liberal) 2637 Brotherton, (Unionist) 2651. Un changed.

Sunderland—(Two seats): Hama Greenwood, (Canadian) (Liberal) 11, 997; Joyns-Hicks, (Unionist) 10,300 Liberal gain. Goldstone, (Labor) 11, 391; Samuel, (Unionist) 10,132. Labo gain.

Birkenhead—A. Bigland, (Unionist) defeats H. P. Vivian, (Liberal) Unionist gain; majority last election, 144.

Islington, (North) Touche, (Unionist) 5,428; Waterlow, (Liberal), 5,022.

St. Pancras East—Joseph Martin, (Liberal) 3,891; Hopkins, (Unionist), 3,638; Isaac Jacobs (Suffragette) 22. No change.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (two seats)—Shortt, (Liberal) 16,598; Clark, 12,915; Hudson (Labor) 16,447; Ridley, 12,347. Unchanged.

Grantham—A. Priestly, (Labor) 1,730; Snowdon, (Unionist) 1687. No change.

Dewsbury — Runciman, (Liberal) 7,061; Simpson (Unionist), 4,633. No change.

Leeds (Central)—Armitage, (Liberal) 3,618; Gordon, (Unionist) 3,169. No change.

Leeds (East)—O'Grady, (Labor) 4,321; Clark (Unionist) 1,892. No change.

Liverpool—(Scotland)—T. P. O'Connor (Nationalist), 2,468; Ocklestone (Unionist), 689. Unchanged

PENDULUM GOES TO LIBERAL SIDE

Yesterday's Results Show Small Net Gain For Parties In Coalition — Dissapointments for Unonists

JOHN BURNS GETS HEAVY MAJORITY

Mr. Greenwood and Labor Candidate Capture Sunderland Seats—Much Excitement in Cork Election

LONDON, Dec. 6.—At the close of today's polling, the complexion of the House of Commons stood:

Government coalition: Liberals 106; Laborites 20; Nationalists 26; total 152.

Opposition: Unionists 147.

A situation has developed almost phenomenal in the closeness of the race between the government coalition parties and the Unionists. The pendulum swung slightly toward the government today, and the result of three days' voting, in which 299 seats have been filled, gives the coalition one more member than in the last parliament from the same constituencies.

Up to last night the Unionists held a gain of five.

The returns tonight showed the Unionists had regained St. Helen's from the Laborites. This borough, with the exception of last election, had been Unionist since 1906. The Liberals gained Southwark West, Burnley and Coventry, and the Laborites gained Woolwich and Whitehaven, all from the Unionists, while this morning's returns from Sunderland showed that the Liberal candidate, Greenwood, and the Laborite, Goldstone, had replaced the two Unionists there.

A Surprise.

The turning of the tide toward Liberalism is a surprise and a great disappointment for the Unionists, who counted upon capturing half a dozen seats from the enemy. The greatest surprise was in Coventry, because that was the seat of motor manufacturing and the protectionists had put great stress on their plea that tariff reform would prevent the growing competition from American machines.

The Liberals hardly expected to win Burnley, because the Socialist, Hyndman, was in the fight and hoped to take part of the Labor vote. The Southwark contest was one of the most interesting, the Liberal candidate winning by 12 votes. The battle in Woolwich was one of the hardest. Will Crooks, a workingman who was turned out in the last election, captured his seat by 236.

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The Socialist candidates in London did poorly, none commanding 500 votes.

The newspapers appear exercised over their surprisingly small influence. Almost all the most important among them, and those with the largest circulation, championed the Unionist cause, still they were unable to make material inroads on the Liberal and Labor lines.

The betting on the Stock Exchange before election was that the coalition majority would drop to 65. As the election progressed, the betting favored eighty, then ninety. It is now conceded that the government will have 106 majority.

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Leeds (East)—O'Grady, (Labor) 4,321; Clark (Unionist) 1,892. No change.

Liverpool—(Scotland)—T. P. O'Connor (Nationalist), 2,465; Ocklestone (Unionist), 689. Unchanged.

Islington, (West)—Lough, (Liberal) 3,648; Blackburn (Unionist), 2,836. No change.

Carlisle—Denman (Liberal) 3,243; Raymond (Unionist), 3,159. No change.

Liverpool (Exchange)—Scott (Unionist) 2,330; Muspratt, (Liberal), 2,137. Unionist gain.

Boston—Dixon, (Unionist) 1,785; Hemphill, (Liberal), 1,712. Unchanged.

Hereford—Arkwright (Unionist) 3,200; Davies (Liberal), 1,489. Unchanged.

Preston, (two seats)—Stanley (Unionist), 8,994; Tobin, (Unionist), 8,993; Young, (Liberal) 8,193; Carr, (Liberal), 7,783. Unchanged.

Liverpool (West Derby)—Rutherford (Unionist), 4,906; Lias, (Liberal), 2,943. Unchanged.

Liverpool (Abercromble)—Challoner (Unionist) 3,034; Bowing, (Liberal) 2,184. Unchanged.

Liverpool (Kirkdale)—Kyffin Taylor (Unionist), 4,205; McKerrell (Liberal), 2,882. Unchanged.

Liverpool (Walton)—Smith (Unionist) 6,383; Permgrin (Liberal) 5,039. Unchanged.

Middlesborough—Williams (Liberal) 10,313; Poole (Unionist), 6,568. Unchanged.

Newcastle-under-Lyne — Wedgewood (Liberal) 5,280; Crogan, (Unionist), 4,086. Unchanged.

Nottingham (East)—Morrison, (Unionist) 6,274; Smith, (Liberal), 4,084. Unchanged.

Nottingham (West)—Yoxall, (Liberal) 8,141; Wright (Unionist), 5,948. Unchanged.

Shrewsbury—Hill (Unionist) 2,423; Pace, (Liberal) 1,866. Unchanged.

Liverpool (East Toxteth)—Hall (Unionist) 4,087; Bigham, (Liberal) 3,121. Unchanged.

Liverpool (West Toxteth)—Houston (Unionist), 3,938; Maloney, (Liberal), 2,416. Unchanged.

Taunton—Peel, (Unionist), 1,806; Schunk (Liberal), 1,673. Unchanged.

Windsor—Mason (Unionist), 1,779; Fiennes, (Liberal) 1,057. Unchanged.

Yarmouth, Great—Fell (Unionist), 4,210; Platt, Liberal), 3,837. Unchanged.

Westminster City — Burdett-Coutts (Unionist), 3,392; De Pass (Liberal), 2,253. Unchanged.

Leeds (South)—Middlebrook (Liberal) 6,094; Nicholson, (Unionist), 3,804, (Socialist), 2,706. Unchanged.

Stoke-on-Trent—Ward (Liberal) 7,049; Thomas, (Unionist), 6,062. Unchanged.

Swansea Town—Mond (Liberal) 6,303; Meagher (Unionist) 4,357. Unchanged.

Paisley—McCallum (Liberal) 6,030; Jeppcott (Unionist), 2,350.

Greenwich—Harris (Liberal) 4,147; Benn (Unionist) 5,698. Unchanged.

Hammersmith— Blaiklock (Liberal) 4,645; Bull (Unionist) 6,307. Unchanged.

Islington (East)—Radford (Liberal) 4,603; Pilditch (Unionist) 4,376. Unchanged.

Islington (South)—Wiles (Liberal) 3,494; Harris (Unionist) 2,802. Unchanged.

Kensington (North)—Carson (Liberal) 2,484; Burgoyne (Unionist) 4,233. Unchanged.

Kensington (South)—Reid (Liberal) 1,033; Hamilton (Unionist) 5,093. Unchanged.

Bath (two members)—Cooch (Liberal) 3,631; Thynne (Unionist) 3,876; Hardy (Liberal) 3,585; Hunter (Unionist) 3,841. Unchanged.

Gateshead—Elverston (Liberal) 5,763; Surtees (Unionist) 560. Unchanged.

Huddersfield — Sherwell (Liberal) 6,458; Kaye (Unionist) 5,777. Unchanged.

Leeds (North)—Barran (Liberal) 9,324; Birchall (Unionist) 9.056. Unchanged.

Leeds (West)—Harvey (Liberal) 8,715; Jones (Unionist) 4,448. Unchanged.

Notts (South)—Richardson (Liberal) 5,766; Lord C. Bentinck (Unionist) 6,151. Unchanged.

Oldham (two seats)—Emmott (Liberal) 17,108; Denniss (Unionist) 13,281; Barton (Liberal) 16,941; Wrigley (Unionist) 13,440. Unchanged.

Peterborough— Greenwood (Liberal) 3,102; Lygon (Unionist) 2,799. Unchanged.

Stockport—(Two seats); Hughes, Liberal, 6201; Campbell, Unionist, 5171; Williams, Unionist, 5216; Wardle, Labor, 6125. Unchanged.

Walsall—Morgan Liberal, 6385; Cooper, Unionist, 7174. Unchanged.

Worcester—Fairhaven, Liberal, 3172; Goulding, Unionist, 4193. Unchanged.

Finsbury, East—Baker, Liberal, 2023; Mason, Unionist, 1900. Unchanged.

Finsbury, Central—Rosenheim, Liberal, 2804; Shee, Unionist, 3286. Unchanged.

Finsbury, Holborn—Taylor, Liberal, 1616; Remnant, Unionist, 4315. Unchanged.

Lewishan—O'Malley, Liberal, 6792; Coats, Unionist, 11,178. Unchanged.

St. Pancras, North—Dickinson, Liberal, 4407; Moon, Unionist, 3240. Unchanged.

St. Pancras, West—Collins, Liberal, 3376; Cassel, Unionist, 3364. Unchanged.

Leicester, (Two Seats)—Williams, Liberal, 13,233; Wiltshire, Unionist, 7642; Macdonald, Labor, 12,998. Unchanged.

Chatham—Pernnachi, Liberal, 4302; Smith, Labor, 1103; Hobler, Unionist, 6089. Unchanged.

Norwich (Two Seats)—Low, Liberal, 10,149; Dyson, Unionist, 7758; Roberts, Labor, 10,002. Unchanged.

Returned Unopposed.

Warwickshire, Tamworth—A. N. Newdegate, Unionist.

Kent, Medway—Col. C. E. Ward, Unionist.

Antrim, East—Col. McCalmount, Unionist.

Middlesex, Harrow—H. M. C. Deeley, Unionist.

Lancashire, Bootle—Col. J. M. Sandys Unionist.

Suffolk, Sudbury—W. E. C. Quilter, Unionist.

Hampshire, New Forest—W. F. Perkins, Unionist.

Staffordshire, King's Winford—H. Stavely Hill, Unionist.

Yorkshire, Richmond—W. C. A. Orde-Powlett, Unionist.

Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities—Sir R. Finlay, Unionist.

Yorkshire, North Shipley—P. Illingworth, Liberal.

Yorkshire, South Normanton—F. Hall Liberal.

Cavan, West—V. P. Kennedy, Nationalist.

Tipperary, South—J. Cullinan, Nationalist.

King's County, Tullawore—E. K. K. Burke, Nationalist.

Armagh, Mid—J. B. Lonsdale, Unionist.

Surrey, Chartsey—Donald Macmaster, Unionist.

Dorset, South—A. V. Hamborough, Unionist.

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities—Sir H. Craik, Unionist.

Surrey, Kingston—G. Cave, Unionist.

Blackpool—W. W. Ashley, Unionist.

Buck, Mid—L. N. Rothschild, Unionist.

Hampshire, Basingstoke—A. G. Salter, Unionist.

Yorkshire, Morley—C. A. France, Liberal.

Cardiganshire—M. Laughan Davies, Liberal.

Hawick Burghs—Hibbley, Liberal.

Flintshire—J. H. Lewis, Liberal.

Montgomeryshire—D. Davies, Liberal.

Anglesey—E. J. Griffith, Liberal.

Stirling Boroughs—A. Ponsonby, Liberal.

Clackmannan and Kinross-shire—E. L. Wason, Liberal.

Merionethshire—H. H. Jones, Liberal.

Kerry, West—T. O'Donnell, Nationalist.

Roscommon, South—J. P. Hayden, Nationalist.

Wexford, North—Sir T. O. Esmonds, Nationalist.

Donegal, East—P. Kelly, Nationalist.

Dublin County, North—J. J. Clancey, Nationalist.

Meath, South—D. Sheeby, Nationalist

Mayo, North—D. O'Boyle, Nationalist

Hampshire, West—Capt. W. V. Caber, Unionist.

Surrey, Mid—W. Keswick, Unionist.

Antrim, South—C. C. Craig, Unionist.

Bucks South Wycombe—Sir C. A. Cripps, Unionist.

Kent, Isle of Thanet—F. C. Craig, Unionist.

Lancashire, Widnes—Col. Hall-Walker, Unionist.

Worcestershire, Bewdley — Stanley Baldwin, Unionist.

Armagh, North—W. Moore, Unionist.

Shropshire, South—R. Hunt, Unionist

Sussex, Lewes—Comp, Unionist.

Cumberland, Penrith—J. W. Lowther, Unionist. (Speaker.)

Westmeath, South—Sir W. R. Nugent Nationalist.

Waterford, East—P. J. Power, Nationalist.

Mayo, East—John Dillon, Nationalist

Clare, West—Wm. H. K. Redmond.

Bad for Unionists.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—This has been a bad day for the Uniohists. The morning opened with the announcement that the government had gained two seats in Sunderland, reducing the Unionist net gain to three. Worse was to follow. Forty constituencies which were polled today returned 42 members. Of these 22 were in London. Especial interest was centred in Battersea, where Right Honorable John Burns, president of the local government board, had a three-cornered fight. The Unionists hoped the Socialist candidate might poll 1,000 votes which would let Sir John Harrington, their candidate in, but Mr. Burns was re-elected with an incressed majority. In January he polled 8,540 votes to the Unionist's 7,895. Today his vote was 7,836 to 6,544 for the Unionist candidate. The Socialist nominee obtained only 477 votes.

London again disappointed the Unionists' hopes. The 22 constituencies in the city polled today returned in January, 12 Unionists, 8 Liberals and one Laborite. Today two seats were lost by the Unionists, one Laborite and one Liberal gaining them.

Looking at the aggregate vote of these 22 constituencies, there is noticeable the same diminution in the poll on both sides seen throughout the country. In January these 22 constituencies cast 107,460 Liberal and Laborite votes to 117,798 Unionist. Today they cast 92,494 Liberal and Laborite and 104,315 Unionist votes.

The general result of these London constituencies is indicative of what is going on throughout England. While both parties show smaller polls, the Unionists show the smaller decrease, but it is not sufficient to gain seats. There is visible the beginning of a change the first movement of the pendulum towards the Unionist side, but there has not been time to establish the change or to give the pendulum full impetus.

It is now clear also that the Unionists are suffering greatly from the state of the register. All reports show that the registration of Unionist electors who will be on the new registrar in January have been strong. The total votes cast to date are: Unionist, 872,116; Liberal, 779,701; Labor, 178,537, and Socialist, 6,596. The Nationalist vote is omitted.

The Unionists gained one seat today, the Liberals four and the Laborites three, leaving a net loss of one seat by the Unionists.

The Liberals now express confidence that they will come back with a slightly increased majority.

Wild Day in Cork.

CORK, Dec. 6.—This has been a strenuous day here, where the two seats for Cork City were contested by William O'Brien and Maurice Healy, Independent Nationalists, against William Redmond and A. Roche, Nationalists. It was the first poll in Ireland, and it was watched with the keenest interest by the country. The local feeling was so excited that it was considered unsafe to declare the result tonight, and the names of the successful candidates are not to be announced until noon tomorrow. There was a great display of police, especially around the polling booths. In some cases as many as forty constables guarded the approaches in order that the voters might enter the polls without being assaulted. The result is expected to be close. It is possible that one member of each party has been returned, as at the last election, when William O'Brien and Augustine Roche were elected.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Liberal morning papers are enthusiastic over yesterday's election results and predict that the government will return to power with an increased majority.

Reservoir For Kelowna

Mr. Carruthers, representing the municipality of Kelowna, yesterday interviewed the chief commissioner of public lands in regard to the setting aside of a reservoir site for this flourising Okanagan city. The application was favorably entertained.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS UNDER DEBATE

Government Negatives Proposal to Refer Those of Two Years to the Committee of Investigation

"A GENERAL ELECTION SOMETIME," SAYS PREMIER

But Sir Wilfrid Was Very Vague As To Date—A Lawyer Denounces Quibbing By Lawyers

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—This afternoon's debate on the public accounts committee affairs ended in a vote sustaining by a majority of 25 the government's objection to referring two years' accounts for investigation instead of one.

Mr. Lennox opened the debate by explaining that in asking the house to refer the accounts of two years to the public accounts committee he had in mind that transactions under investigation frequently covered several years and that people should know what the people's representatives are doing with the people's money. As another reform he believed that the British practice should be followed, and a chairman selected from the minority and not from the majority of the committee. The prime minister was disposed to follow British precedent, but at a very respectful distance. The minority had no appeal to the house. To exclude knowledge of such transactions, many of them nefarious, many of them dishonest, the government members of the committee erected a wall higher than Haman's gallows and thicker than the walls of the Laurier tower that fell a few years ago. Behind this wall cowered men who were feeding at the public trough. Mr. Lennox said that if there was no general election in the meantime he would appeal next year to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to have this reform carried out. If there should be a general election he would appeal to the present leader of the Opposition, who would then be leader of the government. He concluded by moving an amendment to the report that the accounts of the preceding two years be referred to a committee.

Sir Wilfrid's Reply

Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not find in the honorable member's speech or motion an evidence of a logical mind. The whole tenor of the speech was that the Opposition could not get at the bottom of the public transactions, yet his remedy was that an additional year's accounts should be submitted for rehearing.

"Now we shall have a general election," declared Sir Wilfrid with an air of engaging frankness that caused the House to sit up and listen. "We shall have general election in the near or more remote future. (Laughter). My honorable friend had great expectations of having a change in the composition of the house as a result of that election. Well I have heard that before. I have known these same great expectations to be entertained, but they were not realized last time, nor the time before nor the time before. They may be realized next time. I make no prophesy. I am a democrat to the hilt and I shall accept the verdict of the people."

The prime minister moved the following amendment to the amendment:

"When in the report of the public accounts committee it is recommended that particular items of the auditor-general's report of the previous year be referred to the said committee the house will favorably consider such recommendation."

Denounces Quibbling.

The Opposition made a vigorous onslaught on the methods adopted by the majority in committee. Mr. Smyth of Algoma, himself a K. C. deprecated the constant resort to technical quibbles indulged in by certain lawyers on the government side for the purpose of bewildering witnesses and preventing the disclosure of facts. He considered that members talking as laymen could get at the truth in a business-like way. Many a poor fellow, he said, had been led to perjure himself in the witness stand under the terrorism and bullying of the legal members of the committee to whom a minister had "tipped a wink."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment was carried by 98 to 73. Mr. Gilbert of Drummond and Arthabasca voted with the government.

The house discussed at some length tonight the recent waterways treaty between Canada and the United States. The matter came up on a resolution offered by Hon. Mr. Pugsley appropriating $75,000 a year for the salaries and expenses of Canadian section of the international commission provided for by the treaty of 1909. There are to be three commissioners who will receive a sum not to exceed $7,500 per annum each. The government, however, declined to say who would be selected or whether or not any members of the present commission will be appointed.

"Salome" Condemned

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—Archbishop H. G. Messmer, in a letter to the priests of the Milwaukee archdiocese, denounces the coming production in this city of the grand opera "Salome." He says in part: "Even if the dance of Salome be not in itself openly immodest and lewd, a thing I do not know, yet the whole tendency of the opera, if reports are true, is a glorification of divorce and debauchery. Hence, you will please request the members of your parish to stay away and thus express their emphatic protest against the public production of the opera in our city."

NORTH VANCOUVER PARK

Dispute Between Municipality and Tramway Company Before Executive

The grievance of the B.C.E.R. Co. in connection with the matter of the North Vancouver Park was fully ventilated at an appearance by the three parties interested—the Company, North Vancouver City and North Vancouver District—before the members of the Provincial Executive yesterday the company being represented by Mr. L. G. McPhillips, K.C., and Assistant General Manager F. R. Glover; the city by Mr. H. B. Robertson and Ald. Irving, and the district by Reeve McNaught.

Briefly the cause of complaint is this: In the days before North Vancouver had existence as a city, the municipality entered into negotiations with the tramway company to secure construction of a line up Lynn Valley, and in the agreement reached in this behalf it was arranged that North Vancouver Park should pass to the company. Subsequently the city was created, and a redistribution of territory took place, in which, the interest of the tramway company being apparently overlooked, the park was handed to the city by confirmatory legislation.

When, later on, the company desired to take possession of its park, North Vancouver City stood upon its established rights of title.

After hearing all parties yesterday, the Government adjourned the matter until the second Monday in January, Premier McBride expressing the hope that all concerned might "get together" in the meantime, and reach an amicable settlement, an illustration of "peace with honor." Failing this happy termination of the difficulty, the Government will decide the question of proprietorship.

DR. SHEARER HEARD

Appears As Witness Before Commission At Winnipeg And Sticks To Interview

WINNIPEG, Dec. 6.—At the inquiry here yesterday Rev. Dr. Shearer took the stand in a crowded council chamber, before Justice Robson.

Dr. Shearer, admitting he had little personal experience in Winnipeg, stated his information was from statutory declarations and fully justified by circumstances. He pointed out that an interview, unsought by him, differed in each of the three Toronto papers, and after disclaiming the headlines and proportion given paragraphs in the Globe, he stated the interview therein expressed his sentiments. He furthermore claimed that the evidence submitted justified his statements that conditions in vogue were strongly suggestive of graft and that Mayor Evans, Chief McRae and Magistrate McMicken had all been faithless to their oaths of office in not enforcing the criminal law, and further that the action of the chief in consulting with a notorious woman with the object of her collecting a colony of notorious women was unparalleled in Canada.

Dr. Shearer was allowed every latitude on the stand, his evidence not being direct.

SEEK UNIVERSITY

Coquitlam and New Westminster Desire It to Be Located at St. Mary's Hill

The special and particular claims of St. Mary's Hill, Coquitlam, as a desirable prospective site for the new University of British Columbia, were strongly urged before the Provincial Executive yesterday afternoon, by a deputation representing the interested Municipality of Coquitlam and the contiguous city of New Westminster. The former was represented by Reeve Welcher and Councillor Tyner, while Messrs. Wade and Myers appeared for the Royal City Board of Trade, of which the former gentleman is secretary. The members of the delegation dwelt eloquently and with much detail upon the special advantages possessed by St. Mary's Hill, which is in close proximity to the new Provincial Hospital for the Insane, and were assured that their statements and arguments would be taken into serious consideration by the government, although it was pointed out that the fact that the University Commission had given Point Grey a preferential mention in its recommendations would necessarily weigh heavily in the selection of the University location.

THE FRUIT BOARD

Members of Provincial Board of Horticulture Named by Cabinet

At yesterday's meeting of the Provincial Cabinet, Messrs. R. M. Palmer, W. Crawley Ricardo and J. J. Campbell were named as members of the Provincial Board of Horticulture, Mr. Palmer (formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture) to represent District No. 3, comprising the electoral divisions of Yale and Kamloops, Mr. Ricardo to represent No. 4 (the Similkameen and the Okanagan), and Mr. Campbell No. 5 (Revelstoke, Columbia, Nelson, Kaslo, Slocan, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Ymir, Cranbrook, Fernie and Rossland). Other appointments decided upon yesterday were those of Robert Scott of Gerrard, as a Justice of the Peace, and H. H. S. George as assistant veterinary inspector for Kamloops. The Executive meets again this morning.

Two Negroes Lynched

MONROEVILLE, Ala., Dec. 5.—Calvin Exele and Sylvester Peyton, negroes, were found hanging to a tree at Double Branches, two miles from here yesterday. They had been arrested on a charge of robbing a barn and outhouses of Edgar Bass and confessed to the crime. A deputy sheriff of Monroe county had them in charge and was bringing them here in safe keeping when he was overpowered by unidentified men, his prisoners taken from him and strung up to a tree.

Cold on Prairies

WINNIPEG, Dec. 6.—A real cold snap set in last night, when the thermometer dipped to twenty-six below zero here. It is the heaviest frost of the season to date and has played havoc with telegraph wires, with consequent interruption to telegraph business, particularly along the north shore.

Miller Defeats Tremblay

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6.—Young Miller, of St. Paul tonight retained the welterweight wrestling championship of the world by defeating Eugene Tremblay, of Montreal, in two straight falls. Miller was the aggressor at all times. He won the first fall with a half-Nelson and leg hold in 32 minutes, and the second with a scissors and arm hold in 15 minutes.

NEGLECT CAUSES DEATH

Callousness on Part of Labor Contractor Results in Death of Chinese

Callousness on the part of his employer, a Chinese labor contractor with headquarters in this city, is held responsible for the death on a C. P. R. train en route to Vancouver not many days ago, of Yong Sam, a Cantonese aged 32 years, according to the evidence received at an inquest presided over by Coroner Dr. Jeffs of Vancouver, the inquisition and depositions in which have just reached the Attorney General. Yong Sam formed one of a private road gang of thirty Chinese, none of whom could speak English, and was taken ill about three weeks ago. He was very feverish and obviously in a bad way, and his companions at once communicated with their employer, asking that action be taken so that the sick man might be taken to a point at which he could obtain medical care. The contractor replied that he would come and "see about it," but did not do so. He also allowed the larder of the gang to become so depleted that for days they were obliged to live and work upon a scant ration of rice and water, as an outcome of which the entire party finally struck. The aid of a white resident was eventually invoked in behalf of the sick man, and a friend was taking him to Vancouver when he died on the train. The testimony of the post mortem physician was that death resulted directly from pericarditis, but that Yong Sam's life in all probability could have been saved had he been provided with proper medical attention and good food.

BOGUS TIME CHECKS

Plan to Defraud Engineering Company on Extensive Scale is Discovered in Time.

BELILNGHAM, Dec. 5.—By the confiscation by the police on Saturday of two hundred bogus binak timechecks of the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, building an interurban line out of this city, and the arrest of F. H. Maxwell, a switchboard lineman, a gigantic scheme to defraud the railway company is thought to have been nipped in the bud.

Two time checks, amounting to $52.60 and $88 respectively, are alleged to have been passed by Maxwel, and when arrested nine others, aggregating $529.52, were found in his possession.

A stranger, representing himself to be an employee of the auditor's office of the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, went to a local job printing plant on Saturday and ordered two hundred blank time checks. Auditor Brandt learned of the swindle when an employee of the job office took him a proof of the checks, and the police were notified. Maxwell declined to discuss the case when arrested.

EXTENDS TIME

Measure to Amend University Aid Act to Permit of Longer Period To Select Lands

Included in the governmental programme for the approaching session of the local House will be a measure for the amendment of the University Aid Act of 1897, which amendment is solely in the direction of further extending the time in which the government may make selection of the 2,000,000 acres of Crown land which is to constitute an endowment of the future seat of higher education in British Columbia. The legislation of 1897 in this behalf, it may be remembered, provided that the lands in question should be selected "within three years from and after the passing of this Act." While the selection of the endowment lands has been steadily going on since then, it is a work in which the greatest care must be exercised, and is not yet complete. Hence the determination of the government to take an extension of time. The further period will possibly extend to five years, although two or three years is the more probable period.

Members of Deitz Family.

HAYWARD, Wis., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Hattie Deitz, her son Leslie and her daughter Myra today were released on bonds of $10,000, $40,000 and $500, shortly after their names had been called here. Attorneys for John F. Deitz filed a copy of writ of habeas corpus with the court from Judge Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, demanding that Sheriff Madden appear before him on January 10th, 1911, to show cause for holding Deitz a prisoner. Judge Wickham will hear arguments on the writ on Tuesday.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Senate group of commerce and industry have voted a motion inviting the government to organize a Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in the year 1920.

CHANGES MADE IN CHURCH LAW

Orders of Pope Pius Announced to Gathering of Clergy At Triennial Synod of New York Diocese

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Changes in the ecclesiastical law of the Roman Catholic Church as promulgated by Pope Pius were announced to the clergy of the archdiocese of New York today at the triennial synod at St. Patrick's Cathedral. More than six hundred priests attended.

The most important decree is the "maxima cura" decided upon by the consistorial congregation at Rome, which takes from the bishop or the archbishop of a diocese or archdiocese, respectively, the power to remove a pastor. Hereafter the power of removal will rest with the "de amotione parochi" which consists of six priests besides the archbishop.

Reasons for the removal of a pastor have been decided on by the consistorial congregation at Rome as follows: "Perpetual insanity; such unfitness or ignorance as renders him incapable of performing his duties; permanent physical or mental infirmities; the animosity of the people when it renders his work useless, and is likely to continue; loss of reputation; a hidden crime; gross negligence continued after warnings and disobedience to the bishop if continued after one or two warnings."

Another change announced is that pertaining to the age at which children may receive first holy communion. Heretofore, it has been the custom among priests in the English-speaking countries not to administer the sacrament until a child is between the ages of 10 and 12. The decree issued makes it imperative for the priests, the world over, to prepare children so they may receive the first sacrament upon attaining the age of reason, which is seven, and in some cases six.

SCHOONER ASHORE ON ALASKAN ISLAND

Allen A, Bound From Kodiak For San Francisco With Salmon,

SEWARD, Alaska, Dec. 7.—The schooner Allen A., bound from Kodiak for San Francisco with 2,000 barrels of salt salmon, went ashore on the west end of Wood island, near Kodiak, December 2.

To save the vessel the captain jettisoned 500 barrels of his cargo and, thus lightened, the schooner got off the bank on December 3 and returned to Kodiak, where she discharged the remainder of her cargo.

The steamer Bertha, Capt. McGillivray, stood by and took the vessel to safe anchorage. The schooner can be repaired.

CANADA'S NAVAL FORCES SUPPRESS AN OUTBREAK

Landing Party Sent Ashore from H. M. C. S. Canada on the Gaspe Coast To Suppress Trouble

QUEBEC, Dec. 7.—A portion of the Canadian navy has already been engaged in hostilities. It has just developed that there was a very serious disturbance last summer among the fishermen on the Gaspe coast at Riviere aux Renards. There was a difference of opinion between the fishermen there and the dealers with whom they did their trading. The fisheremen were not

New Lumber Mill Will Operate.

A new lumber mill with a capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 feet per day is in operation at Tyee Siding on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, known as the Tyee-Sidney Lumber Mill, owned by the Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company, of Victoria. The principal part of the mill machinery was supplied by the Schaake Machine Works, of New Westminster. The company owns a large acreage of timber adjoining their mill, and have from all appearances some of the finest timber in the country. Mr. R. S. Henderson is the manager of the mill, while Mr. B. J. Hearn represents the company in Victoria.

Imperial Exhibition

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A scheme has been set on foot for the holding of a large imperial exhibition in London in 1915, the aims and objects of which are especially to show what can be produced and manufactured within the empire. The originator of the scheme is Capt. Sir Pieter C. Van R. Stewart-Bam, until recently senior member for Capetown in the Cape parliament, and he has succeeded in getting together an influential temporary committee. The year 1915 is selected because it is hoped that a colonial conference will be held in that year, because the Prince of Wales will be celebrating his 21st birthday and, further, because it will be the 700th anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. Men of all political parties will take part in the work, and it is hoped that all parts of the empire will be able to compete in a friendly way to show exactly what can be produced and manufactured by them. In this way the empire as a whole will be able to see exactly what its manufacturing and producing powers are.

FERNIE, Dec. 6.—The miners who were laid off for a few days last week are again at work in Number Two and Three mines at Coal Creek.

GREAT SCHEME OF GERMAN DEFENCE

Millions Being Spent On Naval Bases in the North Sea—Increase in the Land Forces Contemplated

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The news that the headquarters of the German sub-marine flotilla are to be transferred from Kiel, in the Baltic Sea, to Brunsbuttel, in the North Sea, the second naval base and the home of the second squadron, indicates that the developments there are fast approaching completion. Brunsbuttel is regarded as the greatest component part of the scheme for the North Sea base. On this second base $7,500,000 will be spent. Situated on the estuary of the Elbe, southwards of the western entrance of the Kiel Canal, and twenty-three miles from the open sea, it will provide an anchorage harbor thirty-seven feet deep for the largest warships. The scheme permits of a floating dock, a torpedo basin, and repairing shops and the idea is to extend the site of the Canal as far as the Rudonsee. With the completion of Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbuttel the German navy will have a combined base, with Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven serving as connecting links. The base is severed from the open sea by channels, which are difficult of navigation except to pilots familiar with the waterways, giving access to the Ems, Weiser and Elbe estuaries.

Wilhemshaven is now one of the greatest naval ports in the world. Besides the dock extension and the new lock, the accommodation for torpedo flotillas is being extended. With Dreadnoughts at Wilhelmshaven the present units, as they are displaced, will fall back into the reserve fleet which will in all probability be stationed at Kiel. In addition to the work completed and in course of completion at Wilhemshaven and Brunsbuttel the island of Borkun, which protects the Ems estuary, will be the headquarters of at least one battery of an artillery regiment. Other two batteries will be stationed at Emden. At the advance part of the base—the Island of Heligoland—provision has been made for greater barrack accommodation and an increase in the artillery establishment.

In the scheme of defence, which has been devised to meet the possibility of invasion, the Schleswig coast has not been forgotten. Night operations without lights have demonstrated the practicability of an entire infantry regiment with wagons and horses being transported twelve and a half miles and landed safely on the Island of Syit. Under the same conditions field artillery with howitzers and full war equipment were also landed. To complete the German defensive base on the North sea, and to guard against the possibility of a hostile landing, a naval station may ultimately be established on the Island of Syit. The idea is constantly being mooted German naval experts claim that it would be the final stage of the programme of coast defence.

Army Increase

It is stated in the Liberal newspapers that the sum demanded in the new estimates to defray the cost of increasing the strength of the German army is altogether inadequate, and that the government is keeping the whole plan secret until after the general election. The "Vorwarts," the Socialist organ, has worked out from details given in a summary published in the "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung," the number of officers and men by which the war minister now proposes to increase the army. It says that 107 machine-gun companies means 107 captains, 321 lieutenants, 107 sergeant-majors, the same number of vice-sergeant-majors, 1,400 non-commissioned officers and about 8,000 men.

The new foot artillery regiment requires 46 officers, 210 non-commissioned officers, and 1,030 men. The new motor car batallion will presumably require an additional 95 officers, 129 non-commissioned officers and 207 men. The two new airship battalions will require 38 officers, 136 non-commissioned officers, and 826 men.

The peace footing of the army is thus, adds the "Vorwarts," to be increased by about 620 officers and about 11,500 men, and the extra cost entailed cannot possibly be covered by $2,000,000 asked for in the estimates. What the war minister evidently intends to do, it declares, is to take a number of officers and men from existing companies and fill up their places next year after the elections.

"MALBROUK S'EN VA"

Opera Bouffe Based On Famous Ditty Staged In Paris

PARIS, Dec. 6.—One of the principal events of the Paris musical season is the production at the Apollo theatre of Signor Leoncavallo's "Malbrouk s'en va-t-en-Guerre." The composer, who is in Paris says:

"Malbrouk" is a comedy-farce, and therefore I have treated the music farcically. Of course the theme is the old French folk-song 'Malbrouk,' known in England as 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow,' and I run the tune through the entire opera, often reflecting it in caricatures of famous operatic passages. For instance, in the overture the song suddenly runs into a reminiscent passage on the horn of the overture to 'William Tell,' and later on I bring in 'Lohengrin,' and so on. I do this so continually that to avoid accusations of plagarism I am having a note announcing my trick printed on the programme.

"The story of the opera will come as a surprise to most people. Malbrouk is not the Duke of Marlborough. The folk-song is infinitely older than that. The production of the opera will be admirable. M. Celanski's handling of the orchestra is above praise. I can speak with authority on this subject, but I am perfectly satisfied with my interpreters also. I hope to see 'Malbrouk' performed in New York within a year."

The opera has already been produced at Rome and Florence with considerable success.

MR. DREXEL APOLOGIZES

His Resignation From Aero Club of America Is Accepted—Dispute About Altitude

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—he resignation of J. Armstrong Drexel from the Aero club of America was accepted tonight by the board of governors, with his apologies for the open criticism he made of the club's management of the international meet at Belmont park and its treatment of the foreign aviators entered.

The club has not yet acted on the report received today from George S. Bliss of the United States weather bureau that the barograph Drexel took with him on his Point Breeze flight is a reliable instrument and shows an altitude of 9,897 feet, a new world's record, but it is probable that the record will be allowed.

All the data will be submitted to the contest committee, which will refer its report to the international aeronautical conference. The rules governing trials for the world's altitude flight provide that to win a world's record the new figures must be at least 300 feet better than the old.

Telephone in East Kootenay

FERNIE, Dec. 6.—Connections are now complete between the East Kootenay telephone lines. The Alberta government lines are about connected at Kingsgate with the Pacific Coast system, and conversation can be carried on between points as far west as Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and easterly as far as the Alberta government lines reach.

ISLANDERS SEEK TO JOIN STATES

Residents of Danish West Indies Renew Agitation For Sale of Islands—Not Encouraged At Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.—The agitation for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States has been renewed by the islanders, and today the government received an address in which the petitioners say that negotiations to that end should be opened.

The cabinet, however, is not likely to take the initiative in the matter, because although the ministers are not particularly opposed to such a sale, their opponents in the Rigsdag probably would be able to defeat the proposal and the government is taking no chances of a rebuff.

Queen Louise, who is greatly interested in the islands, where she has inaugurated many philanthropies, is a keen opponent of any project involving their loss to the kingdom.

BURIED IN WELL

Aged Olympia Woman Receives Injuries Which Soon Result in Her Death

OLMPIA, Wash., Dec. 6.—Mrs. John Sheehan, 76 years old, wife of an aged rancher living south of Olympia, was buried three hours in an old well today, and although alive when rescued died soon afterwards. She was carrying an armful of wood to the house and went too close to the brink of the abandoned well. The rain-soaked earth gave way, precipitating her into the hole and burying her to the neck. Her cries attacted her aged husband, who frantically endeavored to release her. Before he made any headway a second cave-in occurred, and Mrs. Sheehan was completely buried. Neighbors were summoned, and after three hours of hard work the aged woman was rescued. She was still alive but her injuries were such that death soon resulted.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

Endowment Fund Mounting Up—President Taft in Chair For Time At Annual Meeting

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Taft, in his capacity as president of the American Red Cross, presided for a time at the annual meeting here today.

Announcement was made that New York City had raised the $500,000 allotted as its share in the proposed red cross endowment fund of $3,000,000. President Taft predicted that the full fund soon would be in hand, and gave praise to Miss Mabel Boardman, who is the active head of the society.

Charles D. Norton, secretary of the president, made his first report as treasurer of the red cross.

The society now has on hand $124,023. The membership is nearly 15,000.

Storm in Philippines.

MANILA, Dec. 6.—Messages today indicate that twenty-five lives were lost and property damage amounting to $300,000 was done by the storms that have swept Mindanao and Zamboanga during the last forty-eight hours. The total damage probably will be increased when reports from other islands are received.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A German-manned balloon, sailing from Munich, on Saturday, bound for Switzerland, landed today in the Orkney Islands. While crossing the North Sea, the basket struck the water and a member of the crew named Metzger was thrown out and drowned.

BETTER SERVICE TO ROYAL CITY

Necessity Of Putting Steamer On Victoria-New Westminster Run Discussed by Board of Trade—Other Questions

A varied assortment of business was discussed at a meeting of the council of the Victoria Board of Trade held yesterday morning. Among other questions taken up was that of securing more equitable freight rates to the prairie and the obtaining of a more satisfactory steamship service between this city and New Westminster. President Wilson occupied the chair and those present were D. R. Ker, Simon Leiser, George Carter, S. J. Pitts, F. A. Pauline, B. C. Mess, J. A. Mara, J. J. Shallcross and J. Forman. C. H. Stuart Wade as in attendance by invitation.

Mr. Wade, in behalf of the New Westminster Board of Trade, has been heartily co-operating with the local organization to the end of securing a steamer service between the two cities, in which regular sailing dates will be specified, and on which the merchants may depend. Mr. Wade in a brief address declared that considerable trade could be worked up if the proper transportation facilities were secured. The present arrangement of shipping from Victoria via Vancouver, and vice versa, was most unsatisfactory, entailing serious delay in delivery quite frequently. Instead a vessel should be placed on the route which would leave the two points on schedule time. Then he felt sure there would be built up an extensive and satisfactory business intercourse. It was decided to continue the agitation in the hope of ultimately securing the service desired.

The same speaker stated that his board was in hearty accord with the Victoria Board of Trade in respect to the organization of a transportation bureau for coast cities. The local organization's views are that there should be equality of representation and that the proposed body shall be entirely independent of existing boards of trade.

John E. Lacey, secretary of the Salmon Arm Board of Trade, invited the Victoria Board of Trade to name one of its members to visit Salmon Arm about the middle of January and deliver an address or read a paper on Board of Trade work and its advantages. It was agreed that the secretary should reply that the council of the local body was not in a position to make any such appointment at the present time, but would keep the matter in mind.

Hudson's Bay Route

The Winnipeg Board of Trade submitted a copy of their resolution that the opening of the Hudson's Bay route is most desirable and that its benefits will be felt from one end of Canada to the other, inasmuch as it will open an alternative route to the World's markets and that, for these reasons, it should be a government or national work; that it should be operated by the government under an independent commission and its rails available to all Canadian railways under similar conditions—all such conditions to be subject to the control of the independent commission.

The local board approved of the Winnipeg resolution, but laid emphasis on the provision that it should be operated by an independent commission.

A communication was read from a local firm embodying an extract from a letter received from a customer in Stewart complaining of the service between Victoria and the growing northern community. This letter had been previously referred to the G. T. P. officials who had pointed out that the service in vogue was all that could be expected at this season of the year. The secretary of the local Board of Trade will write to the Board of Trade of Stewart asking for a full report of the existing conditions and for any suggestions in that connection. After the receipt of this the matter will receive further consideration.

Island Mail Service.

That enquiry had been made into the application for a tri-weekly mail service by stage between Comox and Parksville was reported by Post Office inspector E. H. Fletcher. He said that he had forwarded the results of his investigations to the officials at Ottawa.

What the local Board of Trade is anxious to obtain, it pointed out, is a six day a week service for the Comox district, which should be easily arranged, there being now a steamer service for three days a week and the proposed stage will fill in the remaining three days. The question will be investigated and everything possible done to secure what the organization has in mind.

The arrangement of a tri-weekly service by a first-class vessel between Victoria, Port Angeles, Dungeness, Fort William and Port Townsend was announced in a communication received from Mr. Louis Levy, of the Port Angeles Commercial Club. He expressed himself as anxious to secure a berth for the steamer in this city free of charge. The secretary was instructed to write referring him to the different wharf owners of Victoria.

E. M. Saunders, of Moose Jaw, president of the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada, it was reported, had recently visited Victoria and met the president of the local board for the purpose of extending a personal invitation to him to attend the annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade which is to be held at Lethbridge, Alberta, in June of next year. The council, after considering the question, decided that the Victoria board should be represented and the delegate or delegates will be appointed later.

The board's committee on railway freights presented a communication received from the Victoria lumbermen in which they pointed out the disadvantages under which they are forced to carry on business with the prairie country. The railway haul is a long one and it is asked that the arbitrary rates now charged, forty cents per thousand feet of lumber, be reduced by the railway company. The committee also directed attention to the fact that potatoes and other vegetables are subjected to similar outrageous charges. Both matters were referred to the president with power to act.

The same committee called attention to the application of the railway companies to the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada to increase the minimum carload weights without reducing such carload rates in corresponding proportion and that no change should be allowed in classification which permitted mixed carloads at carload rates. The council approved of these suggestions and the authorities will be notified.

Mr. Ker in London.

Mr. D. R. Ker reported that he had attended the fourth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations which was held in London on June 21st to 23rd last. He stated that, owing to the limited time at the disposal of the council, it would be impossible to give his impressions of the business discussed and transacted in detail. He had thoroughly enjoyed listening to the learned delegates from the world's chief centres. The debates throughout were of an exceptionally high class character. It was sufficient to say that the congress was an unqualified success.

In view of the fact that the majority of the businessmen are exceedingly busy at this season and also as there are no matters of pressing importance demanding the attention of the board it was decided that the ordinary meeting, which in the ordinary course would take place next Thursday, would be cancelled.

MORE HELP FOR ISLAND FARMERS

Secretary Development League In Communication With Old Country Colonization Associations

If Mr. Ernest McGaffey, secretary of the Vancouver Island Development Association, is successful in a task which he has set for himself he will do much during the next few months in meeting the cry which is coming from the farmers and fruit growers of the island for help. And the source from which the executive head of the organization referred to hopes to supply what is badly needed in the development of the rich agricultural lands of the island is the old country. He is busy getting in touch with different colonizing associations of Great Britain and the outcome, he expects, will be the placing on the adjacent farms of young men and boys of England, Scotland and Ireland, who are only too anxious to obtain such a start in western Canada.

As an illustration of the character of communications which Mr. McGaffey is receiving the following from the Kent Colonizing Association, which is self-explanatory, is quoted:

3 Grosvenor Park,
Tunbridge Wells,
November 16th, 1910.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Obed Smith has kindly advised us to apply to you for your advice and informed judgment.

1. We have now a network of voluntary agencies in the villages and small towns of Kent, and can supply good, steady, healthy, country lads to Canada to learn fruit culture, and to apprentice themselves to the land generally.

2. Enclosed circular will give details respecting our methods, etc.

3. We want four or six posts on fruit or other farms for the early spring, and would be grateful for details as to vacancies—names and addresses of farmers, etc.

We have sent out a large number of men and women, chiefly lads of 10 to 25. The following are our clients:

1. Young men of 18 to 35 with country experience, though not agricultural laborers.
2. Laborers of 25 to 30.
3. Men with families.
4. Good domestic servants.

As voluntary workers in this cause, we should greatly appreciate co-operation on your part. A list of reputable lodgings, if work in towns is found, would also be most useful.

R. L. GWYNNE,
Chairman of Kent Colonising Association.

Appeal is Unsuccessful

TORONTO, Dec. 6.—The court of appeal yesterday gave judgment declining to interfere in the case of Thomas McNulty, who was sentenced at the Barrie assizes to be hanged for inciting Mary Nelan to murder their child. This means that unless the Dominion government steps in and commutes sentence, McNulty will be hanged. It is understood, however, that the minister of justice will commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

Railway Collision in England.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A collision on the London and North Western railway at Willesden Junction today resulted in the injury of forty persons, a number of them fatally. The second section of a train plunged into the first section, which was standing at the junction. Many persons received broken limbs and there were several fractured skulls. In many instances the victims were so pinned beneath the wreckage that there was difficulty in extricating them.

OPIUM IS FOUND ON BIG STEAMER

Search of Minnesota by Customs Officers at Seattle Reveals Cache—More Thought to be on Board

SEATTLE, Dec. 6.—Customs officers searching the Great Northern steamship Minnesota today found twenty-five-tael tins of smoking opium wrapped in a gunnysack, and hidden under the crankshaft of the ship.

Today the whole crew of the boat were lined up on the deck while the customs officers continued their search.

The officials have been advised that there are $25,000 worth of opium and 30 smuggled Chinese on the Minnesota, which is the largest cargo boat on the Pacific Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Funeral services were held today for Brigadier-General Eugene A. Carr, retired, renowned as a civil war and Indian fighter. The body was taken to West Point for burial in the military academy cemetery.

SEATTLE, Dec. 7.—An explosion, believed to have been caused by a bomb in the garage at the home of the Italian consul, Dr. A. J. Ghillone, 331 Thirtieth avenue, South, broke all the windows and chinaware in Dr. Ghillone's residence and adjoining buildings early this morning. The explosion was heard ten blocks away. No one was injured.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 2.)

briefs in licensing cases, and has therefore been "excommunicated" by the Welsh chapels. Distinguished among the Welsh members by refusing to be a Pro-Boer. Eloquent even among his own countrymen, he led a revolt of three members against his party in order to get the government to push forward a Welsh Church Disestablishment Bill. Asquith capitulated, but the "revolt" should spread.

Arthur Ponsonby (L). An aristocrat with a democratic kink. His father was Queen Victoria's private secretary, and he has done similar service for "C. B." when Sir Henry was Premier. Has done nine years in the Diplomatic Service, but must have forgotten what he learnt when his republicanism ran rampant and he refused to attend a royal garden party, so was not asked next time.

G. A. France (L). A wealthy Liberal, whose wife is one of the chief Liberal hostesses. Quite a useful speaker and successful business man. Chairman of the Old Age Pensions committee,—but then he doesn't have to pay them!

Percy Illingworth (L). Despite his name a virile young Radical, whose smartness in debate and usefulness in committee got him a job in the Ministry. Plays a good game at Rugby Holback, but is a "forward" in the Liberal "scrum."

J. E. Remnant (U.), a clever, if contankerous, Unionist. Has a weakness for prosecuting motorists, and is known as the modern "Dick Turpin, the Terror of the Bath Road," from his fondness for "holding up" all who drive faster than a respectable bath-chair man would walk. Is as safe in Holborn as long as policemen have votes, was pioneer of the policeman's weekly rest day in London, and finds it good to be "au fait" with the force. Is sure of a place in the next Unionist government, and has earned one by good work in the house.

W. Runciman (L.), is minister for education. Qualified for the job as a ship-owner. Funny, isn't it? A clever young man, who was defeated in Durham by Winston Churchill (when a Unionist), with whom he now collaborates in the cabinet. Times change, but politicians never!

Sir W. Bull (U.), one of the best. Hammersmith loses him, which is understandable, and he loses Hammersmith, which is not? A big solicitor and a big man. Would find a seat in any business government, but then this is a Liberal! Has distinguished himself in the house by his thoroughness in debate and sturdy individualism, and out of it, by offering to "take on" every heckler under 80 for as many rounds as the said interrupter could stand. Universally popular, he smokes and works with equal vigor.

Ramsay Macdonald (Labor), a handsome schoolmaster, who thinks he is a workingman because he is a Socialist. Got enough brains to know better, but manages to make a good living by Socialism, so why worry? Leicester likes him, and as a man he deserves it. Defends his theories with much ability and uncommon restraint, and is one of the most eloquent advocates of a secular system in education in the house. Is secretary of the Socialist parliamentary group.

T. P. O'Connor (N.), is, well, he is "Tay Pay." Canada shares the knowledge of the world about the most popular Irish parliamentarian and the leading British journalist, so why write any more? To those who don't know him, one may add he has a heart as big as his brain, and a tongue as sunny as his smile. Acts as commercial traveller to the Irish party in America in his spare time, and is as successful in this as in everything else.

Marshall Hall (U.), nature made him a curio collector, and his father made him a barrister. Indulges his art collecting hobby in between times, when he is not "sweeding" a jury into his way of thinking or quarrelling with the judge. A brilliant advocate and a charming man, but not a parliamentary success.

F. G. Smith (U.), the K. C. and "rising hope of the stern, unbending Tories" (as Macauley once wrote of Gladstone.) A tower of strength in debate, incisive, with a wealth of biting sarcasm, and a genius for giving offence to his opponents that make the whole Unionist party rejoice that a greater than Churchill had arisen. Made his first hit on the Trade Disputes Bill, and has been hitting the bulls-eye ever since.

Sir F. Low (L.) and G. H. Roberts (Labor), sit together for Norwich, though they have nothing in common but brains. Sir Frederick Low has been a solicitor and army captain before he became one of the ablest among English K. C's. G. H. Roberts, one of the Socialist "whips," is organiser of the Typographical Association, and is thought highly of in Norwich for his civic virtues. Combines modesty with marked ability.

Captain J. A. Morrison (U.), recently succeeded to a little legacy of about $30,000,000. Apart from this, is quite a man to know, and of great value to the Unionist party. Is chief proprietor of the new paper, the Evening Times, and is generally regarded as one of the opposition's coming men.

Alfred Emmott (L.), is like his name—sound and dull. Therefore makes an ideal chairman of committees, and a devout Quaker. Started life in a gas company, so is thoroughly at home in the house. Now a big cotton spinner, and can tell a good "yarn." Though thoroughly domesticated, he is nevertheless a good Imperialist.

John Ward (Labor), the best type of Labor member—simple, honest and sincere. Always knows what he is talking about, and is generally right. A splendid fellow, physically and mentally, he is respected and liked by everyone, irrespective of politics. Pursues his own line, which Socialists shun, lest they should get run over. Worked as a navvy on the Manchester Ship Canal, and founded the Navvies Union, of which he is still secretary. Saw military service in the Soudan, for which he got the Khedive's Star, medal and clasp for Suakim, chairman of the National Democratic League and a justice of the peace. A very straight up-and-down character, a good fellow and a man.

E. R. Brotherton and "Paddy" Goulding (U.), the heavenly twins of tariff reform. Both smart boys, who will go to the top.

R. R. Tobin (U.), defended Crippen and lost. Defended his seat and won. Alls well!

"Joe" Martin L.), not unknown in Canada. 'Ot stuff from Ontario. Fought a suffraginfant, whacked it, and put it to bed. Bully for Joe!

W. H. Dickinson (L.) and Captain Jessel (U.), so fond of each other (!) I put them together. So did St. Pancras. Brothers in the house sitting for North and South St. Pancras, and opposition whips on the London county council. Neither has won a libel action against the other, but both are cute men, so "live in hopes."

Alfred Moud (L.), horribly rich, so can afford to speak loudly. Director of the Westminster Gazette and of the famous chemical firm of Brunner, Ward & Co., is a splendid business man and one of Liberalism mainstays. A gentleman and a Jew.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan

Take notice that Frank Greaves Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Black Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly, to point of commencement.

FRANK GREAVES NORRIS.
Dated October 10th, 1910.

NOTICE

Victoria Land District, District of North Saanich

Take notice that I, Robert Turnbull and James Robinson, of Sidney, occupation farmer and sawmiler, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 200 feet west of the most northerly point of Young Island, thence south 110 yards, thence west 60 yards, thence north 100 yards, thence east to point of commencement, following the coast line.

ROBERT TURNBULL and
JAMES ROBINSON.
Sept. 19, 1910.

NOTICE

Liquor Act, 1910, Section 42.

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Parsons Bridge Hotel, situate at Parsons Bridge, on the Sooke road, in the Esquimalt District, Province of British Columbia.

Dated the 14th November, 1910.

RICHARD PRICE.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District—District of Cowichan

Take notice that Frank John Morrell Norris, of North Saanich, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the south end of Black Island, thence along the shore northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly, thence westerly, to point of commencement.

FRANK JOHN MORRELL NORRIS.
Dated October 10th, 1910.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next Sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the Municipality of North Saanich for a transfer of the liquor license now in my name in respect of the Sidney Hotel, situate on Lots 4, 5 and 6, in Block 18, in the Townsite of Sidney, to Peter Nicholas Tester and Talmage W. Taylor.

Dated this 8th day of November, A.D. 1910.

S. J. MARTINEAU.

COAL PROSPECTING LICENSE, SUBMARINE AREA.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Spencer Percival, of Pender Island, will, thirty days after date, apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under the lands described and bounded as follows:

Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of the southwest quarter of section 23, Pender Island, Cowichan district, thence north 1 mile, thence west 1 mile, thence south 1 mile, thence east 1 mile, to point of commencement.

SPENCER PERCIVAL.
Pender Island, B. C., November 15th, 1910.

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SPENCER PERCIVAL.
Pender Island, B. C., November 15th, 1910.

STUMP PULLING.

THE DUCRET PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 3½ tons pressure with one horse. For sale or hire. This is the only machine that does not capsize. Our machine is a B. C. industry made for B. C. stumps and trees. Our pleasure to show you it at work. We also manufacture all kinds of up to date tools for land clearing, loggings, etc. Particulars and terms apply 466 Burnside road, Victoria, B. C.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

KELOWNA, OKANAGAN VALLEY. 5 Acres, with 3-roomed House, stable, chicken house, piggy shed and ice house; 15 minutes to post office, wharf, etc; sidewalk, electric light, phone past property. $5,000, or will exchange for farm property near Victoria. Francis, Box 88, Kelowna.

An Extra Special Offer

$22.50
Buys a High-Grade
Columbia Graphophone
And the Choice of
Six Single-Sided Records
We guarantee this to be better value than any other make of Talking Machine on the market at $35.00.
Terms of Payment:
$1.00 CASH
And $1.00 per week until paid for.
Better come in and order one today.
Fletcher Bros.
Talking Machine Headquarters
1231 Government Street
Phone 885

GAIN OF FIVE FOR UNIONIS

Net Result of Two Days' F ing in British Elections— turns Show Little Chang Sentiment

GOVERNMENT 117 OPPOSITION

Unionists Gain Two London Two Liverpool Seats, Liberals Two—Mr. Jos Martin Elected

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The position the parties tonight after the sec day's polling in the general election Government coalition: Liberals Labor 14, Nationalists 16—Total 11 Opposition: Unionists 116.

The result merely confirms the o ion formed that as the results of S urday's contest the Unionists now h no possible hope of replacing the L eral government in power. The o question remaining is whether the L erals will return with a larger smaller majority.

To gain a bare majority in the n parliament the Unionists must ma a net gain of 62 seats. So thus with 130 pollings, they have a net g of only five seats. They have gai eleven and the Liberals six seats.

But Little Change

The gain by the Unionists on S urday was seven, while the Liber gained four. Today the Unionists ga ed four and the Liberals two. A co tinuation at this rate would fulfil t Unionist prediction that the Asqu cabinet would be more than ever d pendent upon the Irish and Lab allies.

It must be remarked, however, th the Liberals lost at the January ele tions many seats through three-co nered contests. Such contests a largely eliminated in the present ele tions, and this may give them su ficient gains to balance those of th Unionists.

On the whole, it seems likely the ne House of Commons will meet with th position of parties practically un changed. The question then will aris whether the King will feel justified i giving guarantees for the creation o Liberal peers to force the veto bi through the House of Lords.

In Liverpool, a strong campaign b the Unionist champion, F. E. Smith had the result of greatly improving th Unionist position. The Unionists gaine the seat for the Exchange Division o Liverpool, as well as that for Birken head; in the latter case the Liberal de feat was attributed to the recent ab sence of Henry Vivvian on a free trad mission in Canada.

The two seats the Liberals lost i London today, Islington North and St Pancras West were held by very smal majorities in the previous parliament Apparently, therefore, the metropolis is much the same as January in its atti tude toward the contending parties. Joseph Martin held St. Pancras East in spite of the triangular contest

"Much Interest Shown

London tonight is displaying much enthusiasm, and the successful candidates are being borne in torchlight processions through the streets. As the returns come in, showing the closeness of the contest, interest is greatly increased, and vast crowds gathered in Fleet street, Trafalgar Square and other places where the results were shown, cheering and booing according to their political affiliations.

There were similar scenes in Liverpool, Leeds and other towns where elections were held. The weather improved greatly during the afternoon and evening, so that the crowds were enabled to watch the returns without discomfort.

The political clubs were filled. At the Carlton and other Unionist gathering places much disappointment was expressed at the smallness of the gains, which were expected to be treble. In Liberal quarters the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, for it had been predicted, even among the staunchest supporters of the government, that the Unionists would make a net gain of eight seats in today's pollings.

Unionists Complain

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Taking a line from Mr. Balfour's speech at Sheffield last night, most of the Unionist morning papers blame Premier Asquith for "rushing" the elections on the old register, and as a further excuse for the failure of the Unionists to make a better showing, complain that they did not have sufficient time to perfect their electoral organization.

The Daily Telegraph says: "If it had not been for the deplorable inferiority of the Unionist organization, both in London and Manchester, the work of stamping out the dollar domination would be still further advanced." The Telegraph proceeds to outdo itself in rabid denunciation of the Asquith-Lloyd-George coalition and their intended "plot" to destroy the British constitution. "A more colossal fraud," says the paper, "was never imposed by mendacious charlatanism on ignorant minds inflamed with class hatred by insincere men."

The advice of the Telegraph and all the other Unionist organs to their party today is to try their hardest in the remaining pollings to increase the gains already secured. The Liberal papers editorially express their entire satisfaction at the results so far.

Small interest is being shown in the women's suffrage movement, the inde-

GAIN OF FIVE FOR UNIONISTS

Net Result of Two Days' Polling in British Elections—Returns Show Little Change in Sentiment

GOVERNMENT 117 OPPOSITION 116

Unionists Gain Two London and Two Liverpool Seats, and Liberals Two—Mr. Joseph Martin Elected

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The position of the parties tonight after the second day's polling in the general election is:

Government coalition: Liberals 87, Labor 14, Nationalists 16—Total 117.

Opposition: Unionists 116.

The result merely confirms the opinion formed that as the results of Saturday's contest the Unionists now have no possible hope of replacing the Liberal government in power. The only question remaining is whether the Liberals will return with a larger or smaller majority.

To gain a bare majority in the new parliament the Unionists must make a net gain of 62 seats. So thus far, with 130 pollings, they have a net gain of only five seats. They have gained eleven and the Liberals six seats.

But Little Change

The gain by the Unionists on Saturday was seven, while the Liberals gained four. Today the Unionists gained four and the Liberals two. A continuation at this rate would fulfil the Unionist prediction that the Asquith cabinet would be more than ever dependent upon the Irish and Labor allies.

It must be remarked, however, that the Liberals lost at the January elections many seats through three-cornered contests. Such contests are largely eliminated in the present elections, and this may give them sufficient gains to balance those of the Unionists.

On the whole, it seems likely the new House of Commons will meet with the position of parties practically unchanged. The question then will arise whether the King will feel justified in giving guarantees for the creation of Liberal peers to force the veto bill through the House of Lords.

In Liverpool, a strong campaign by the Unionist champion, F. E. Smith, had the result of greatly improving the Unionist position. The Unionists gained the seat for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, as well as that for Birkenhead. In the latter case the Liberal defeat was attributed to the recent absence of Henry Vivian on a free trade mission in Canada.

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The advice of the Telegraph and all the other Unionist organs to their party today is to try their hardest in the remaining pollings to increase the gains already secured. The Liberal papers editorially express their entire satisfaction at the results so far.

Small interest is being shown in the women's suffrage movement, the independent suffrage candidate, Jacob, who contested the seat for St. Pancras East against the Canadian, Joseph Martin, receiving only 22 votes.

The prime minister, speaking at Burnley last night said: "The veto of the crown, still a technical part of the law of the land, is as dead as Queen Anne, and nobody laments or is the worse for its disappearance, while the crown stands on a much firmer foundation in the affection and loyalty of the British people than when it existed. We propose that the Lords' veto follow it."

Results in Detail.

The results in part follow:

Metropolitan Boroughs—

Finsbury, Central—F. Rosenthalm (Liberal), Major M. Archer Shee (Unionist); Unionist.

Finsbury, East—J. Allen Baker (L.), W. J. P. Mason (U); Liberal.

Finsbury, Holborn—Cook Taylor (L.), J. T. Remnant (U); Unionist.

Greenwich—Harris (L.), J. H. Benn (U.); Unionist.

Hammersmith—G. Blaiklock (L), Sir W. J. Bull (U.); Unionist.

Islington, North—B. S. Waterlow (L.), G. A. Touche (U.); Unionist.

Islington, West—Hon. T. Lough (L.), Black (U.); Liberal.

Islington, East—G. H. Radford (L.), Pilditch (U.); Liberal.

Islington, South—T. Wiles (L.), Harris (U); Liberal.

Kensington, North—Carson (L.), A. Burgoyne (U.); Unionist.

Kensington, South—Reid (L.), Lord G. Hamilton (U.); Unionist.

Lewisham, O'Malley (L.), Major E. F. Coates (U.); Unionist.

St. Pancras, North—W. H. Dickinson (L.), Moon (U.); Liberal.

St. Pancras, East—Joseph Martin (L.), Isaac Jacob (Suffragette), Hopkins (U.); Liberal.

St. Pancras, West—Sir W. Collins (L.), Cassel (U.); Unionist.

St. Pancras, South—G. U. Edella (L.), Captain H. Kessel (U.); Unionist.

Westminster—De Paso (L.), Burdett-Coutts (U.); Unionist.

Provincial Boroughs—

Bath (two members)—G. P. Groo.h (L.), and Hardy (L.), Lord A. G. Thynne (U.), and Sir C. R. Hunter (U.); Unionist.

Birkenhead—H. Vivian (L.), A. Bigland (U.); Unionist.

Blackburn (two members)—Norman (L.), P. Snowden (Socialist), Carpenter (U.), and Riley (U.); Liberal.

Boston—Hemphill (L.), C. H. Dixon (U.); Liberal.

Carlisle—R. D. Denman (L.), Raymond (U.); Liberal.

Chatham—Pernacchi (L.), G. F. Hohler (U.), Smith (Labor); Unionist.

Christchurch—Verney (L.), H. P. Croft (U.); Unionist.

Gateshead—H. L. Elverston (L.), Surtees (U.); Liberal.

Grantham—A. Priestley (L.), Snowdon (U.); Liberal.

Hereford—Davies (L.), J. S. Arkwright (U.); Unionist.

Huddersfield—A. Sherwell (L.), H. Snell (Labor), Kaye (U.); Liberal.

Leeds, Central—R. Armitage (L.), J. Gordon (U.); Liberal.

Leeds, East—J. O'Grady (Labor), W. H. Clarke (U.); Labor.

Leeds, North—R. H. Parvan (L.), J. D. Birchalls (U); Liberal.

Leeds, South—W. Middlebrook (L.), Badley (Labor), W. Nicholson (U.); Liberal.

Leeds, West—T. E. Harvey (L.), Jones (U.); Liberal.

Leicester (two seats)—E. Crawshay-Williams (L.), J. R. Macdonald (Labor), Wiltshire (U.); Liberal, and Labor.

Liverpool (Abercrombie division)—Bowring (L.), Col. Chaloner (U.); Unionist.

Liverpool (West Derby Division)—W. J. Lias, (L.), W. W. Rutherford (U.); Unionist.

Liverpool (Exchange Division)—M. Muspratt (L.), Liscott (U); Unionist.

Liverpool (Kirkdale Division)—McKerroll (Labor), Kyffin-Taylor (U.); Unionist.

Liverpool (Scotland Division)—T. P. O'Connor (Nat.), Ocklaston (U.); Nationalist.

Liverpool (East Toxteth Division)—Highmarsh (L.), E. Marshall Hall (U.); Unionist.

Liverpool (West Toxteth Division)—Maloney (L.), R. P. Houston (U.); Unionist.

Liverpool (Walton Division)—Permewan (L.), F. E. Smith (U.); Unionist.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (two seats)—E. Shortt (L.), W. Hudson (Labor), Ridley (U.), Clark (U.); Liberal and Labor.

Newcastle-under-Lyme—J. C. Wedgewood (L.), Captain E. S. Grogan (U.); Liberal.

Northampton (two seats)—H. B. L. Smith (L.), Parker (U.), C. A. McCurdy (L.), Colliers (U.); Liberals.

Norwich (two seats)—Sir F. Low (L.); Dyson (Lab.), G. H. Roberts (U.); Labor and Liberal.

Nottingham East—Stewart Smith (L.), Captain J. A. Morrison (U.); Liberal.

Nottingham South—A. Richardson (Labor); Lord Bentinck (U.); Unionist.

Nottingham West—Sir J. H. Yoxall (L.), Wright (U.); Liberal.

Oldham (two seats)—A. Emmett (L.), Denniss (L.); A. W. Barton (U.); Wrightey (U.); Liberals.

Peterborough—G. Greenwood (L.), Hon. H. Lygon (U.); Liberal.

Stockport (two seats)—S. L. Hughes (L.), Williams (L.), G. J. Wardle (Labor); Campbell (U.); Labor and Liberal.

Swansea Town—A. Mond (L.), Meagher (U.); Liberal.

Taunton—Schunk (L.), Hon. W. Peel (U.); Unionist.

Wakefield—Marshall (L.), E. A. Brotherson (U.); Unionist.

Walsall—J. Morgan (L.), R. A. Cooper (U.); Unionist.

Windsor—Fiennes (L.), J. F. Mason (U.); Unionist.

Worcester—Fairbairn (L.), E. A. Goulding (U.); Unionist.

Chauffeurs Return to Work.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The strike of the taxicab chauffeurs which has been vexing New York, for several weeks and has led to considerable violence, ended tonight. The men voted to accept the proposals submitted several days ago by the taxicab companies which they previously rejected. The chauffeurs will return to work tomorrow.

MANY QUESTIONS FOR MINISTERS

Incidents In Connection With Eucharistic Congress Lead to Inquiries From Dr. Sproule and Others

MANITOBA BOUNDARY CORRESPONDENCE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Roblin Unable to Agree—Drydock Application Not According to Statute

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Several questions arising out of incidents in connection with the Eucharistic Congress were asked in the House this afternoon by Dr. Sproule, Col. Sam. Hughes, and others. Dr. Sproule asked about the telegram of welcome to Cardinal Vannutelli, sent by Mr. Justice Girouard, as administrator of the government of Canada during Earl Grey's absence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied: "When the present question of the hon. member for East Grey appeared in the votes and proceedings of the 21st November last, Justice Girouard's attention was called to it with a view of obtaining from him the information asked for. He has failed to give this.

"The facts appear to be as follows: On the 7th of September the following marconigram was published in the Montreal newspapers as having been sent to Cardinal Vannutelli, by Mr. Justice Girouard: Tadousac, A son excellence le Legat Papal (sur le bateau)—l'administrateur gouvernement de Canada presents ses hommages a son excellence, et lui souhaite la bienvenue. (Signed) Girouard.'

"Which," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "I would translate as follows: 'Tadousac, August, 1910: To His Excellency, The Papal Legate, (on board steamer): The administrator of the government of Canada presents his respects to His Excellency and bids him welcome. (Signed) Girouard.'

"On the face of it, this marconigram was sent during the month of August. During that month Justice Girouard did not act in the capacity of administrator, as during the whole of August His Excellency was in Canada, but on the first of August His Excellency the Governor-General, before leaving for his trip to Hudson Bay, appointed Justice Girouard deputy-governor. Mr. Justice Girouard did not consult the ministers of the Crown, and received no advice from any of them."

Manitoba Boundary

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then read correspondence between himself and Premier Roblin on the question of the extension of Manitoba's boundaries. Mr. Roblin, on October 17th, wrote that he would meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and consider any alternative proposition, adding: "Anything short of equality will mean placing Manitoba in a subordinate position towards her sister provinces in confederation. Possibly you may think I do not represent public opinion in this province in asking for this equality of treatment. Let me go a step further and say that if you will make your proposition and it turns out to be such as I cannot accept, I will, with your approval, undertake to submit two propositions directly to the people of this province for their consideration and decision on the principle of the initiative and referendum. If, however, you are prepared to offer us terms of equality with the other provinces, which we have so repeatedly urged, I will at once accept, and at the approaching sessions of both parliaments, all these matters might be agreed to and confirmed by legislation."

Further correspondence shows that Mr. Roblin came to Ottawa, but further negotiations were postponed owing to the absence of Mr. Fielding. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in reply to further questions: "If the province of Manitoba still continues to be a postage stamp on the map, the blame is not with the present federal government. The Prime Minister is prepared to discuss with the government of Manitoba terms of the boundary extension upon the lines adopted by this House on the 13th of July, 1908."

Eucharistic Congress Again

In reference to the parade of the 65th Regiment at the time of the Eucharistic Congress, Sir Frederick Borden stated: "The 65th Regiment did parade at the Eucharistic Congress during the carrying of the Host, and was equipped with rifles and bayonets. They paraded voluntarily under the authority of the commanding officer of the regiment, Lieut.-Col. Labelle. In this connection it might be stated that it has been customary for many years past in Montreal, Quebec and elsewhere for French Canadian regiments of militia to attend the feast of Corpus Christi and parade with arms."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier answered a question in regard to the action of the Speaker, Hon. Charles Marcil. He stated that there is no rule or practice of the House of Commons in regard to the wearing of his official robes by the Speaker during recess, but that he can be accompanied by the mace only when parliament is in session, or when specially authorized to do so by the House of Commons.

"The government is informed by His Honor the Speaker," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "that he did take part in the solemn religious procession in September last in the city of Montreal, but that he did not do so in his official capacity and was not accompanied by the mace, which is the emblem of his office. The government is not aware of any precedents in the matter, although there may have been occasions when Speakers of Canadian legislatures have in similar circumstances in the past attended such processions. On such occasions it is customary in the province of Quebec for judges of the higher courts to appear in their official costumes, and His Honor the Speaker, holding rank as a magistrate, informs the government that on such occasions as referred to he appeared similarly attired as a mark of respect for the solemnity of the occasion."

Various Questions

Ralph Smith introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of co-operative societies to carry on wholesale and retail business.

Col. Hughes was informed that no official request had yet been received to send a military contingent to the King's coronation. When the proper time came he would consider a suggestion to send representatives of cadet corps and the Royal Military College.

A statement in the Navy League journal for November attributed to Sir Robert Perks, that a company composed of the Allans and the C.P.R. had filed plans for a first-class drydock with a subsidy of 3½ per cent. on four millions for 35 years was quoted by Mr. Macdonnell. Hon. Mr. Pugsley replied that the company's application for the subsidy was not in accordance with the statute. The company had been notified that the government was ready at any time to enter into negotiations on terms of subsidy authorized by parliament.

MURDER AT COMAPLIX

Keeper of Disorderly House Killed by Some Person Unknown—Robbery Probable Motive

REVELSTOKE, Dec. 5.—Miss Fanny St. Clair, keeper of a disorderly house at Comaplix, was found by a passer-by evidently murdered and lying in her kitchen in a pool of blood yesterday. On the arrival of Coroner Elliott and Constable Dodd, of Arrowhead, a search was instituted in and about her premises, resulting in evidence of a terrible struggle.

The face, head and upper part of the woman's body were covered with blood. Her throat was cut from ear to ear, and there were deep gashes in her right hand, resulting from attempts at defence. A butcher knife was lying on the deceased's breast.

As no lights have been observed in her habitation for three nights, the murder is supposed to have been committed about Thursday last. Robbery was likely the motive for the crime. No arrests have been made as yet.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Shareholders at Annual Meeting Contends That Further Distribution of Profits Should be Made

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, John Taylor criticised the expenditure on bank premises, and said he thought the shareholders were entitled to some further distribution of profits.

Sir Edward Clouston, general manager, stated that last year he had expressed the hope that this year the bank's statement would show much larger profits, from which he felt the shareholders were entitled to a bonus, but as the profits were considerably less than the profits of a year before the plan would have to be foregone.

He referred to the bank's reserves in New York, and in that connection remarked that the bank would be glad to loan $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 in the local call market if it could be realized on in three hours if necessity arose.

Mr. Churchill's Assailant.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The man who assaulted Winston Churchill has been sentenced to six weeks in jail.

Railway Work in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 5.—One million dollars will be expended in improving terminal facilities of the Southern Pacific and O. R. & N. company in Portland within the next year, according to J. P. O'Brien, general manager of the Harriman lines in Oregon today. Among the improvements under consideration is a proposition to construct additional car shops in East Portland at an aggregate cost of approximately $700,000. Over 350 men are employed at the shops and many of them are required to work outside on account of the insufficient quarters.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 5.—An enormous Socialist vote is revealed by the election returns canvassed by the state board today. The highest Socialist vote was 15,394 for W. E. Richardson for supreme judge, a gain of 12,970 votes over the highest Socialist vote for supreme judge in 1908. In the congressional election the Socialists polled three times as many votes as they did two years ago. The Republican and Democratic percentages were about normal, although the total vote cast for congressman this time was only 138,296, as against 167,550 compared with two years ago.

BELLINGHAM, Dec. 5.—Two accidents resulting from carelessness on the part of youthful hunters were reported today. Charles Stowell, 18 years old, was shot through the abdomen by Lee Scott, his companion, while returning from a hunting trip late today. The boys were playing with a loaded revolver which was accidentally discharged. It is feared that Stowell is fatally injured. Rudolph Hanson, aged 18, accidentally shot himself in the right leg with a shotgun while hunting at Chuckanut Bay yesterday. He was brought to a hospital here. He will recover.

Among the Canadian visitors who recently registered at the office of the High Commissioner in London were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bearns, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Gordon, and Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Carlin, Victoria.

PITCHED BATTLE EXPECTED TODAY

Federal Mexican Soldiers and Strong Force of Revolutionists Likely to Come Together Near Town of San Andreas

TROOPS MAKING WAY TO CHIHUAHUA

Guerillas Raid Bullfight and Capture Receipts—Federal Force Obliged To Leave Their Arms Behind

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5.—A message from Chihuahua says that 600 federal soldiers were today within 15 miles of the town of San Andreas, where it is reported there are 600 armed revolutionists. The message added that it was believed a battle between the soldiers and insurrectionists would occur tomorrow.

Troops for Chihuahua.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 5.—According to reports considered reliable here, the troops which passed south of Douglas several days ago have succeeded in making their way through the mountains to Chihuahua. Other troops which passed through Botapilas are due at Chihuahua tomorrow. Botapilas is a mining town where the citizens and the Americans formed a troop of 150 men to defend the camp.

Guerillas have been operating outside of Guadalaraja in the state of Jalisco. They raided a bull fight at Guadalarja and made away with the receipts. Another force of 50 under a bandit leader known as Mico is striving to gather recruits in Jalisco. The rebels there are said to be short of arms.

In a second battle with guerillas near Padernalles on Sunday the federal troops ran out of ammunition and were compelled to retreat, leaving their arms behind. These will be of little assistance to the rebels, as the soldiers took the breech blocks with them.

The towns of San Andreas and Santa Isabel are at present without local authorities, but conditions in both are reported tranquil. The revolutionists have retreated from these towns. Advices received today from Madera, state of Chihuahua, say the revolutionists are in control of that city.

SENTENCES PASSED

Five Men Convicted In East Kootenay County Court. Get Their Punishment Fixed

FERNIE, Dec. 5.—The three days session of the East Kootenay county court closed here today, when Judge Wilson passed sentence upon five men found guilty on various charges.

An Italian named Capestrano was sent to New Westminster for three years for having stabbed one Vincenzo Andrea, a fellow Italian at Michel a few weeks ago.

A man named Adrian was sent to Nelson jail for stealing various articles of clothing to serve an eighteen months' sentence, and three lumberjacks named Taylor, Dierman and Rolston were sent to the same place to serve sentences of eighteen, fifteen and six months respectively. These men were found guilty of assaulting a police officer in the discharge of his duties at Elko, where he was called to arrest them at the Columbia hotel.

Gift to Johns Hopkins.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—Announcement was made tonight of a gift of $100,000 to the Johns Hopkins university endowment fund by R. Brent Keyser, capitalist and chairman of the board of trustees of the university. The university must raise $750,000 in order to secure $250,000 from the general educational board.

Churches and War

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5.—A movement to organize all the religious denominations in the world in a great propaganda against war was started here tonight by the Cleveland Peace Society. The first step will be to obtain united action on the part of all American churches, and to that end every minister in the United States will be asked to speak on the subject of world peace on Sunday, Dec. 18. President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, and the Rev. W. W. Bustard, John D. Rockefeller's pastor, are at the head of the movement.

Aerial Novel

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Herr Emil Sandt a popular German novelist, has just written a new romance of the air. It is called "In Ether—The Testament of a Lonely Man," and deals with the flight of the wonderful aeroplane Frigidus, from Paris to New York. The trip is accomplished in the record time of three days, with two thrilling adventures en route. The first to befall the pilot of the Frigidus concerns a landing during the first night out, on a derelict wreck in mid ocean. The landing was undertaken voluntarily because the air-man succumbed to an overwhelming sense of loneliness and fear. The next day, when he was adrift again, he espied 50 shipwrecked sailors and saved them by flying at lightning speed to a passing liner and fetching lifeboats. Herr Sandt tells a thrilling story in convincing style. He participated in Count Zeppelin's first great long distance flight into Switzerland in July, 1908 and wrote a brilliant descriptive essay on that pioneer achievement.

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Story and Song in the Land of Gold

By LENA DUTHIE, Scottish Entertainer

Accompanied by my cousin, Miss Daniel, I spent all of the past summer in Alaska and the Yukon, having gone through to Fairbanks and return.

The charm and fascination of the country are quite impossible to describe. Such glorious summer weather, in June, could not be experienced anywhere else in all the world.

It is a country unique and different from any other. Gold, gold, gold, of course, is the one thing thought about. That is what everybody "inside" went for. Most of the miners are those who went "in" over the trail in "98," or "The early days" (as they, almost lovingly, term it), during the memorable Klondike rush.

They are all still there, in the Yukon and Alaska. A miner's life is a gamble, and few of them are rich; for what they take out goes in again. They simply cannot keep it. They work hard to take out the gold, and if they would only work as hard in taking themselves and their belongings out of the country, when they get said gold, all would be well. But no! "The spell of the Yukon," "The lure of gold," "The gambling spirit" is upon everyone who goes "in," and holds him like a vise, and back that gold has to go into Mother Earth, so to speak. More claims have to be bought; back they go to the digging, and probably for years do not get much more than a living out of it.

But everyone is hopeful, carried away with the extraordinary fascination of the uncertainty of the life, thoroughly believing that each morrow may see him a millionaire. And so the seasons and years pass, in the Yukon and Alaska.

In the foregoing, I do not speak of the many hundreds who have made fortunes and millions, and of those who are still doing so. I merely speak of those who went "in" in the "early days," and who are still there, and who will tell you that their claims "did not turn out quite as they expected, but next year they look for great returns."

But it is not the gold, altogether, which claims and binds everyone to the country up there. It is the wonderful climate; the great buoyancy and intense satisfaction with which the atmosphere seems to fill one's very soul; the wonderful feeling of being alone with Nature. There is nothing small up in that country. One could not live alone with Nature and be near anything small. Even the 25c piece, the smallest coin used, has a friendly smile on its face, and one does not grudge exchanging it for the smallest requirement.

The wolf-like bark of the huskies and the strange appearance and great numbers of these dogs, alone, give one a sense of being in a strange and foreign land.

I do not think that any climate or country could be more intensely satisfying to the human being. Life is so simple, so gratifying. There is nothing strenuous, no opposition.

I was speaking to a prospector at Cariboo, who told me that he had just returned from a trip to the "outside." I asked him where he went. The poor man looked rather foolish

Miss Lena Duthie

and told me, reluctantly, that he left Skagway on the "Princess Royal" and came back with her on the return trip. We went to Vancouver, down to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and hurried back to Vancouver and took the "Princess Royal," a week later, on her northward trip. The man clinched his fist, leaned forward in his chair, and gazing intently into my face: "Gawd!" he said, "but I was lonely. Them street cars and automobiles and strange faces, I couldn't stand them, an' I had to come right back to Cariboo."

This was his first attempt at a trip "outside" for eight years.

At Dawson, we went up through the creeks, giving recitals at the various mining camps there. This was, perhaps, one of the most enjoyable experiences of my whole trip. We made a round of over a hundred miles, up the famous Klondike Valley, along Dominion, Eldorado, Bonanza, Sulphur and Quartz creeks, driving all the way.

Each mining camp has a good hall and in most places a good piano. At each place my concert finished up with a dance. Ladies are scarce up on the creeks, and the miners did not lose this opportunity of having two extra ladies in their midst to act as partners for them. Between entertaining and dancing and driving all day, I really worked very hard that week; but one never feels tired up in that country, and I never enjoyed anything so much as those little dances at the mining camps. The miners are splendid dancers, and it is the first time that I thoroughly enjoyed a dance in this country.

One Irishman came up to me and asked if I would dance with him. He said he wanted to show those fellows what the Irish could do. Evidently "those fellows" had made it up amongst them to let us have to floor to ourselves. My Irishman turned out to be an extraordinary dancer. It seemed as if he were made of a stick with spring joints, which made him and me jerk all over. However, he was delighted with himself when we finished, and said that the Irish could hold their own with the Scotch any day, for which speech he received a hearty round of applause.

One old man, over seventy, from my own part of the country at home, came three miles to hear me, the first time he had left his little cabin, at night, for years. He showed me with great pride, his best coat, which he was wearing, and told me it was the first time he had worn it for ten years.

I had the unique experience of picking up some little nuggets and "gold dust" out of bedrock. There is something fascinating in poking around amongst the earth with one's fingers and picking out little bits of gold. Gold is a metal which can never be mistaken. At first, you will pick up a little piece of yellow stone or earth and examine it closely, and think you have found what you are looking for. But once find a piece of gold amongst the "dirt," and you will never, never again mistake it. There is no need for examination.

There is something pathetic in driving up through that Klondike district and in seeing the remains and ghosts, as it were, of the workings of the "individual miners"—and in hearing stories and incidents of the "early days" related. There are still many remains of the old primitive windlass, sluice-boxes, contrivances for damming water, etc., to be seen. Ruins of many roadhouses, and numberless cabins which sheltered the thousands of people who populated the creeks in those days. Most of this ground is now in the hands of the Guggenheims and the Anglo-Klondike Mining Co., who are handling it, and going over it again, on an enormous scale, with dredges. The biggest dredge in the world is at Bear Creek, and is a wonderful erection.

There are many sad things, too, under the clear, sunny skies of the Yukon, and one hears

A $6,000 Pan of Nuggets Seen by Miss Duthie

of many cases of insanity, temperaments unable to endure the awful loneliness of the country, reverses of fortune, perhaps, and the losing of all hope of ever getting enough gold out to carry them to the "outside" again. And this is the awful and tragic side of it, for it would be a terrible country to live in with the grim reality of realizing that one would never have money enough to take him out again.

On the boat from Dawson to Whitehorse, we had four insane men, under the care of a doctor and four Mounted Police, on their way to the asylum at New Westminster. One very pathetic case amongst them was a man who took fits of weeping bitterly and crying for his home.

On board the steamer, as we were leaving one of the towns on the Yukon, a man, not quite sober, came up to me and introduced himself as being a graduate of Edinburgh University. He gave me a beautiful nugget brooch and asked me to accept it as a little souvenir, and on account of the great pleasure my singing had given him. I had not noticed this man in my audience, and I mentioned this to him. "No," he said, "I was not in the hall, but my little cabin is just across the street from the hall, and I went to bed both nights and lay and listened to you." He began to cry a little, poor fellow, and I was very deeply sorry for him. I learned afterwards that he was the doctor in the town, and almost a wreck with drink. About two months previous to my visit, he got the news of his mother's death and took it so terribly to heart that he disappeared into the woods for several days, and for over two weeks did not touch liquor in any shape or form. But the old habit came back again, stronger than ever, I suppose. He was an Irishman, very sensitive, and with the wound of the loss of his mother still fresh, combined with the state of his own weakness, he had been unable to face hearing me in the midst of lights and people. I am very proud of that little brooch, and on account of this very pathetic incident, I prize it almost more than anything else I possess. This is an unusual case, and one does not hear of much drinking going on in Alaska and the Yukon.

One meets many funny people, too. A man in Dawson told my cousin that he hated the Scotch, that every time he heard a Scotch accent it was like holding a red flag to a bull, and infuriated him so he felt as though he could almost murder somebody. He was persuaded to come to my concert, and I had the honor of having him come to me afterwards and say that he would take back all he had said about the Scotch, and that he had come to the conclusion that, after all, they were not so bad.

In Dawson and Fairbanks they have a "town crier," who goes all over, with a megaphone, announcing one's entertainment. This cry, in the clear, light atmosphere, can be distinctly heard over the entire mountainside and all over town. I am not troubled with nervousness, but certainly this awful thing, yelling out, for two consecutive hours, before one's duties before the public begin, fills one with a strange uneasiness, and one's sympathies seem to go out to the "Fat Lady" in the sideshow.

But megaphone and all, I turned my back upon that glorious country with great reluctance, and I shall always look back and think of the past summer as being the most intensely enjoyable of my whole life.

HAD TO TAKE CHANCES

Irishman (as someone knocks at his door)—Shure, if I don't answer, it's some wan to give me a job, an' if I do it's the landlord after the rint.—Punch.

Was Queen Elizabeth a Man

"A great big lubberly boy" is what Mr. Bram Stoker calls Queen Elizabeth in his latest historical book, "Famous Impostors." Mr. Stoker is not indulging in any romance of the "Dracula" order, but is giving an interpretation of certain historical facts, backed up by a sort of evidence. Calmly he informs us that Elizabeth was not of royal blood and that in spite of "her" little flirtations with Essex, Leicester, and others, "she" was really a man. In reviewing the book the New York Times says:

To this grand imposture of history, Mr. Stoker leads up dramatically by recounting authentic cases of other impostors, some of them similar to that of Elizabeth, his whole book presenting a curious collection of humanity's frauds. Thus he has the story of La Maupin, the prototype in real life of Gautier's famous heroine, the "Chevalier D'Eon." Perkin Warbeck, reputed son of Edward IV.; Arthur Orton, claimant to the estates and title of Tichborne, and a host of witches, magicians, fakers, that have enlivened the pages of history if they have not illuminated the particular times and countries in which their lives ran their course.

Mr. Stoker quotes numerous passages in letters, histories, etc., showing that "throughout the early life of Queen Elizabeth there was some secret which she kept religiously guarded." This secret was apparently known to a Mistress Ashley, the princess' governess, and was believed to have some connection with Elizabeth's repeated and emphatic asseverations that she would never marry. With this preliminary hint of mystery Mr. Stoker introduces us to the Manor House of Bisley.

Thither, according to tradition, "the little Princess Elizabeth, during her childhood, was sent away with her governess for change of air." While she was there word came that the King was coming to see his little daughter. Sortly before his arrival, however, "the child developed acute fever, and before steps could be taken even for her proper attendance and nursing, she died. The governess feared to tell her father—Henry VIII. had the sort of temper which did not make for the happiness of those around him." The nurse thereupon hid the body and scoured the neighborhood for some living girl child who could pass off for the princess.

"But here again was a check. Througnout the little village and its surroundings was to be found no little girl of an age reasonably suitable for the purpose required. More than ever distracted, for time was flying by, she determined to take the greater risk of a boy substitute—if a boy could be found." And, of course, there was a boy available—"just such a boy as would suit the special purpose for which he was required, a boy well known to the governess, for the little princess had taken a fancy to him and had lately been accustomed to play with him. Moreover, he was a pretty boy, as might have been expected from the circumstance of the little Lady Elizabeth having chosen him as her playmate. He was close at hand and available. So he was clothed in the dress of the dead child, they being of about equal stature." King Henry, it is said, suspected nothing during his visit, as Elizabeth had always feared him and there had never been any of the intimacies of father and daughter between them.

This is the tradition, and, according to Mr. Stoker, it still exists in the neighborhood of Bisley. There is also this corroborating addition to be made to it:

"When the governess wished to hide the secret hurriedly she hid the body, intending it to be only temporarily, in the stone coffin which lay in the garden at Overcourt, outside the princess' window. Some tens of years ago the bones of a young girl, lying amidst rags of fine clothing, were found in the stone coffin. The finder was a churchman—a man of the highest character and a member of a celebrated ecclesiastical family—and he believed in the story of the Bisley boy. Before Elizabeth came to the throne all those who knew the secret of the substitution were in some way got rid of or their silence secured. The name of the substituted youth was Neville; or such was the name of the family with whom he was living at the time. There are several persons in the neighborhood of Bisley who accept the general truth of the story, even if some of the minor details appear at first glance to be inharmonious. These persons are not of the ordinary class of gossipers, but men and women of light and leading, who have fixed place in the great world and in the social life of their own neighborhood.

As to the identity of the "boy" who passed through life as Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Stoker advances several possibilities, none of which, however, are "as yet" susceptible of proof. One of these possibilities is that this "boy" was the acknowledged son of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, and natural son of Henry VIII. Had that been the case this masculine Elizabeth would have still been the direct descendant of her supposed father.

Mr. Stoker does not claim that there is proof of this parentage of this "Bisley boy," but advances it merely as a possibility, there having been something "mysterious" apparently in the marital relations of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. Such a descent, too, would explain some of the physical peculiarities of Elizabeth—her being of distinctly blonde type (Anne Boleyn was a brunette), her vigorous intellect and her imperious disposition—all of which might have come by descent from one or both of the Richmonds. Be that as it may, there is the tradition of the death of the real Elizabeth and of the substitution in her stead of a male child of unknown parentage. And if this tradition is not susceptible of positive proof, there are at least corroborating circumstances, according to Mr. Stoker, that bring it into the realm of the possible.

RUDE HASTE

They were on their honeymoon. He had bought a catboat and ha dtaken her out to show her how well he could handle a boat, putting her to tend the sheet. A puff of wind came, and he shouted in no uncertain tone: "Let go the sheet!" No response. Then again: "Let go that sheet, quick!" Still no movement. A few minutes after, when both were clinging to the bottom of the upturned boat, he said:

"Why didn't you let go that sheet when I told you to, dear?"

"I would have," said the bride, "if you had not been so rough about it. You ought to speak more kindly to your wife."—New York Evening Post.

TWO KINDS OF FAME

"Yes," admitted the author of a successful book, "I woke up one morning and found myself famous."

"It was different with me," remarked the politician who had made an ill-advised speech. "One morning I found myself famous—then I woke up."—Chicago News.

A FARE GUESS

Flub—Who originated the idea that the longest way round was the shortest way home?

Dub—Some taxicab driver, I suppose.—Town Topics.

The best advice to give to a young man is very old and very simple. Get knowledge and understanding. Determine to make the most of yourself by doing to the best of your power such useful work as comes your way. There are no new recipes for success in life.

Musical Ear of the Flea

Prof. F. J. Cole, a distinguished British scientist of the Royal Society, has discovered that fleas are very fond of music, particularly that of the trombone. He has been conducting a series of experiments with many insects in order to ascertain whether or not they possessed any musical talents, and in a report made to the Royal Society he makes some flattering observations regarding Gammarus Pulex and Pulex Irritans, otherwise the pestiferous flea.

Prof. Cole points out that audition in the lower animals cannot be satisfactory studied in most cases, since a stimulus produces no response that can be seen or measured. Gammarus, however, when confined in a microscope live box, responds in an energetic and striking manner by flexing its first pair of antennae under its body. A response can be elicited after the second pair of antennae has been removed, but not after the removal of the first pair.

The instruments generally used to produce the stimulus was a tenor trombone, and the experiments were conducted either on the ordinary laboratory table or on a table specially constructed to filter off vibrations from the ground, and thus to insure that the stimulus reached the insect through the air.

Prof. Cole found that the flea is most sensitive to the B flat below middle C, and that its range of tonal sense is so limited that it might also be adduced as an example of absolute or physiological tonality, i. e., of an animal specially sensitive to one note. Only a small percentage of individuals, however, responded to all, and then, probably owing to fatigue, the power of response soon disappeared.

One specimen responded to every note of the trombone. The experiments may be interpreted as either taetual or auditory reactions, if it can be held that these two senses have segregated out in such a simple and true aquatic species as Gammarus pulex and do not merely form a part of an indefinite common sensibility. Prof. Cole's experiments are of great interest, and it may be remembered that Darwin in his great book on "Earthworms" pointed out that these animals were quite insensible to the sound of a bassoon.

Those readers who have passed middle age may remember seeing at fairs and such like occasions an exhibition known as the "Industrious Fleas." One of the industries which these little animals undertook was nominally that of playing in an orchestra, and this was managed by the fleas being tied to small paper chairs which were placed in a ring on a musical box was wound up and set going the fleas waved their legs in a perturbed manner, but this was mainly a tactual reaction owing to the vibration of the musical box being transmitted the fleas' bodies.

DON'T SLEEP IN OFFICE HOURS.

Sleeping is popularly considered to be nature's signal to us to stop work. It would be splendid if we could take a nap, or "forty winks," every time we felt sleepy, but unfortunately, there are times when the tired workers must go on, sleepy or not. A writer in the American Medical Magazine tells how the tired toiler can refresh his brain very easily without taking a sleep. He says:

"If efforts are continued in spite of fatigue, the quality of the work is poor and the exhaustion inordinate. Students constantly make this error, and do all sorts of things to keep awake to burn the midnight oil, when, if they would go to bed and rest, they could accomplish far more in half the time in the morning with little or no fatigue. Yet there are times sleepiness and fatigue must be overcome without resort to stimulants, which injure the judgment.

"The tired physician with a critical case, for instance, must have his wits about him, and it will aid him vastly to go to an open window every fifteen or thirty minutes to take a dozen or two deep inspirations of cold air. His exhaustion in the end will be great, but he can make it up later. As a matter of fact, surgeons and others whose work requires the keenest perceptions instinctively choose the early morning for their best efforts, reserving the afternoon for low-pressure tasks or recreation. That is, it is far better to so live than we do not need the stimulus of these extraordinary methods of respiration."

The boy or girl who is taught to be obedient and affectionate and considerate of others, to look forward to making the best use of whatever opportunity life may bring, and who receives such education as the best schools have to offer, has all the preparation for after life that it is possible to give, and one that should not often fail.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

AN ACADIAN MOOSE HUNT

It was raining when we crossed the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it was raining at Truro, and when the Intercolonial train in which we were traveling dropped us at a little wayside station in the heart of the woods cataracts of water were pouring down from a melancholy sky on a yet more melancholy earth. Our guides, who met us on the platform, feeling that some apology for the weather was necessary, made haste to assure us that the season was quite exceptionally pluvial, and so, indeed, it was. As a rule, clear, bright days and starlit nights characterize the Acadian autumn, and only about once in ten years does persistent bad weather place the hunter at a disadvantage. We were unfortunate in having hit the exception rather than the rule; but, in spite of meteorological drawbacks, our stay in the province was so enjoyable, and from the sportsman's point of view so successful, that a brief account of it may be of interest to those who harbor the delusion that Nova Scotia has nothing to offer a visitor but apples and romance.

As a matter of fact, for the variety of game it provides Nova Scotia is a veritable hunter's paradise. A country less than half the size of England that yields annually from 500 to 800 moose might reasonably expect to rank high in the favor of British Nimrods; but, curiously enough, Nova Scotia has always been rather a terra incognita to the average English sportsman, who, in ignorance of what may be found there, has gone further afield, to work harder and, likely enough, fare worse. Consequently the moose grounds of the counties of Annapolis, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth are still practically unworked. Moreover, the heads obtained are usually of good size and of quality, some of the most symmetrical moose antlers in existence having been secured in Acadia. The cost, too, of acquiring a trophy there averages not much more than half the expense of a shooting expedition in the famous forests of New Brunswick, which is the only province where the chance of killing a moose approximates to the certainty of shooting one in Nova Scotia. Were these facts more widely known among British sportsmen, the land of Evangeline would not want for those to sing her praises as a sporting country.

We spent the night at the house of Sandy, one of the guides, and in the morning, the weather having cleared, Sandy's son drove us eighteen miles back into the woods over a trail that, as they say in those parts, presently turned itself into a rabbit track and ran under a stump. This does not sound like getting very close to the primitive heart of nature, but in Nova Scotia remoteness is often a matter of inaccessibility rather than of distance, and the scene of our hunt was one of the most difficult spots to reach in the whole province. Owing to this fact only a few native woodsmen had ever hunted there, and they but seldom, for it is characteristic of indigenous hunters that they travel by preference along the line of least resistance, leaving avoidable hardships to be conquered in a spirit of sport by those to whom hunting is not a means of gaining a livelihood. Game was therefore exceptionally abundant in our chosen locality, and while we were packing over the last four miles, where horse transportation was out of the question, the signs of both moose and bear were frequently in evidence. Just before we reached our camping site Mr. Keeling, who as a boy had been an expert knife thrower, hurled his hunting knife at a grouse sitting close up against the bole of a tree, and actually nailed the bird to the trunk, so that he was obliged to remove his pack and climb up to release it.

Our first night in camping was most uncomfortable. Rain fell heavily till near daybreak, and, lying on our bed of fir tips under a convas lean-to, we bewailed the lack of a telescoping principle in the human anatomy that would admit of drawing one's legs in out of the wet. But the morning dawned clear, and the day promised to be fine. The air became rapidly keener, the sun went into a cloud, and before breakfast was over a "sleepy" snow was falling. By nine o'clock there was as pretty a tracking snow as man could desire. That so good an opportunity should be wasted in Sabbath sloth seemed hard to us, but Sandy and Joe, the guides, accepted the situation philosophically, Sandy announcing his intention of doing some overdue laundry work.

In the afternoon, tiring of camp, I went for a stroll, taking my rifle, just for the feel of the iron. I was out three hours, and during that time I saw fresh signs of moose and wildcat, about thirty grouse, and the partly devoured carcase of a moose calf, evidently killed early that morning by a bear. A short distance beyond this spot, as daylight was fading, I struck across the segment of my semi-circle in a bee line for camp, reaching it just as the camp fire began to glow ruddily among the trees. Hot biscuits and tea, with sundry heavier comestibles, a pipe or two, yarns by the guides, plans for the morrow, sleepy yawns, then blankets and bough bed, and the "long day" of the woods was ended.

We were astir betimes. More snow had fallen during the night and the woods were fairyland, but the air was far too calm for ideal still-hunting. For sheer joy of being in the wilds, however, I never knew a day to beat it, and the fifteen-mile tramp accomplished between sunrise and sunset was full of delightful impressions. Although both Mr. Keeling and I crossed not a few fresh moose tracks, we saw none worth following; but he had the good luck to shoot a bear, which blundered upon him as he sat on a "blow-down" eating his lunch of dough-nuts and cheese. This was the only bear we saw during the trip. Signs of others were abundant, however, and I feel certain that anyone with a liking for bear hunting could find some excellent and exceedingly cheap sport in that section, if assisted by a good guide and a well-trained hound. He would also, in all probability, pick up a wildcat or two, these animals, which sometimes weigh 40lbs., being very numerous and affording a most exciting chase.

Tuesday was a grey day—the sort of day when one feels that hunting is work, if not drudgery, albeit there is ever an underlying fascination that keeps one pegging along. I walked quite twenty miles over rough country, and sighted two cows and one bull moose, which, however, had a small head for his bodily development. Mr. Keeling had better success in getting within forty yards of a big head after a long stalk; but he returned to camp looking very glum, for, owing to a defective cartridge, he had failed to score. He brought back the cartridge with him, and after supper we interested ourselves in filing it open. Curiously enough, the shell, though supposed to have been filled by a reputable maker, contained no powder!

Two days later, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Keeling, hunting on a hardwood ridge a few miles west of our camp, brought down a large bull moose with a medium-sized but very symmetrical head, and at 3:15, while hunting east of the camp, I shot a smaller bull bearing a head of twenty-four points, with 14in. palms and a spread of 52in. We arrived back at camp simultaneously, each prepared to be graciously consoling to the other, but our self-complacent feelings underwent a swift change when we discovered the true state of affairs.

To the sportsman whose chief desire is to hunt moose cheaply or not at all, Nova Scotia offers every inducement to tarry within its confines. The expense, even of the most ambitious trip, is a mere bagatelle. Apart from shipping and railway fares, hotel charges, and the cost of supplies, which can be bought to best advantage in the province, the unavoidable and irreducible expenditure is as follows: License, $30; guide, $2 per day; canoe or horsed vehicle, 50c or $2 per day respectively. Some of the guides have complete outfits, others are rather badly off in this respect; but, for the benefit of sportsmen who are unfamiliar with hunting conditions in Canada, I may say that the universal custom is for the guide to provide his own blankets, of which three per man are usually taken. John McEwan, of Bear River, Digby County, is generally held to be the best guide in the province, and if past achievement is an earnest of future performance the sportsman who hunts under his direction is certain to secure a moose, for never has McEwan failed to provide one for his patrons. His record comprises 137 moose, which, so far as I am aware, is the highest number credited to any one man in the province. McEwan has an excellent outfit, including canoes, so that his patrons are required to provide themselves with nothing but their rifles, ammunition, personal kit, and such liquor as their fancy dictates.—Lincoln Wilbar in the Field.

DECEMBER ON THE MOORS

At the beginning of December we decided to go north and have another turn at the grouse and black-game, of which there was a good stock, before the season closed. We were only two guns unfortunately, as the notice had been too short to procure others, but we hoped for the best. The weather had been bright with hard frost for some weeks before we arrived, but had then broken, and cold storms of rain and sleet prevailed most of the time. However, we had come to shoot, so took little notice of it. The keeper said there were many blackgame near all the farms, as well as on the moor, so the next morning we sent the beaters on early and started by motor about 8:30. As we arrived at the farm we noticed the trees round all covered with dark objects, and when we got close A. said, "What a curious place for the fowls to be at this time of day!" However, we soon discovered our mistake, and found they were all blackgame. There must have been a hundred of them, and they appeared to take no notice of the house or the farm hands, who frequently passed under the trees. We determined to have them driven, and went on to a small plantation the other side of the farmyard and told the men to put them over us.

We had scarcely got there when loud shouts warned us they were coming, and soon the air seemed full of them. It was very difficult against the light to see which were cocks and which hens, but we managed to account for three of the former and two of the latter, all young ones; the old cocks kept to the moor and were not much with the big packs. The rest had broken up rather at the shooting and had gone, some to the moor, others to the fields and hedges; so after a council of war we decided to walk in line right across the lower face of the hill and try and drive them on in front of us preparatory to having them driven back over us, with the expectation that some would try and break back and give us some nice rocketing shots. We had no sooner started than a shout of "Mark!" showed me two coming back straight for me, and evidently bent on returning to their original position. I could not see exactly what they were, but, as there were so many about, we did not mind a few hens being shot, though we naturally picked out the cocks if possible. On they came straight over me, and one fell to the first shot, but the other, a hen, though hard hit, carried on over the farm, were we afterwards picked her up dead.

More had been moved on ahead of us, and A. had one or two shots, though I could not see with what results. When we got to the end of the farm we sent the men round to bring in a bit of moor on to which the majority had gone, while we hid under a wall. It was not long before a shout put us on the alert, and a lot were seen coming towards us. They passed over A., who killed a couple of fine cocks, and an unlucky hen swerving towards me, I managed to bag her with a long shot. Then a single cock came to me, followed by three grouse, of which I only got one; three greyhen, which I spared; and a covey of partridges, of which I got a brace; besides a hen pheasant. A. had meantime been shooting also, and when we came to pick up I found he had four blackgame, two grouse and a cock pheasant.

This was an excellent beginning, so we now decided to leave the farm and walk up the hill some two miles to the butts and try for some grouse. It was very warm climbing, and we only bagged one greyhen and a grouse on the way, though a stalk after a grand lot of some twenty-five old blackcock was within an ace of being successful. By the time we had reached the butts we were fairly warm, but we did not remain so long, for the weather began to change for the worse, with showers of sleet, and before the first grouse arrived we were nearly frozen. It is a hopeless task trying to occupy a line of butts with two guns; whichever you choose are bound to be wrong, seemingly, and you leave the one you are in to take the next because a good lot have gone over them, only to see others almost touch the one you have just left. It was so on this occasion, and the result in numbers was not very great. First a good lot went wide on A.'s right, then two came to him nicely, one of which he got; then I dropped a lucky long shot and missed a sitter disgracefully with both barrels. Then an old blackcock came high and straight for my butt in the grand and disdainful way these birds will often come, regardless of the danger they must know is below them, and I got him in exactly the right place and crumpled him up. The result of the drive was five grouse and two blackgame. The next drive was a continuation, so to speak, of the preceding one, and we had to walk on some way to the butts. By the time we arrived there it was blowing and raining hard, and the few grouse that came over us were moving very rapidly, which, in addition to being muffled up in mackintoshes and thick waistcoats, made shooting rather difficult. However, we accounted for four grouse and two golden plover, the latter from a family shot at a lot of about a dozen. As it was not yet twelve o'clock we decided to have the return drive, and this was the one we expected great things of. The usual details of a drive followed. There were a nice lot of birds, and we shot fairly straight and managed to kill eleven grouse, though if we had had more guns we should have killed a lot more. After lunch, over which we did not linger long, owing to the cold, we had another drive towards home, getting five or six head, and arrived at the farm with enough daylight to have another go at the blackgame. We saw a big lot of 100 to 150 on the stubble, so decided, as the buildings seemed to be their line of flight, to post ourselves there and have them moved to us. They came beautifully and well strung out, so that we had time to load again once or twice, and accounted for seven, mostly cocks. The others settled in a field, not far off, and we tried to get them back over us, but this time they would not have it, and broke back up to the moor. We had one more drive along the hill and back, as in the morning, but it was nearly dark, and we only got two blackgame and a pheasant. However, we were very pleased with our day, having killed twenty-eight blackgame, twenty-five grouse, three partridges, three pheasants, two golden plover, and a hare; total, sixty-two head—a very sporting day. The succeeding days were much the same, though we were never quite so successful as to numbers, though our week's shooting realized over 200 head, which, considering the time of the year and small number of guns, may be considered very good. At any rate, we both thoroughly enjoyed it.—H. W. M.

ON ANGLING TRUTHS AND UNTRUTHS

For all the angling yarns ever told by anglers, and disbelieved by an ungrateful public, which, though it may love to be entertained with romance, never fails to regard fishermen as reincarnations of Ananias, truth is often stranger than fiction. Indeed, such strange things sometimes befall a fisherman when he is alone that he dare not recount them for fear of meeting with either a chilling silence or a less passive criticism of his adventures. Thus salmon fishermen are not unfamiliar with cases of hooked fish jumping into their boat and thus cutting short the preliminaries which constitute so much of their enjoyment. This has happened on the Tweed and on the Eden, and probably on a score of other rivers. Fortunately the salmon fisherman usually has a gillie with him, so that such quaint episodes are not lacking in corroboration. In the case reported from the Eden, the credulity of the angler's friends was hard put to it, for the acrobat proved to be a kelt, which he was in duty bound to return to the water. The only consolation is that, in other circumstances, even had they been able to stand before its stuffed remains, they would have disbelieved his story just the same. Both these amazing stories pale before one which came to me some time ago from the Ythan. In this story, the fisherman was worming for trout, and had just laid his rod down to visit his sandwich box, when, without warning, it suddenly rose in the air and soared away like a Bleriot biplane over Esslemont Woods. For one wild moment he thought there were visions about, but the explanation was soon apparent. A trout had first seized the worm and had then in turn been seized and gorged by a heron. Away flapped the heron, only to find that it had captured something of unusual weight. Still it bravely flew towards its nest in the tree tops, and the angler might never more have recovered his rod had it not got entangled in some telegraph wires, with the result that the cast snapped, the heron went free, and the rod was eventually restored to its owner. Had there not, as luck would have it, been a little crowd of spectators of this little drama, the whisky flask would in all probability have been held responsible for the genesis of the heron.

I remember telling this story to a man who, before I had even got as far as the telegraph wires, interrupted me with the assurance that it was mere everyday commonplace to what had once befallen a friend of his when mahseer fishing in India. It seems that his angling friend was casting with a large spoon, and in a back cast drove it into the ear of a tiger, which had been going to spring on him from behind. Goaded by the pain, the brute sprang clean over him and into the river, and the fisherman actually played it for an hour as it swam to and fro in midstream. I forget the ending of the story. I resented it too much to treasure its memory. For that is the worst of it; some folks never know the limit. My heron would have been all right if it had not been for that tiger. It is such stories which bring down on fishermen the unmerited reproach of being liars. This strange belief is so deeply implanted in the bosom of their neighbors that even compositors, who, of all men should be free from imagination, share it, and I remember on one occasion being the victim of this prevalent custom of giving the angler the benefit of the doubt, and voting him the opposite of George Washington. I had been describing some memorable fight or other with one of the big fish of the past, and, by way of showing how the glorious struggle had remained in my thoughts, I wrote:

"I live over those tense moments again and again."

Did the printer so interpret me? Not at all. What he preferred was:

"I lie over those tense moments again and again"!

This sort of thing is very hard. What made it worse at the time was the fact that the friend who drew my attention to the misprint was a golfer!—F. G. Aflats in Baily's.

CHINESE FISHERIES

The antiquity of fishing in the West receives respectable testimony from the references to rod, line, and hook in Homer, but for the earliest "Minister of Fisheries" we probably have to look to China. In his interesting paper on "The Fisheries of China," published by the Washington Bureau of Fisheries among the other literature of the 1908 congress, Wei-Ching W. Yen, Second Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Washington, tells us that "the first statesman that recognized the importance of the fishing industry was Chiang Tzu-ya, who lived in the eleventh and twelfth centuries B.C., and who rose to eminence from a humble home on the coast." Tradition relates that "this wise and virtuous angler, then eighty years of age, was fishing with a straight piece of iron, upon which the fishes readily allowed themselves to be caught," when he was discovered by the Emperor Wen Wang. He labored for twenty years, and raised fishing to the level of an important industry. With it grew an allied industry, the manufacture of salt, which was handmaid to the other when it came to preserving the fish caught.

Pisciculture in China first started, we are told, in the fifth century B.C., Tao Chu Kung being responsible for a beginning by an experiment with carp.

He dug a pond of the size of an acre, leaving nine small islands scattered about. In the pond he placed twenty female carps 3ft. in length and four male ones of similar size. This was done in the month of March. In March of the following year there were found 5,000 fishes 1ft. long, 10,000 2ft. long, and 15,000 3ft. long. In the third year the number had been multiplied ten or twenty times, while in the fourth year it was not possible to keep count.

Carp must have been an amenable race in the China of that period, and Tao Chu Kung must have been encouraged! More modern pisciculture, which doubtless has less sensational results, has been confined to fresh-water fish, presumably chiefly members of the carp family. The fry are fed "with the yolk of eggs, with very fine bran, or with beans ground to a powder."

The writer calls attention to the difference between Chinese and Western taste in the matter of fish. Salmon, he says, would not appeal to his countrymen, ordinary fresh-water fish apparently being preferred. He gives a list of the more common edible fish—"perch, mackerel, sturgeon, goby, pomfret, eel, gudgeon, shad, sole, mullet, flounder, herring, carp, bream, etc." The right to fish in streams and open waters is open to all, except in a few cases, and artificial reservoirs are brought into service as fishponds; even rice fields near tidal water are so used in winter. Among the methods of catching fish mentioned is persuading them "to jump into boats by painted boards."

"The First of the Season"

Sportsman's Calendar

DECEMBER

Cock Pheasants may be shot COWICHAN Electoral District only.

Grouse-shooting open on Vancouver Island, adjacent islands, and Islands Electoral District, except willow grouse in Cowichan Electoral District.

Quail-shooting open in Cowichan, Esquimalt, Saanich, and Islands Electoral Districts.

Ducks, Geese and Snipe may be shot throughout the Province.

December 15 is the last day for DEER-SHOOTING.

December 31 is the last day for PHEASANTS, GROUSE and QUAIL.

The SALE of DUCKS, GEESE and SNIPE is now illegal.

Something of the same kind has, it has been recorded, been not unknown on salmon rivers in Scotland, where a white stone, possibly simulating a fall, has tempted salmon to jump into a trap. The well-known method of cormorant fishing is, it is said, confined to one family, the Liu family.

CAUGHT TWO FISH TWICE ON THE SAME DAY

While fishing with a friend on the Gasconde River, in Phelps County, Mo., I had an interesting and peculiar experience. I was using live bait and fishing for bass and jack salmon. After an unsuccessful effort of about two hours, I got a strike, hooked a nice jack salmon and finally brought him up to the boat. My old friend took the landing net and in his excitement picked the fish up lying across the net, instead of in it. Just as he got it over the gunwhale of the boat the fish flopped off, dragging my line through the joint of the hoop of the net, cutting it in two; and I saw my jack swim leisurely away with about eighteen inches of my line.

My friend began to console me. He said: "Put on a good bait and go right back down there and you will get him again." I followed his advice and let my hook float down to the same place, which was about forty feet from me. In a few minutes I got another strike, hooked my fish and as I began to lead him to the boat my friend shouted, "There! What did I tell you?" I replied, "I have a much better fish." After playing him for a few minutes I got sight of him; he was a pack also and much larger than the first. My old friend said that he would not have a thing to do with this one, and I would have to fight it alone. The water was very clear and as I played that fish around, my line looked very small. He finally gave up the fight, however, and I led him to the boat, took my rod in my left hand and stooped to get my landing net. As I did so the butt of my rod struck the side of the boat, and at the same instant the fish made a dash under the boat, broke the tip of my rod off at the first guide, broke my line just below the sinker and was gone.

I began to repair my tackle again, cutting my rod at the break, which left me a very clumsy affair to work with. My friend was hopeful. He assured me that if I would just go right back down there I would get them both. I expressed a doubt but said I hoped there were others there open for engagement. Once more I cast my bait and watched it float to the same spot. In a few minutes I got another strike, hooked my fish, led him up to the boat, took up my landing net and lifted him in. Imagine my surprise when I went to remove my hook to find another sproat hook with eighteen inches of silk line attached, firmly fastened in his jaw, the wound still bleeding!

Much encouraged I once more baited my hook and anxiously watched it float back. In a few minutes I had a vicious strike, hooked my fish, and the fight was on. I finally led him up to the boat and lifted him in with my landing net. As he hit the bottom of the boat my old friend grabbed him with both hands and expressed his delight by a shout that made the hills ring. Another surprise was in store for me. When I went to remove my hook there, beside it, was another sproat hook with a short piece of line to it, proving that this was my second catch. He was twenty-six inches long and weighed seven pounds. The smaller one was nineteen inches and weighed three and a half pounds.—Albert Keenen, in Field and Stream.

They present most advanced styles, are designed by people who have made this art a life study and who keep in constant touch with the leading fashion centres.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns and Style Book may be had at this store.

Men's Suits at Prices Ranging From $15 to $18, Friday, $9.75

All our men's suits, in the newest shades and patterns of tweeds and fancy worsteds, in grey and blue mixtures and broken checks, single-breasted styles. Every suit is strictly up-to-date, and bears the stamp of the best makers. On sale, Friday, at - - - - - - - - **$9.75**

Another Saving of More Than Half

Men's Cravenette Overcoats, dark grey stripes, fawns and plain effects, also heavy tweeds, with twoway collars and fancy cuffs. Regular values $15.00 and $18.00. Friday **$8.75**

Men's Pants in fine finished worsted, hairline stripes, in dark and grey mixtures. Regular $3.50 to $3.75. Friday **$2.75**

Net and Lace Waists

Brussels Net Waist. Front has the stylish nicked yoke effect, trimmed with lace insertion and medallions. Three-quarter sleeves, finished with tucked cuffs, finished with lace. White and ecru. Price **$3.90**

Brussels Net Waist, made of very fine net over a slip of chiffon. Front is handsomely embroidered and set with lace insertion. Four fine tucks extending from the shoulder finish the trimming. Full or three-quarter length sleeves, finished with clusters of tucking and lace insertion. Fastens invisibly at back. Colors, black, white or Paris. Price **$5.75**

Net Waist, made of fine allover embroidered net, lined with Brussels net. Square front yoke is of Valenciennes and Cluny insertion, joined to the waist with medallion trimming. The sleeves are the newest styles, falling in a loose cup effect over lace trimmed undersleeves. Round neck is finished with fine insertion, edged with lace. Price **$7.50**

New Prices from the Men's Furnishings

Men's Shirts and Drawers, in medium weight, natural merino. All sizes. Friday ..... **50¢**

Men's Shirts and Drawers, heavy fleece lined, fancy stripes. All sizes. Special ..... **50¢**

TRAVELING RUGS

Steamer Rugs, of imported Scotch wool, fringed ends, in all the Scotch plaids. Prices ranging from $15.00 to **$5.75**

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS

Men's Shirts of print and cambric, fancy stripes, tucked and plain fronts, starched cuffs attached. Special, $1.25 and ... **$1.00**

Boys' Flannelette Shirts, in fancy stripes, collars attached. Special, each, 50c and ..... **35¢**

MEN'S HEAVY SOX

Men's Sox, in heather mixture and black worsted, heavy weight. Special ..... **25¢**

Christmas Belts

We have a complete stock of Fancy Belts in gift boxes, in shades and coloring to match the newest dress materials, also Paisley, gold, silver and Oriental bands. Buckles include the most up-to-date novelties **$1.00**

Popular-priced Belts, including many varieties in velvet, tinsel or silk elastic bands mounted with ornamental buckles. This selection surpasses any line previously shown at the price. Belt in fancy gift box ..... **75¢**

Belts of good heavy black velvet, grey and tinsel elastic, with cut steel buckle. Belt in gift box ..... **50¢**

Belts in the most attractive styles, and the very highets grades, in a varied selection, including the new amethyst and jet studded elastic belts, also tinsel bands. Prices ranging from $5.00 to **$1.25**

Christmas Handkerchiefs

The Solution of the Gift Problem

Initial Handkerchiefs, of pure Irish linen, ⅛-inch hem, initial embroidered in plain or fancy shield. Six in a gift box.. **$1.50**
Sold separately at, each ..... **25¢**

Initial Handkerchiefs, of Irish linen, plain embroidered initial, ⅛-inch hem. Six in a gift box **$1.00**
Sold separately at, each ..... **20¢**

Handkerchiefs of Shamrock lawn, ¼-inch hemstitched colored border, with daintily worked colored initials. Six in a gift box **$1.00**

Handkerchiefs of pure Irish linen, ⅛-inch hem, one corner embroidered in dainty floral sprigs. Box of six ..... **90¢**

Handkerchiefs of Shamrock, ¼-inch hem, hand-embroidered initial. Gift box of 6 ..... **75¢**
Or sold separately, 2 for ..... **25¢**

Lawn Handkerchiefs, ¼-inch hem, hand-embroidered initial. Each ..... **10¢**

Stove Department

Something New in Heaters—"THE DUPLEX"

A heavy ornamental Stove fitted with a duplex grate, which reverses and burns either coal or wood with the same economy. It has also a hot blast attachment. Any one requiring a heater will do wel lto see this one before purchasing any other.

Big Reductions in Men's Shoes, Friday

Shoes that sell regularly at from $5.00 to $7.00 will be cleared Friday at... **$3.85**

They comprise principally heavy weight shoes for present wear—not heavy, clumsy shoes, but up-to-date, high-grade, snappy styles.

Men's Oil Chrome Tanned Blucher, leather lined, viscolized double sole. Friday's price **$3.85**

Men's Tan Winter Calf Blucher, smart last, viscolized double sole. Friday .. **$3.85**

Men's Chrome Tanned Grain Blucher, full bellows tongue, heavy soles. Friday's price **$3.85**

Men's Cordovan Blucher, full bellows tongue, viscolized sole. English made. Friday **$3.85**

Men's Box Calf Blucher, leather lined, medium heavy soles. Friday **$3.85**

Women's Gloves, Friday, $1.00

Anyone contemplating Gloves as a Christmas gift will do well to take advantage of this timely reduction, as Friday we place on sale 200 pairs of Dent's Gloves, Pique sewn, 1 clasp, tan and slate. Every pair guaranteed. Regular $1.25. Friday **$1.00**

Bargains from the Silk Department, Friday

The Silk Department offers an exceptional bargain in Sequim Dresses Friday. 8 only, Black Net Sequim trimmed dresses. Regular $9.75. Friday **$5.75**

Boys' Sweaters, Friday, 65c

Boys' Sweaters, in heavy wool and cotton mixtures. This is a strong well knitted sweater, and just the thing for school wear. High roll collar, colors, red, brown and grey with fancy stripes. All sizes. Regular $1.00. Friday ..... **65¢**

Friday at the Leather Goods Department

THREE CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

Hand Bag of the best quality goat seal, German silver frame. Fitted with vanity pieces and well lined in dainty colors. Regular $5.00. Friday's price **$3.75**

Hand Bags of solid leather, 12-inch oxidyzed frame and lined with dainty corded materials. Fitted with change purse. Friday **$1.75**

"Tite Wad" Bill Fold—this will prove very acceptable to men, as it is a patent bill fold which is the smallest and thinnest made and absolutely insures the safety of paper money. Regular 75c. Friday ..... **35¢**

Sale of Fancy Christmas Linens

This is a larger and finer assortment than we have ever before shown, including Fine Damask Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, Embroidered Linens, in unequalled variety, Battenburg and Drawnwork Table Cloths, Runners, Centrepieces and Doilies.

Table Damask Set of Irish Linen, consisting of 1 table cloth, with 1 dozen napkins to match. Prices range from $22.50 to ..... **$4.00** a set

72-in. Runners, drawn work and embroidered, $2.50 and **$1.50**

12-in. Battenberg Lace Square, linen centre, 60c, 50c and ..... **25¢**

Women's Skirts, Regular Values $7, Friday, $3.75

This sale is one by which Christmas dollars will cover twice the usual area. Skirts are of diagonal and plain serges, melton cloth, worsted and panamas in the newest pleated, panel and plain styles. Reg. $7, Friday, **$3.75**

Children's Aprons, Friday, 25c

Children's Aprons, of good quality print, navy blue, with white designs. Yoke front with ruffle over the shoulder, and around the neck and bottom. Special ..... **25¢**

GIRLS' SWEATERS, FRIDAY 90¢

Girl's Sweater, in slipover style, that buttons on the shoulder. Back and front made with a fancy raised stitch. Sleeves and collars in plain knitted colors of white and navy blue. Regular values $1.50 ..... **90¢**

Girl's Sweater, in fancy knitted wave stitch, V-shaped neck, border of contrasting colors down the front and around the sleeves and bottom. Finished with knitted sash with fringed ends. Colors, white with red, white with sky and all white. Price ..... **90¢**

Women's Flannelette Wear

Women's Night Gowns, of soft warm flannelette, made with tucked yoke, set with silk embroidery insertion, finished with bands of embroidery around neck and sleeves. Special **$1.25**

Women's Night Gowns, of extra good quality flannelette, made with deep yoke, tucked and hemstitched. Panel of embroidery down the front, finished with embroidery edging. All sizes. Special **$1.25**

Women's Night Gowns of good heavy flannelette, in pink only. Tucked yoke finished with feather stitching. Frill of self around neck and sleeves. Special **$1.00**

Women's Night Gowns of striped flannelette, made with yoke. Neck and sleeves finished with a frill of self. Special.. **75¢**

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE DRAWERS

Women's Drawers of soft white flannelette, made in knicker styles, finished with narrow embroidery edge. All sizes. Special ..... **40¢**

Women's Drawers of extra good quality flannelette, in white and pink, elastic at knee, finished with embroidery frill. Special ..... **50¢**

Women's Drawers of superior quality flannelette. Extra large sizes. Finished with hemstitched frill of self. Special .. **75¢**

Children's Flannelette Wear

Children's Drawers of white, pink or blue flannelette, plain ruffle at knee. Sizes 2 to 12 years ..... **25¢**

Same qualities and colors as above, 14 to 16 years ..... **35¢**

Children's Drawers of good quality flannelette, in white only, elastic band and frill of embroidery at knee. Prices according to size, 45c, 40c and ..... **35¢**

Children's Skirts, in white flannelette only, bodice of cotton, 2-inch hem, 40c and ..... **35¢**

Children's Skirts of extra heavy flannelette, high necked bodice of white cotton, full gathered skirt, finished with deep frill edged embroidery. Prices, 75c and ..... **60¢**

Children's Skirts of soft flannelette, without waist, plain hem at bottom, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price ..... **40¢**

Children's Night Gowns, in white flannelette, deep yoke, collar and sleeves finished with plain gathered ruffles. Prices, 65c and ..... **60¢**

Children's Night Gowns, of good quality flannelette, yoke formed of cluster tucks and insertion, neck, sleeves and front finished with feather stitching and ruffles. Prices 85c and **75¢**

Children's Night Gowns, in pink and blue flannelette, in the larger sizes only. Well finished. Price ..... **85¢**

Book and Stationery Department

Christmas Stationery, boxes contain 3 quires of the finest linen paper with envelopes to match. Box Maple Leaf design. Price **$2.00**

Christmas Stationery, 4 quires of linen paper in two sizes—letter and invitation. Standing box with iris design. Priced at **$1.50**

Large Holly Boxes with the best linen paper and envelopes. Price **$2.00**

Holly and Mistletoe Boxes, with four sliding drawers, containing fifty envelopes and 2 quires of linen paper. Price.. **$2.00**

Stationery Boxes covered with Dresden, in dainty shades. Boxes contain 4 quires of paper and envelopes. Price **$4.00**

We have a large assortment of Decorated Boxes and Fancy Stationery, ranging in price from, each, $1.00 to ..... **35¢**

The Works of the Standard Poets, volumes beautifully bound. Prices range from $2.50 to **$1.00**

Post Card Albums. Each, $1.00 to ..... **15¢**