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PUBLISHES VIEWS OF THEOLOGIANS

Paris Paper Gets Opinions on Relations of Church and State

SEPARATION IN FRANCE

Contributions to Discussion From Three Representative Savants

Paris, Jan. 4.—The Temps has begun the publication of a most interesting series of opinions from distinguished prelates and savants engaged in the critical and historical study of religion, regarding the effect of the separation of the church and state in countries like France, upon the religious life of the people. Scholars of all countries and creeds, including the Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Greek Orthodox, have been invited to contribute brief articles. The Temps assumes that separation involves the upsetting of the principle of religion as a matter of individual conscience and leaves the state unfettered by the moral doctrines of the church. It asks what savants think regarding this principle, especially from the standpoint of exegesis and Christian history. Today three replies were published. They were those of Abbe Loisy, a distinguished French modernist, whose works recently were interdicted by the Vatican, the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, Canon of Rochester, and Ortel Professor of Interpretation at the University of Cambridge. Professor of Philosophy at the University of Jena.

Abbe Loisy considers that separation is only one step in the crisis of the Catholic church, which began with the Protestant reformation in the sixteenth century and was continued in the philosophical movement of the seventeenth and the scientific movement of the eighteenth century. Upon its ulterior development will depend the fate of the Catholic faith. He says that the idea that civil society can be based upon the religious convictions of the people is an error. Legislation in a country like France must eventually correspond to the dominant ideas and moral attributes of the people, and France will retain whatever is vital and living in the moral and religious traditions of the Catholic church.

Prof. Cheyne considers the principle that religion is something each individual must acquire as a fundamental part of Christ's teachings. He says that the historical process of disestablishment varies in different countries. As a broad churchman he approves of the state "gently" controlling ecclesiastical affairs. In the time of Christ, when the Jewish church was united with the Jewish state, separation would have been premature, yet there was far more independence in the Jewish church than in the modern Catholic church, where he has seen the separation of religion from thought which he considers necessary for a convinced disciple of Christ. In the Anglican church, he says, there is more liberty, and as the church develops, liberty would be increased. The time might come in England when separation would become natural and necessary.

"As I am a man of science," he concludes, "my sympathies are with the principle of individualist religion, with due respect for the ties which still attach us to the past. If Christ did not free himself from the forms of the Jewish church, why should we, as a people, break with the Anglican church until the time to do so has come?"

Prof. Eucken terms the separation of the church and state in France the important and most interesting fact of our times. The church had established its rights before the forum of modern thought. With the support of the state gone, he says, "it must live upon the convictions of individuals. It is driven towards self-criticism, towards radical revision. It must discard the ephemeral, keep the eternal and harmonize the eternal with the ideas of our times."

"If it seeks a frank reconciliation with modern culture, it must face the questions in profound obscurity; it awakens many desires; it cannot be satisfied. No one listens loftily to the mysterious voice of the present state, to recognize the yearning for an inner life, the growing tendency toward a religion, but a religion altogether changed. What will become of the old religion will depend upon the spiritual force its representatives infuse into it. Unsustained from without, it must live upon truth. There is nothing so denominational in religion among the intellectual as the notion that it contains ineradicable errors. Nothing can make its truth grow like the ground of liberty, on which henceforth it will be built."

Pulp Mill Proposed. Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 4.—The city has received an application from William S. Scott, manager of the Pigeon River Lumber Co., who is acting for himself and a number of associates, who are American capitalists, for forty thousand horse power to supply electric energy for the operation of a large pulp mill which they propose building on the Strathcona property, within the northern city limits.

Comes to This Province. Portage la Prairie, Man., Jan. 4.—At the annual session of the Seventh day Adventist denomination held at their school farms in their neighborhood, Elder W. M. Adams laid down the presidency of the Manitoba conference to answer a call coming from British Columbia in connection with the work at Port Hammond, which is the headquarters for that province.

GALICIANS AGAIN

Characteristic Deings of Winnipeg Foreigners Ventilated in the Police Court

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—Frank and Stephen Gloss, two Galician brothers, were arrested last night charged with doing bodily harm to John Walczak in his home on Jarvis avenue. The trouble was aired today in the police court. Walczak said that the two prisoners came to his home last night and asked for money which the witness owed them. He could not pay the whole amount, and the prisoners became mad. To eject them from the house, the complainant picked up an axe and told them to "skiddoo." Not wishing to leave without the money, the prisoners attacked him, and Walczak was inflicting a serious laceration in his head. The witness also stated that Stephen "spat in his wife's eye" to show his appreciation of the witness for not paying the money. Both prisoners were badly scratched in the quarrel and received the punishment which was due them.

Edmonton Building Record.

Edmonton, Jan. 4.—Permits issued for new buildings during 1907 show a total value of \$2,500,000, which does not include the million dollar parking plant now under way, or the big bridges under construction.

New York, Jan. 4.—According to a published statement made today, the marriage of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Count Laszlo Szechenyi will take place January 23 at the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at 53rd street and 5th avenue.

REQUEST CHANGES IN LIQUOR LAWS

Deputation From Licensed Victuallers Waits on Manitoba Government

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—A deputation of the licensed victuallers and allied interests waited upon the Manitoba government today. The deputation, which consisted of over forty representative men of the liquor interests, was received by Hon. R. P. Roblin. Among the several requests for amendments to the existing liquor laws that the deputation presented were: That the hours for the sale of liquor be extended, especially on Saturday nights; that the clause in the act whereby it is necessary that sixteen out of every twenty householders within a certain radius of a proposed hotel shall petition for a license, should be amended, and that the number made imperative be decreased; that bar-rooms be licensed; that the business tax should be limited to the bar area and not to the rooms, as temperance hotels are thereby exempt. The deputation also requested that the hours for the sale of liquor be extended, especially on Saturday nights; that the clause in the act whereby it is necessary that sixteen out of every twenty householders within a certain radius of a proposed hotel shall petition for a license, should be amended, and that the number made imperative be decreased; that bar-rooms be licensed; that the business tax should be limited to the bar area and not to the rooms, as temperance hotels are thereby exempt.

That careful investigation be made as to the rumors regarding "smoke-out drops" being used in Winnipeg. The deputation also requested that the hours for the sale of liquor be extended, especially on Saturday nights; that the clause in the act whereby it is necessary that sixteen out of every twenty householders within a certain radius of a proposed hotel shall petition for a license, should be amended, and that the number made imperative be decreased; that bar-rooms be licensed; that the business tax should be limited to the bar area and not to the rooms, as temperance hotels are thereby exempt.

CLAIM TO BARONETCY

Mr. Chalmers, of Winnipeg, Seeks Recognition of Title Which Formerly Belonged to His Family

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—H. A. D. Chalmers, manager of Walter Suckling & Co., has received official notice of his matriculation in December last as a member of the Society for the creation of Charles II., King of Britain, France and Ireland, in the court of the Lord Lyon, at his majesty's register house, Edinburgh, Scotland, and thereby provided good hotel accommodation. In this request the Manitoba and Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association, of which Chalmers is president, has deputed an earnest and able representative to the government of their request.

The claim of Mr. Chalmers to the title of baronet, which was probably never been made if it were not that there is in a nursery at 57 Carlton street, Winnipeg, where Mr. Chalmers resides, a little baby who hangs a tale, one of the many tales of romance of the ancient country families of the old land. Mr. Chalmers, or Sir Howard Chalmers, as he will be known if the strong evidence in his favor is accepted, is the great-grandson of Sir James Chalmers, Knight, son of Gilbert Chalmers, Laird of Cultra in the County of Aberdeen, who was created by deed of patent a baronet for military services by the Merry Monarch, Charles II., in the year 1684.

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JAPANESE REPLY NOT PUBLISHED

The State Department Refuses Further Information on Subject

OPINION OF AMBASSADOR

Japan's Plan Expected to Obviate Necessity of Action by Congress

Washington, Jan. 3.—Further information than that afforded yesterday by the contents of the Ambassador O'Brien's reply to the Japanese government regarding the immigration question, was refused by the state department today. This is the inevitable rule in cases where negotiations are still in progress, and the inference is that Mr. O'Brien regards the Japanese proposals as evincing a satisfactory disposition towards the American desires, the reply is not conclusive.

Attempts in that direction already have been made by the Pacific coast representatives, and if the President is able to convince congress that the Japanese government is in good faith endeavoring to do its duty by regulations which it is proposed to stop here by statutory law, namely, stop the influx of Japanese coolies, he will find it necessary to veto any such legislation.

Lived in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—Frost, one of the injured in the Vancouver riot by Japanese yesterday, is said to be Ralph Frost, who went west in the summer. He was a drug clerk, but was employed by the street car company just prior to leaving for Vancouver. His friends here are uneasy, as they heard he was employed in the Vancouver fire department.

Charges Against Officer

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4.—The warrant issued yesterday for the arrest of Charles H. Moyer, president of the United States Infantry, will not be served on the Lieutenant after he has faced the court martial which convenes at Fort Wayne next Monday to try him on five charges, including breaking his pledge, and conduct unbecoming an officer. It was said today that Miss Mary Hazzard, a 20 year old girl, who lives in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, called at the fort last night to see Lieutenant Hazzard, and to connect his name with a conspiracy to kill Governor Steubenberger, a general conspiracy against the mine owners. We hope this will end the charges against Moyer, and that Charles H. Moyer, president of the United States Infantry, will never be brought to trial. Now we shall see what will be the result of the charges against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

SAMPLES OF WHEAT FOR EXHIBITION

Three Hundred Thousand to Be Distributed Throughout England

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—Some eleven men employed in the exhibit department of the government, who are working very hard these days preparing a shipment of 300,000 bushels of wheat for distribution in London and throughout England. These samples of Manitoba No. 1 hard, consist of five or six wheat heads, with about six inches of straw attached, and are bound in bunches. The samples of wheat, which were procured last fall, are large and perfectly developed, and will be greatly admired by agriculturists wherever they are exhibited and given away. The idea is a new one, and originated in the Canadian offices in London, to which the entire shipment will be forwarded.

HARRISON TRAGEDY

Discovery of Jewelry of Murdered Woman Gives the Police an Important Clue

Newark, N. J., Jan. 4.—An important discovery, which the police state will enable them to name the slayer of Mrs. Lena Whitmore, the victim of the lampblack swamp near Newark, N. J., and whose husband, Theodore Whitmore is now held in custody in Newark, pending a further investigation of the crime, was made today when all the jewelry of the dead woman was found in the safe of Harry E. Radin, a saloonkeeper in Brooklyn. After an examination by detectives, Radin stated that Whitmore had given him the box containing the jewelry on either December 30 or 31, several days after the body of the woman was found half submerged in the mud and water of the Harrison pond. Whitmore had previously told the police that his wife had worn all her jewelry when she left home on Christmas afternoon. The discovery made today is regarded as important by the police, who now declare the case near a full solution.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

An Officer Appointed by the Manitoba Government to Exercise Supervision Over Them

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—F. J. Billiarde, manager of the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg, has been appointed by the Manitoba government superintendent of the province of delinquent children. The appointment of a proper officer has been passed upon for some time by the provincial government, but the latter has been waiting for the establishment of a juvenile court in Winnipeg by legislation from the Dominion government. The legislation by which this could be established, was introduced by the minister of justice, but has been dropped. The government of Manitoba has decided to proceed as far as the powers already under the control of the province will act in conjunction with Police Magistrate Daly in cases involving juvenile delinquents, such as truancy, etc.

Yarmouth Divorce Case.

London, Jan. 4.—The solicitors of the Earl of Yarmouth, whose wife was Mrs. Yarnshaw of Pittsburgh, who was refused a writ of habeas corpus by the state department to make her husband's wife, have given notice that they propose to defend the action for several weeks.

Rink Damaged.

Elora, Ont., Jan. 4.—Elora skating and curling rink, owned by Wm. Hall, was badly damaged by fire early today.

VERDICT OF JURY IN PETTIBONE'S CASE

Found Not Guilty—The Charge Against Moyer Dropped by State

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 4.—After fourteen hours' deliberations, a verdict of not guilty was reached today by the jury in the case of Ernest Mills, charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Frank Steubenberger. The verdict was brought last court at 11:15. No demonstration of any kind marked the reading of the verdict, which made Mills a free man after two years' waiting trial. Denver, Colo., Jan. 4.—There were but few persons in the offices of the Western Federation of Miners in the city when the news of Pettibone's acquittal was received. Ernest Mills, acting secretary of the federation, has been confident that Pettibone would be found not guilty. "It was not a particle of evidence to connect him with the conspiracy to kill Governor Steubenberger, a general conspiracy against the mine owners. We hope this will end the charges against Moyer, and that Charles H. Moyer, president of the United States Infantry, will never be brought to trial. Now we shall see what will be the result of the charges against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone."

Reverse for Standard Oil.

Buffalo, Jan. 4.—Judge Hazel handed down a decision this morning overruling the demurrer filed by the Standard Oil company against the indictment against it by the grand jury at Jamestown, New York, last July. There are seven indictments, which contain over 1,700 counts.

To Meet American Fleet

Naples, Jan. 4.—The newspapers here publish the statement that the Italian cruiser Puglia has been ordered to meet the American fleet and accompany it to San Francisco. The official statement that the Puglia will meet the American fleet in South American waters, but that this meeting is to be in the vicinity of the voyage of the fleet to the Pacific.

Castro Still on Deck

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 2.—(Thursday.) President Castro, who is at Jan. 4.—President Castro would appear to have quite recovered from his recent illness. Yesterday he held a brilliant New Year's reception and read a proclamation to the people, which he dwelt upon the existing peaceful condition. Referring to his own health, he said it was useless for anyone to be watching his sick bed, trusting that fate would remove him from the presidency. W. W. Russell, the American minister, speaking for the diplomatic corps, congratulated the president upon his restoration to health.

Railway Charges Refuted

Washington, Jan. 4.—A sweeping denial of the charges by officers and counsel, and more particularly by President Ripley, of the Atchafalaya, Topoka and Santa Fe railway against the government and the court in connection with the filing of the road \$300,000 for granting rebates, is contained in a letter to President Roosevelt, which was made public by Attorney Bonaparte. The charges are denounced as unfounded and unjustifiable. As far as the Ripley's statements affecting the trial judge is concerned, it is said: "They constitute an unwarranted reflection upon a judicial officer respecting the discharge of his duties."

Earthquake in Jamaica

Kingston, Jan. 4.—An earthquake of moderate intensity occurred in Jamaica on the morning of January 2. It was one of the many slight shocks that have been experienced during the past few months. It was felt here and generally throughout the island. The government seismologist declared today that no damage has been done at Brownstown, Stewartstown, and elsewhere, and that there had been no loss of life.

VISCOUNT AOKI ENTERS DENIAL

Says He Did Not Make Statements That Were Credited to Him

GAVE OUT NO INTERVIEW

Repeats Expressions as to the Friendly Relations of the Two Countries

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Viscount Aoki, who arrived in San Francisco last night en route to Tokyo, having been recalled by his own government at his own request, in an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press denied the statement attributed to him last night and in which he was quoted as saying: "Japan is restricting the immigration of laborers to this country and will continue to do so. It will be regarded as offensive to the dignity of Japan for this country to make any exclusion law or to embody the subject in a treaty."

"Such a statement did not emanate from me," he emphatically declared. The Ambassador in German, a language with which he is much more familiar than with English. "I did not talk with any newspaper man last night, nor did I authorize any one to speak for me, much less make any statement. Furthermore, I have not discussed the immigration question with anyone since I left Washington, nor have I anything to add to my farewell statement given to the American people through the Associated Press. I am returning to Japan after a long absence to confer with my government on various questions. The attitude of Japan towards this country is of the friendliest character, but the immigration question and other matters of policy between the two countries are for statesmen and diplomats, and cannot be freely discussed in public."

Being about to express himself readily in German, the Ambassador talked at length on various topics, but declined to discuss the Vancouver race trouble, the immigration question in general, or comment on the transfer of the Pacific fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Viscount Aoki was the guest of honor today at a luncheon tendered him at 1 o'clock at the St. Francis hotel by the trustees of the local chamber. Besides the ambassador there were present: Consul General Chesebrough and Vice-Consul Masuhara. The ambassador was seen by several newspaper men at the hotel today, excusing himself on the ground that his baggage had not yet arrived and that his wardrobe was limited to his travel clothes worn on the trip. The failure of the baggage of the Viscount and Viscountess to arrive on the combined lines will be a considerable annoyance, and for a time threatened to disarrange the plans made for the entertainment of the ambassador for today. This afternoon the ambassador held a reception at the Japanese consulate, for Japanese residents of this city and the bay cities. Today Viscount Aoki and his wife will be entertained at a dinner party given in their honor at the Japanese consulate, by Consul General Kikuchi. The ambassador will leave for Japan on the steamer Manchuria Tuesday afternoon. He is closely guarded by United States secret service men.

NORTHERN AND CROWN BANKS AMALGAMATE

Agreement to Be Submitted to Shareholders During Next Month

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—An agreement for the purchase of the assets of the Crown bank by the Northern bank of the combined banks will be issued to the shareholders of the Crown bank on February 7 and February 12 for their ratification. It is practically an amalgamation of the two banks, but the method will be as provided for by the bank's charter.

It has been agreed that the head offices will remain in Winnipeg and the president, general manager and chief executive officers will remain in Winnipeg. The name of the new bank will be the Northern-Crown bank, and shares of the combined banks will be issued to the shareholders of the Crown bank. It is the intention of the bank to increase the paid stock of the bank to \$5,000,000. The Northern bank has forty-seven branches west of Lake Superior, and the Crown bank has twenty-four branches in Ontario.

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Pedestrian's Troubles

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 4.—John Walsh, a pedestrian who is walking from San Francisco to New York on a wagon of \$5,000, left the Johnstown hospital today, where he had been with pneumonia since December 21. With an attempt to make the trip in ninety days, he began his journey today in a somewhat weak condition, but expects to reach New York in ten days. Since starting on the trip he has lost 25 pounds.

CHANGING OF METALS

Chicago Professor Makes Claim to Important Discovery Concerning Radium

Chicago, Jan. 4.—That the changing of the element in metals into two others is now possible, was the starting claim made yesterday by Prof. Herbert McCoy, of the University of Chicago, at the final meeting of the American Association of Advanced Science. The ancient dream of the separation of the elements, which has been the object of alchemists, is being fulfilled by the process of nature, and the effect of radium emanation, it is alleged by the chemist, who reads a paper on "The inter-relationships of the elements." The new theory is based on original investigations into the nature of the atom and the experiments of the chemist, who has shown that the study of radium is likely to prove a complete solution of the problem of transmutation now all but cleared, he declares.

The discovery of radium is an important link in the theory, and the radio-active changes in nature gives the best examples of the separation of elements. The study of radium is likely to prove a complete solution of the problem of transmutation now all but cleared, he declares.

WINNIPEG POLICE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Resolution Will Be Offered at Meeting of the City Council

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—There will be an effort at the council meeting on Monday evening to secure a general investigation into the workings of the Winnipeg police department. The following resolution will be introduced: "Whereas, the police commissioners have indicated their desire to have a thorough investigation and inquiry into the police force and the general conduct of the police, and whereas, the late James Robertson, as well as other matters concerning the police force, and the general conduct of the police, and whereas, it is hereby resolved, that the council do hereby request the police commissioners to investigate and report on the following: (1) To investigate and report on the general conduct of the police, and (2) To investigate and report on the general conduct of the police, and (3) To investigate and report on the general conduct of the police, and (4) To investigate and report on the general conduct of the police, and (5) To investigate and report on the general conduct of the police, and (6) To investigate and report on the general conduct of the police, and (7) To investigate and report on the general conduct of the police, and (8) To 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NEW LAWS COME INTO EFFECT IN ENGLAND

Several Important Measures Become Operative in Old Country

London, Jan. 4.—The final conference of the attorneys engaged in the defence of Harry K. Thaw were held today, without the presence of Mrs. William K. Thaw, the mother, who was expected to go over the case in its entirety with the lawyers.

Another important act provides for the revocation of patents where it can be shown that they injure the trade and industry of the United Kingdom.

The public-trustee law creates an official with perpetual existence to execute wills—a functionary who can never die, because incapacitated, leave the country or prove false to his trust.

Under the new vaccination act the necessity of appearing before bench magistrates to claim exemption will be done in writing.

The amended factory-workshop act limits the hours of women working in laundries to sixty hours a week and provides for the inspection of women labor in charitable and reformatory institutions.

Such are some of the liberal measures which are expected to affect British social life deeply for years to come.

Russian Crop Outlook Is Bad. St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—A dispatch received here from Tiflis, says scurvy has broken out among the native population in the province of Erivan.

What did you do, asked Dr. Evans, to bring this matter before the public? Thaw replied: "I went to Mr. Comstock; I went to Mr. Jerome; I went to a detective agency and they reported back to me, Mr. Jerome said I had better let it drop, that there was no hope in it."

Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 4.—After being out more than 48 hours the jury in the case of Caleb Powers on the charge of complicity in the murder of William Gobel today reported for the second time that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged by Judge Morris.

This was the fourth trial of Powers. In two of the former trials Powers was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, and at the third trial he was also convicted and given a death sentence.

Judge Morris overruled the motion for bail. He fixed July 7 as the date for the next trial.

Harden Appeals. Berlin, Jan. 4.—Maximilian Harden, who was yesterday found guilty of libel by the Reichsgericht, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, has appealed to the Supreme Court of the Empire on the ground that testimony was illegally excluded from the hearing, and on several other technicalities.

Talk About Coast Guard. Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 4.—Adjutant General J. B. Lauck will leave Saturday for Washington, D. C., where he goes at the request of Acting Secretary of War Lester, to take part in the artillery matters of the coast, including national guard matters.

General Lauck, General Pins of Oregon and General Price of Hamilton, Washington are in favor of leaving the national guard alone and forming separate artillery organizations. They believe it would work a hardship on the national guard if it were to be made a part of the coast artillery.

Women Smoke in Cafes. New York, Jan. 4.—So successful was the plan of allowing women to smoke in the public dining rooms, introduced at one of the prominent restaurants for the first time in New York on New Year's evening, that another famous Broadway eating place has followed suit.

It is expected that several more of them will fall into line immediately, but the big hotels and restaurants on Fifth avenue will not, the managers say, follow suit, for the present at least.

Until New Year's night no first-class restaurant in New York had permitted women to smoke in the public rooms.

James B. Martin, proprietor of the Cafe Martin, who permitted the innovation, said:

"Smoking women is never objectionable. The smartest women in New York smoke, so why should puritanical proprietors rule against this mode of amusements more than against drinking cocktails or highballs?"

Struck by Street Car. Montreal, Jan. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Farquharson were struck by a street car at the corner of Wood avenue and St. Catherine street last night. The woman's skull was fractured, and her injuries are such that it is believed impossible for her to survive the hurt she has received.

Mr. Farquharson had three fingers of his hand crushed, and these were amputated.

Every member of the London police force will have his pay increased six per cent.

THAW'S NEW TRIAL GOES ON THIS WEEK

Anthony Comstock Expected to Be One of Principal New Witnesses

New York, Jan. 4.—The final conference of the attorneys engaged in the defence of Harry K. Thaw were held today, without the presence of Mrs. William K. Thaw, the mother, who was expected to go over the case in its entirety with the lawyers.

Justice Victor Dowling, who will preside, is one of the youngest members of the state supreme bench, but has already attained a wide reputation as a jurist.

The demand for admission to the trial is expected to be heavy, but it is promised that the lines are to be strictly kept to the bar upon the attendance of women will go far toward preventing a repetition of the almost riotous scenes in the courthouse corridors which marked the opening of the first hearing.

Since the announcement that Anthony Comstock, head of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, would be called as one of the principal new witnesses for the defence, the rumor has once more gained circulation that Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will not take the stand.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, inventor of the "brainstorm" branch of insanity, gave the words to the jury at the first trial. The alienist was recounting the details of a case paid by him to Thaw in the Tomba prison not long after the tragedy.

Dr. Evans said: "I never wanted to shoot that creature. I never wanted to kill him. I knew that he was a sinful creature, and that he was deflowering the daughters of mothers and fathers of America. I did want, through legal means, to bring him to trial. I wanted to bring him to court so that his criminality might be brought up to the public, and that he might be brought to justice and suffer for that which he was doing."

"No," suggested Dr. Evans. "Providence took charge of the situation. That was an act of Providence. Had it been my judgment, I would have preferred for him to have to suffer the humiliation of all that comes from laying this matter to his doings before a court and the public. The shooting of a man is an easy proposition, I think. Anybody can take a gun and shoot."

"What did you do," asked Dr. Evans, "to bring this matter before the public?" Thaw replied: "I went to Mr. Comstock; I went to Mr. Jerome; I went to a detective agency and they reported back to me, Mr. Jerome said I had better let it drop, that there was no hope in it."

The detective agency said they would work further on it, but did not bring any report that warranted me or enabled me to bring action against Stanford White in a court of law."

Montreal, Jan. 4.—Arsene Lemay's departmental store, corner St. Dennis and Duluth avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning, about 10:30. Five firemen were injured by falling walls, but none seriously. The Brosseau family, who lived next door, narrowly escaped suffocation.

Sealed tenders for the contract of grading the first section of the E. & N. extension to Albert have been called by C. E. Carter, chief engineer of the railway. As announced in the Colonist of yesterday the section comprises that part of the road running from Wellington to the head of Neenoo bay.

The prompt action of the railway will afford work to a large number of men in the district of Victoria. It is a still further proof of the faith which the officials of the C. P. R. have in the future of Vancouver island, and justifies the amount of about \$50,000. Five firemen were injured by falling walls, but none seriously. The Brosseau family, who lived next door, narrowly escaped suffocation.

Household Bankrupts Actress. New York, Jan. 4.—The schedules of Mrs. Leslie Carter Payne, an involuntary bankrupt, filed today in the district court of the United States, show liabilities of \$194,418 and assets of \$57,926.

The liabilities are principally for debts incurred in running her household. The assets consist of jewels, gowns and house furniture, together with a claim against David Belasco for money on plays produced during the last 18 years, the amount of which is unknown and not included in the amount of the assets named.

Of the liabilities the sum of \$186,444 is unsecured.

To Observe Eclipse. Washington, Jan. 4.—In order to observe the eclipse of the sun yesterday, which appeared as a total eclipse in the tropical Pacific ocean, C. G. Abbott, director of the astro-physical observatory of the Smithsonian institution, has been sent to Flint Island, 400 miles northwest of Tahiti. The eclipse was total between 11 and 12 o'clock in that longitude, which corresponds to between 4 and 5 o'clock Washington time.

Mr. Abbott, with an assistant, joined a party headed by Professor W. W. Campbell, of Lick Observatory of California, sailed on the steamer Mariposa from San Francisco on November 22.

Mr. Abbott's observations comprise an examination with the Langley heliometer of the sun's corona, especially toward its inner part, to help decide its luminosity. It was proposed also to observe with instruments the peculiarities of skylight before the day of the eclipse, so that even if clouds should obscure the eclipse there would still be something of value brought back from the trip.

At Morphine Tablets. Cobourg, Ont., Jan. 4.—The three-year-old son of Robert Brooks is dead from eating morphine tablets, which had been left by a physician for a member of the family.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHANGES OF TRAINS

New Time Card Covering Prairie Country in Effect Last Night

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—The new time card on the C.P.R. went into effect tonight. In Alberta the afternoon train between Calgary and Edmonton is cancelled.

On the Crow's Nest line the last of the flyers of the Soo-Spokane service left the respective terminals in St. Paul and Spokane today. The local trains five and six will make connection at Kingsgate for Spokane. The mixed train service between Cranbrook and Macleod has been greatly improved, and connection will be made at the latter point for Lethbridge and all points east.

The question of the future of the service to be given west of the city by train number one and two is still in doubt, but it is probable that the trains will continue to be operated west to Moose Jaw.

Prince Albert Election. Prince Albert, Sask., Jan. 4.—The net result of the inquiry into the disputed ballots in the bye-election was the reduction of the Attorney-General's majority to fifty.

Liberal Candidate. Kingston, Ont., Jan. 4.—F. Wartman, of Colebrook, will be the Liberal candidate in Lennox and Addington at the next general elections for the Commons.

Workmen's Compensation. Calgary, Alb., Jan. 4.—The Minister of Public Works has announced that workmen's compensation act to be introduced at the coming session will include all workmen. It was thought it would only apply to the miners.

VERY LITTLE HOPE FOR MOUNT TEMPLE

Hungarian Arrives at Portland Without News of the C. P. R. Liner

Portland, Me., Jan. 4.—Another hope that the missing Canadian Pacific steamer Mount Royal, with her 400 passengers and crew, might be towed into port was dissipated on the arrival here today of the Allan line steamer Hungarian.

As the latter ship was 30 days from Glasgow and a week over due, shipping circles in London were led to believe that it had fallen in with the Mount Royal, which left Antwerp on December 7 for St. John, N. B., and is now long over due, and expected to hear she was being towed into Portland.

No trace of the Mount Royal was seen by the Hungarian. The Allan liner had a hard passage, due to heavy head winds, which cost her about \$10,000.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 4.—C. P. R. officials here have practically given up the steamer Mount Royal as lost. The Great Northern, asking him to extend the Hungarian was disappointed by the arrival of that steamer at Portland alone.

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MAMMOTH JANUARY SALE CAMPBELL'S MAMMOTH JANUARY SALE

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY Very Handsome Black Costumes Smart Black Coats Fascinating Blouses All Tremendously Reduced in Price

Handsome Black Costumes THREE-QUARTER LENGTH BLACK COATS, regular price \$8.00. OUR SALE PRICE... \$6.00

Smart Black Coats THREE-QUARTER LENGTH BLACK COATS, regular price \$8.00. OUR SALE PRICE... \$6.00

Three Blouse Specials VERY PRETTY LAWN BLOUSES, tastefully trimmed with embroidery. Regular price \$1.25. OUR SALE PRICE 90c

Misses' Coats all at Half Price Children's Coats A Splendid Assortment All at Half Price

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

The Ladies' Store Sale Terms Cash No Goods Charged Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria Sale Terms Cash No Goods on Appro

Ask Relief From J. J. Hill. Regina, Sask., Jan. 4.—Farmers resident in the Habrite district have sent a petition to James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, asking him to extend one of his Dakota lines through a portion of that district not at present served by railways.

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experience in civic matters has been considerable, he having served terms in the council for what was then the South ward, and has been chairman of the finance committee for forty years out of seven. Besides his experience in civic government, Mr. Cameron has been a member of the local legislature from Victoria city. His twenty-four years' experience in business here has given him an intimate knowledge of the needs of Victoria. He will run as alderman in ward five.

A. M. Bannerman, candidate for alderman in ward three, has been a resident of the city on and off for the past 23 years. He is the senior partner in the firm of Bannerman & Horn, in the grain business on Johnson street. For the first six years after his arrival in Victoria in 1855, he taught in the public schools four of which were spent in the Craigflower school.

At the end of that time he entered the grain business and was a member of the firm of Hasty and Bancroft, doing business at the stand where the firm now operates. In 1897, when the gold excitement broke out, he entered the transportation business and continued in it for three years. He then spent five years in the grain business in Dawson, later returning to this city where he has remained ever since in his present occupation.

Richard Hall, a resident of Victoria since a mere lad, is one of the foremost business men of the city. He received his education here. At an early age he was connected with the dry-goods trade, and also the wholesale commission business. In 1832 he entered the coal business, in which he has ever since continued, also being agent for several fire and marine insurance companies. He has been a member of the local legislature, being returned in 1898, in 1900, and again in 1903. Internally Mr. Hall is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and Sons of England.

Alexander Watson, who will contest Ward 1, of which he has been a resident for many years, came to Victoria when a lad, with his father, Alexander Watson, sr. They arrived here in 1858, and he can be truly said to be a pioneer. Mr. Watson has been prominent in the boatbuilding business for several years, and has acquired extensive interests in the ward in which he will run as aldermanic candidate. He has received requests from many of the ratepayers of that ward to enter the light, and if returned will see to obtaining a better sewage system, better streets, and a traffic bridge from a central part of the water front, and a road across the Songhees Reserve.

Alm. Anton Henderson, who has announced himself as a candidate for re-election as alderman in ward five, James Bay district, has been a resident of the city since 1880 and until the last time in connection with the Victoria Transfer company. He has had considerable experience in local civic matters and has served two terms in the council. In 1885 he was an alderman for ward five when Mayor Beaven was the chief magistrate and

during the past year, as chairman of the streets, bridges and sewers committee, he has been one of the hardest workers of the council. Ald. Henderson stated that he had been asked by the business interests to run. He had already made up his mind to be a candidate, and he was determined to stand on his merits and if returned to re-assert his position and give his attention to civic matters as closely as heretofore.

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ROLE OF MILITARY IN INDIAN Mob in Muncie Co Troops—Citizen Assistanc

Muncie, Ind. 4.—Two of infantry, one battery of cavalry, and the Indiana National Guard are here today under Governor Hanley to maintain order during the strike of the street railway. Carrying on regular schedule has been no disturbance.

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

SOME PRIMARY SUGGESTIONS

Most people speak of the Bible as though it were written at the same time and by one individual. They know that this is not the case, but they read it and criticize it as though it were. No one knows with anything like certainty when or by whom most of the books were written, or if the writers of any of them were familiar with all the others. Some of it was composed under the influence of Babylonian and Egyptian thought; some of it is distinctly the product of Jewish culture; some of it bears the impress of Greek and Roman influence; some of it takes its peculiar quality from the fact that it was written by men who were in personal contact with Jesus of Nazareth. A part of it dates from an antiquity at which we can only guess, and much of it was written at a time of which we have abundant historical information. It deals with the greatest and latest of all problems, from the creation of a Universe and the salvation of a soul to the petty details of daily life. It looks backward into an unfathomable past; it projects itself forward into an illimitable future. Therefore it is the most wonderful of all books, a veritable mine of fact and thought wherein we may find riches incomprehensible. Familiarity with the book has bred indifference to it, but if we had never had it in its present form, and some one had discovered its various books, hidden away in some ancient ruin, and had put them together, civilization would almost stand still while the learning of the world endeavored to comprehend the writings in their full significance. The value of the Bible has to some extent been lessened by the mediaeval construction put upon many of its passages, and the later misconstructions of presumptuous ignorance.

Bearing these considerations in mind and recognizing the difficulty with which any one may draw erroneous deductions and form wrong impressions, we shall endeavor to present a few suggestions, which may be of some assistance to those who find difficulty in reconciling some of the things taught in Scriptural books, with their own judgment, and who think it unreasonable that they should be asked to accept on faith statements for which there is apparently no demonstration possible. We note that two of the books of the Bible begin with the same words, namely, Genesis and the Gospel according to St. John. The words are "In the beginning." The writer of the first chapter of Genesis tells us that "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," and St. John tells us that "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God." Now if the Old and New Testaments were written at one time and by the same writer or under the same general supervision these statements would be interesting enough, but when we consider the time and probable authorship of both of them, they take on a new importance. We do not know who wrote the first chapter of Genesis. As it seems quite certain that the first five books of the Old Testament, to say nothing of any of the others, were put in their present form after the Babylonian captivity, and as an account of creation substantially similar to that contained in the chapter referred to has been found in the records of Babylon, there is no difficulty in assuming either that Ezra, or some contemporary of his, wrote the Jewish tradition of creation were variants of the same original and possibly far more ancient account. Mention may be made of the fact that the word translated "God" in the first chapter of Genesis is a plural noun, which seems to indicate that the original conception of the Deity was at least dual. In the fourth verse of the second chapter of the same book we have the monotheistic idea brought prominently forward, the word translated "Lord God" being Jehovah, whom the Jews recognized as their tribal deity. One might therefore be justified in thinking that the Jewish sages accepted a very ancient account of the creation and assigned it to their own particular deity, rejecting wholly the conception of the dual nature of the Creator. Thousands of years later we find what is claimed to be John, the Divine's, account of the career of his Master. Some doubt has been cast upon the claim that John, the writer of the Gospel which bears his name, but this is not very material. He may or may not have written it, but it is very clearly the work of some one familiar with the personality of Jesus, and it was written at a time when His sayings must have been fresh in the minds of His followers. The Gospel according to St. John opens with a return to the dual conception of the Deity. We quote: "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made." Here is a presentation of a dual nature, something self-existent, immutable and unchangeable, and at the same time energizing, creative and omnipotent. If we turn to the Epistle to the Hebrews, the authorship of which is usually attributed to St. Paul, we find it opening with these words: "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners speaks in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these latter days spoken unto us by His Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds." These words of the writer of the Epistle cast a contemporary light upon the meaning of the language employed by the writer of the Gospel. We venture to suggest that this method of approaching the investigation of this question may help to make some rough places smooth for those who find Scripture study very difficult and as requiring too much exercise of blind, unreasoning faith. The primal conception of the Deity of the Scriptures is one which is at least dual in its character. This was lost at a very early day so far as the Jews were concerned, in their intense belief that Jehovah, whom they worshipped, was an individual, but after Jesus had come the restricted monotheism of the Jews was supplanted, so far as the Christians were concerned, by the restoration of the ancient dual conception with the addition of a third aspect of the Deity, which we describe nowadays as the Holy Ghost.

Let us return for a moment or two to the consideration of the first chapter of John's Gospel. He speaks of John the Baptist. When he says, who asst to bear witness of the Light, and he declares that the Light "lighteth every man that cometh into the world." It has never been disputed that the word "Light" here refers to Jesus, and that it is the individualization of the power of the Godhead described in the first verse as "the Word." Later in the same chapter the writer of the Gospel tells us that "the world was made by Him," which makes the identity complete. But we note also that in a previous verse he said, referring to the Word, "In Him was life, and the life was the Light of men." Putting all these matters together, it seems very evident that the teaching of the Scriptures on this point is that some of the qualities of the Deity, which were exemplified in their highest degree in Jesus Christ, are the possession of all men, that we are made "in the image" of God and we begin to form an understandable idea of what the Apostle meant when he said that we are "heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ." It seems to us that, if we make the necessary allowance for the weakness of our vocabulary and remember that we have to express the greatest of all mysteries and relationships by the words used for the trivial affairs of our daily life, we may take up the study of the nature of the Deity, of Jesus Christ and of ourselves and of the relations existing between these

three entities in exactly the same spirit as we bring to bear upon the study of any other subject of investigation, and that we will end our examination with belief founded upon the conviction of our reason, instead of beginning it with faith founded upon dogmatism.

Let us endeavor to present the same idea, as is above indicated, in the language of a modern school of thought. Let us say that in the beginning there was an original cause of everything; that this cause, operating through agencies, produced the visible creation; that these agencies are represented in what we call the laws of Nature, but also find their best expression in humanity, which possesses something of the power of origination as well as of execution which characterized the original cause, and that in the one Perfect Man these qualities were manifested in their completest degree. We do not believe that any man of science, no matter how Agnostic he might be, would find any difficulty in admitting that this might be possible, and that it is not very different from the things which material science in very recent years has demonstrated. We are coining new words to express our discoveries, but the new discoveries bear a remarkable resemblance to the old teachings that have come down to us from past ages. Religion and science have been too long divorced. Each must be founded on truth, and it must be the same truth. There cannot be two sets of eternal truths. The progress of Christianity in its influence upon the minds, hearts and lives of men has been retarded because ignorance and intolerance have put asunder those things which in the very nature of things must be joined together.

MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE

Lady Mary Wortley Montague was eldest daughter of the Earl, afterwards Duke of Kingston. She was born about 1690, and is probably entitled to be placed as the first conspicuous literary Englishwoman. Her father was kindly and affectionate, but devoted chiefly to pleasure, and her education was a matter of haphazard, being chiefly carried out on such lines and in such a manner as pleased her own fancy. She is said to have been an excellent classical scholar, although quite self-taught. Mary was evidently a very precocious child, for when, at eight years of age, her father introduced her to the Kit-Kat Club, she was promptly made a member of that, the most notable social organization of the day. As she grew up she developed into a beauty, although her portraits suggest pliancy rather than prettiness. But combined with her personal attractiveness was a wit and brilliancy of rare quality, and she became a great favorite with favor, for when she fell in love with E. Wortley Montague, a member of Parliament, whose brother was Lord Halifax, his family objected to her quite as strenuously as hers did to him. But opposition was fruitless, and the young couple eloped, she being at that time twenty-two years of age. The marriage seems to have been a happy one, at least the couple lived together without scandal or discord for a quarter of a century, when she left him for reasons that have never been explained. After the accession of George I she became one of the brightest ornaments of the court, and won the hearty esteem and friendship of the intellectual leaders of the day. Among these were Addison, Swift, and Pope, and the latter appears to have presumed too much upon her friendship, his conduct being resented by a severe blow, which the poet found it very difficult to forgive, and doubtless added to the fierceness with which in later years he attacked her, although in the meantime she had returned to terms of friendship. Lady Montague does not appear to have done anything in a literary way until after the appointment of her husband as ambassador at Constantinople. She accompanied him, and while in the Levant wrote the letters upon which her fame rests, although they were not the creations of her pen. On her return to England she took her old place in society, but after a time political differences arose between her on the one hand and Swift and Pope on the other, which led to a controversy that attracted great notice at the time, and in which the last named writer descended to depths of course invective which his greatest admirers have never been able to excuse. After her separation from her husband in 1737, Lady Mary lived in Italy until after his death, which happened in 1761. While abroad she wrote many letters to her daughter, the Countess of Bute, and her sister, the Countess of Mar. She only lived a few months after her return to England, dying in 1762 at the age of about 72 years. Perhaps the most remarkable act of her life was her introduction into England of the practice of inoculation for smallpox, which she saw employed in Turkey, and caused to be tried with success upon her own son. In a letter written from Adrianople in 1717 to a lady, whose individuality is concealed by the initials "S. C.," she describes the system of inoculation, or "in-grafting," as she says the Turks called it, and she tells of the parties that were formed to have the small-pox together. She quotes the French ambassador as saying: "People here have the smallpox by way of diversion, as they take the waters in other countries." In the same letter she says: "I am a patriot enough to take pains to bring this useful invention to England; and I should not fail to write to some of our doctors very particularly about it, if I knew any of them that I thought had virtue enough to destroy such a considerable part of their revenue for the good of mankind. But that distemper is too beneficial to them not to expose to all their resentment the hardy wight that should undertake to put an end to it. Perhaps if I live to return I may, however, have courage to war with them." This courage she had, and she emphasized her faith in it by having her daughter publicly inoculated after her return to England. She inoculated criminals were also inoculated at the same time, and in each case with such good results that two children of the Princess of Wales were treated in the same way, which made the practice fashionable. While Lady Mary was not at all disappointed in her anticipations of hostility from the medical profession, she encountered even more bitter opposition from the clergy, who declared inoculation to be a device of the devil.

As a writer Lady Mary Wortley Montague was graceful, graphic and witty, although at times careless as to the construction of her sentences and occasionally weak as to grammar. But she was an unsurpassed observer of people and things. She has been described as "the eighteenth century masquerading as a woman." Her satire was keen. One of her critics says that she exhibited lack of strong natural feeling, and indifference to the primal truths of existence, and "a tendency to sacrifice the Ten Commandments to an epigram." It is not to be inferred from this that she was in any sense of the word immoral, for as a matter of fact, her personal reputation was unblemished. One of her biographers says of her: "She returned to her native land sick, homely and old, but with power still to turn her poor tenement into a court. The last picture of her is of a decrepit old woman in an abominable wig and brass petticoat, and an old greatcoat with tarnished brass buttons, receiving the homage of English wit and English culture, drawn to her by an irresistible fascination."

The following extracts from one of her letters to the Countess of Mar will give some idea of her descriptive powers. She had visited the Klavya's wife. She first tells of the palace: "I entered a large room, or rather pavilion, built around with gilded shahs, which were most of them thrown up, and the trees planted near them gave them an agreeable shade, which hindered the sun from being troublesome. Jessamines and honeysuckles twisted round their trunks, shedding a soft perfume, increased by a white marble fountain playing sweet water on the lower part of the room, which fell into three or four basins with a pleasing sound. The ceiling was painted with all sorts of flowers, falling out of gilded baskets that seemed tumbling down." On a sofa, raised three steps and covered with fine Persian carpets, sat the Klavya's lady, leaning on cushions of white satin, embroidered, and at her feet sat two young girls, the eldest about twelve years old, lovely as angels, dressed perfectly rich, and almost covered with jewels. But they were hardly seen near the fair Fatima. (For that is her name) so much her beauty effaced everything. I have seen all that has been called lovely in England or Germany, and I must own that I never saw a face that would have been taken notice of near hers. . . . I was so much struck with admiration that I could not for some time speak to her, being wholly taken up in gazing. That surprising harmony of features! That charming rest of the whole! That exact perfection of body! That lovely bloom of complexion! That smile! That unutterable enchantment of her eyes! But her eyes—large and black, with all the languishing and every turn of her face discovering some new charm." In these brief graphic sentences her description flows on. Her style is worthy study for its simplicity and completeness. She suggests rather than describes. In her letters descriptive of her Italian home she draws pictures in a few words that come out as distinctly as if portrayed by the brush of an artist. She treats of subjects which we who live nearly two centuries later cannot possibly see, but in such a manner as to enchain the attention of the reader so that he finds himself absorbed to a degree which few writers could inspire in any topic of present concern. Lady Mary Wortley Montague holds a place in literature which is both unique and secure. Young writers cannot do better than familiarize themselves with her style.

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THE MAGNET

Every one is acquainted with the magnet. We do not say that every one is familiar with it, for magnetism is very exclusive. It allows its influence to be felt, but keeps itself in the background. There is no known reason why a piece of magnetized steel, if free to move in any direction, will take up a position nearly north, and that the same will always be the point in the same direction. Take the needle of the mariner's compass and move the end which is pointing north to such a position that it will point south, release it, and the needle will resume its original position. Every magnet has what are called poles, a north pole and a south pole. In England and Germany the pole is called the magnet, which points to the north pole, which seems to be more scientifically accurate, because the opposing poles of magnets attract each other. Therefore if the earth is a huge magnet, one of the poles of which is in the north, it would seem to follow logically that it is the south pole of the compass which points north. This is, of course, not the material for magnetism is something much more mysterious than matter of names.

Most people know that the magnetic poles do not correspond with the north and south poles of the earth's rotation. The north pole of the earth is that spot upon its surface over which the North Star, hence called Polaris, is vertical. This is not an exact definition, but it is close enough for popular use. If you do not know the North Star when you see it, do not delay learning how to find it. There are not many simple things better worth knowing. Find the two stars generally spoken of as the Dipper. The two stars on the side furthest from the handle are called the Pointers. If you imagine a line joining these stars and projecting above the line the Dipper the first bright star which it will approach is Polaris. Familiarize yourself with the appearance of Polaris and the stars immediately surrounding it, and you will soon become able to recognize it, even if the Pointers are obscured. This knowledge will enable you to fix the points of the compass, and every one must have felt the desirability of being able to do this. Just as permanent is mentioned that Polaris is coinciding more from year to year with the absolute North Pole, and this approach will continue for about two centuries, when the two will separate and continue to get further apart. Two thousand years ago they were twelve degrees apart. The North Magnetic Pole is considerably south of the North Pole of the earth. It is situated in Northern Canada, on one of the islands lying north of the Continent. Its position is not permanent, but swings pendulum-like from east to west and back again, so that for the purposes of careful surveying it is important to know in what direction the South Magnetic Pole is located. The location of the South Magnetic Pole is not definitely known, and one of the objects of Antarctic explorations is to determine it. Why the compass should point to the Magnetic Poles is one of the secrets of Nature which she also refuses to disclose; neither will she tell us why the stars should be in another branch of the subject. Before passing on to another branch of the subject it may be mentioned that the discoverer of this wonderful property of magnetized steel is unknown, and the age in which he lived is unknown. The Chinese are known to have used the compass thirty-five centuries ago and attributed its invention to Hwang-ti, the greatest of the emperors, but as some say Homer was not a poet, but an era in Greek literature, so there is reason to believe that Hwang-ti was not an ancient Chinese, but a Chinese civilization. The compass may have been of vastly more ancient origin. One writer claims to have found proof that it was known to Noah.

The most common form in which we have the magnet is the horseshoe-shaped piece of iron, which can be bought in small sizes for a few cents. This little bit of metal is a very extraordinary thing. If two of them be taken it will be found that, while one end of each will adhere to an end of the other, it will only do so if the north and south ends are brought together. Every one knows that if a magnet is rubbed upon a knife blade, the latter will become magnetized, but the rubbing ought always to be done in the same direction, not backwards and forwards. When a knife blade has been magnetized it will always remain magnetic to a certain extent. Just as a sponge will take up so much water and no more, and retain it, so a piece of steel will take up so much magnetism and no more, and retain it. You can soak a sponge in water and extract an amount of it will run out, but at a certain point the running out will cease and the sponge will become dry only by evaporation. So you may charge a knife blade with a great deal of magnetism, but if it is overcharged the surplus will pass off until only as much is left as the steel will naturally retain. This amount is what is called the point of magnetic saturation, and just as some sponges will hold more water than others, so some pieces of steel will hold more magnetism than others. But the saturated sponge weighs more than the dry sponge, while the saturated piece of steel weighs just the same as it did before it was magnetized. Something passed from the magnet to the knife blade, but it had no weight, though it possessed much power and absolute permanency.

THE STORY TELLER

When Doctor Edward Everett Hale was asked for his ideas on birthdays in connection with the approaching celebration of his eighty-fifth, he replied with this story.

"In my ideas about birthdays I am like a certain schoolboy. 'Which do you like best?' I asked this boy, 'day school or Sunday school?' 'Sunday school,' he answered promptly. 'Why?' 'Because it only comes once a week.'"

An American and a Scotman were discussing the cold experienced in winter in the north of Scotland, says a Glasgow paper.

"Why, it's nothing at all compared to the cold we have in the States," said the American. "I can recollect one winter when a sheep, jumping from a hillock into a field, became suddenly frozen on the way, and stuck in the air like a mass of ice."

"But, man," exclaimed the Scotman, "the law of gravity wouldn't allow that."

"We don't do things by halves at home," replied the tale-pitcher. "The law of gravity was frozen, too!"

"Henry James," said a publisher, "lives at Rye, one of England's cinq ports, but recently left Rye for a time and took a house in the country near the estate of a millionaire jam manufacturer, retired. This man, having married an earl's daughter, was ashamed of the trade whereby he had plied up his fortune."

"The jam manufacturer one day wrote Mr. James an impudent letter, saying that it was outrageous the way the James servants were trespassing on his grounds. Mr. James wrote back:

"Dear Sir: I am very sorry to hear that my servants have been goading on your preserves."

"P.S.—Excuse my mentioning your preserves."

The widow of a German officer presented herself at the office in Berlin for the purpose of drawing the pension due her. She handed in the necessary certificate from the mayor of the village in which she lived to the effect that she was still alive.

"This certificate is not correct," said the officer in charge.

"What is the matter with it?" asked the lady.

"It bears the date of September 21," was the stern reply, "and your pension was due on September 15."

"What kind of a certificate do you wish?" asked the disappointed applicant.

"We must have a certificate stating that you were alive on September 15," said the officer with great firmness.

It was a New York Symphony Orchestra concert conducted by Walter Damrosch. The audience was anticipating an excellent rendition of choice selections from some famous composers, conspicuous among whom was Richard Wagner, the opening number in this instance being one of his compositions. As the orchestra, as they appeared upon the platform, were met with enthusiastic applause, the climax being reached with the appearance of Mr. Damrosch himself.

When the excitement had somewhat subsided and the concert was about to begin a well dressed woman, seated quite near the front, turned to the woman beside her and said in an audible voice: "Pardon me, but would you kindly tell me which one is Wagner?"

"A one-armed man sat down to his noon-day luncheon in a little restaurant the other day and seated on the right of him was a big sympathetic individual from the rural district. The big fellow noticed his neighbor's left sleeve and kept eyeing him in a sort of how-did-it-happen way. The one-armed man failed to break the ice, but continued to keep busy with his one hand supplying the inner man. At last the inquisitive one on the right could stand it no longer. He changed his position a little, cleared his throat, and said:

"I see, sir, you have lost an arm."

Whereupon the unfortunate man picked up the empty glass with his right hand, peered into it, looked up with a surprised expression, and said: "By George, sir, you're right."

During a political campaign in Mississippi a certain Colonel Robinson was running for congress on the Republican ticket. On the morning of election day one of the friends of the Republican candidate chanced to meet an old negro, known locally as Moss Thompson, whom he asked:

"You are going to vote for Colonel Robinson, are you not?"

"No, sah, I ain't goin' to vote for the colonel."

"What? Not vote for the man who is for giving your race its due opportunity; the man who led them in a splendid charge? Is it only he-er-able and chivalrous to vote for him?"

"No, sah," replied Moss. "I ain't goin' to vote for the colonel. I's goin' to be hon'ble an' chiv'rous an' vote for the gen'leman that give me five dollars."

A Lancashire lad went into a large post office and asked for a penny stamp.

"Next counter," said the clerk briskly; "can't you read? Look at the labels."

The lad did not answer. He went to the counter indicated, on which was the legend "postage stamps," and bought one. Then he affixed it to the letter and went back to the clerk he had at first addressed. That individual was checking postal orders. When he had reached the end of the bundle he looked up.

"Well?" he asked.

"If I post this thing tonight," inquired the lad, "will it get to Bolton tomorrow morning?"

"Certainly will," replied the clerk.

"Well, then," replied the lad, "tho's a liar, it won't, for it's going to Sheffield."

And he withdrew, leaving the clerk looking after him in speechless amazement.

When the first fire company, in response to an alarm, reached the long row of tenement houses, the captain at once jumped from his engine and endeavored to locate the fire. When he had ineffectually hunted through three or four structures for it, he detected an old woman sticking her head out of a window of the topmost floor of an eight storey tenement, a little farther up the street.

"Any fire up there?" he yelled, when he had reached the pavement beneath this building. In answer, the old woman motioned for him to come up. Accordingly, the captain, with his men lugging their heavy hose behind them, laboriously ascended the eight flights and burst into the room where the old woman was.

"Where's the fire?" demanded the captain, when no fire or smoke became visible.

"Oh, there ain't none here," replied the old woman, flashing an ear-trimmer. "I asked y' up 'cause I couldn't hear a word you said 'way down there.'"

A country manager had two costly lightning rods placed on his new opera house. Only a week or so later there came a violent thunder storm, the theatre was struck, and in a few hours that which remained was a heap of charred black refuse. Next day the manager sought the lightning rod agent.

"Fine lightning rods you sold me!" he shouted.

"Here's my opera house struck and burned to ashes," the agent said, "and I struck by lightning?"

"Yes, sir, struck by lightning."

"In the daytime?"

"No, at night—last night."

"No, at night—last night?"

"Of course it was," said the manager. "It was pitch dark."

"What lanterns burning?"

"The agent looked amazed, then incredulous. 'Why,' he said, 'you don't mean to tell me that you got run by the lanterns on the rods on dark nights?'"

"I never heard of such a thing," shouted the manager.

"Run lanterns up! Why?"

"Well," said the agent, "if you don't know enough to keep your lightning rods showing you can't blame me."

WITH THE POETS

Turning the New Leaf
With reverent heart we turn anew
An untouched page of time,
'Tis ours to fill with noble deeds
Or stain with sin and crime;
The page that ends the finished year—
Ere we begin anew
'Tis well that o'er our last year's work
We take a short review.

Alas! we scan through tears the page
We meant should be so fair—
The blotted page where records live
Of hope and toil and care;
The page that ends the finished year
Of loss and gain and strife,
Of love and home's sweet happiness,
And peace that blesses life.

So much there is of pleasantness
Our record has to tell—
And so much done unworthily
We might have done so well!
Thought mental retrospection shows
That shame exceeds the shade;
Too late we would erase the blots
Of past mistakes we made.

Then turn the new leaf. Look not back
To grieve o'er loss and pain.
But view the future's spotless page
Where we begin again.
And here resolve, by God's own grace,
That we will do our best
To keep life's record clean and pure
And trust Him for the rest.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

Hymn to Adversity
Daughter of Jove, relentless power,
Thou tamer of the human breast,
Whose iron scourge and torturing scour
The bad affright, afflict the best!
Bound in thy adamant chain
The proud are taught to taste of pain,
And purple tyrants vainly groan
With pangs unfeigned before, unplied and alone.

When first thy Sire to send on earth
Virtue, his darling child, designed,
To thee he gave the heavenly birth,
And bade to form her infant mind.
Stern, rugged Nurse! thy rigid love
With patience many a year she bore;
What sorrow was, thou bad'st her know,
And from her own she learned to melt at others' woe.

Sacred at thy frown terrific, fly
Self-pleasing Folly's idle brood,
Wild Laughter, Noise, and thoughtless Joy,
And leave us leisure to be good.
Light thy disperse, and with them go
The prosperous Friend, the flattering foe;
By vain Prosperity received,
To her they vow their truth, and are again beloved.

Wisdom in sabbie garb array'd
Immersed in rapturous thought profound,
And melancholy silence made,
With leaden eye, that loves the ground,
Still on thy solemn steps attend:
Warm Charity, the general friend,
With Justice, to heretofore severe,
And Pity dropping soft the sadly-pleasing tear.

O gently on thy suppliant's head,
Dread Goddess, lay thy chastening hand!
Not in thy Gorgon terrors clad,
(As by the impious thou art seen)
With thundering voice, and threatening mien,
With screaming Horror's funeral cry,
Despair, and fell Disease, and ghastrly Poverty:
Thy form benign, O Goddess, wear,
Thy milder influence impart,
Thy smiles to heaven's angels send,
To soften, not to wound my heart.
The generous spark extinct revive,
Teach me to love and to forgive,
Exact my own defects to scan,
And know myself a Man.

—T. Gray (1716-1771).

The Soot in London
Oh! let me dream, and stand once more
By your beloved northern shore;
Oh, let me stand in that clean town
When Autumn wears her froat gown,
When north by west cloud fleet sails
Before the wet October gales.
When that rude humdrum, the Southeast,
Of her bleak sisters not the least,
Nigh lifts the gale folk off their feet
In boisterous sallies through the street;
Then turns, and whistles from the trees
Their sodden leaves, and shepherds' trees
In whorls, as in a forest ride,
Adown the leading causeway side.
Thus doth she wend her wild-cat way
Till to the white and wintry day
(Moonless, austere, ungarlanded
By coronal of western red)
A wintry evening ushers in
A night of havoc, rout and din.
So have I watched her late o' nights
Riot, until the city lights
Would blink and flare, till each would show
A little pharos—shut—aglow.
(So beats my heart, now low, now high,
Before the guns of memory)
Thus have I learned her shrewish ways
Since I in past October days
The Water o' Leith's dull spate have seen
Below the windy bridge of Dean,
Shrew though she be, no other wind
Brings the Steep City more to mind—
No other wind brings back to me
In her unsmooth sky's gray
The sights and friends of that clean town
When Autumn wears her froat gown.

—Westminster Gazette.

The Vision
Long had she knelt at the Madonna's shrine
Within the empty chapel, cold and gray;
Telling her beads, while grief with marring line
And bitter tear stole all her youth away.

Outcast was she from what life holdeth dear,
Banished from joy that other souls might win;
And from the dark beyond she turned with fear,
Being so branded by the mark of sin.

Yet when at last she raised her troubled face,
Haunted by sorrow, whitened by alarm,
Mary leaped down from out the pained place,
And laid the little Christ within her arms.

Rosy and warm she held Him to her heart,
She—the abandoned one—the thing apart.
—Vivian Sheard, in the Canadian Magazine.

The White Gifts
Beloved, what shall the Christmas bring to you
The year is a-d. Now burn the rich desire
Within the heart and joy's warm, quickening fires.
What matters it though skies be grey or blue,
Life throbs exultant, glad; the clear frost-dew
Rises to heavy links pure soul that aspires
To dreams of peace and winds minstrel with lyres
While thoughts bring all the white gifts to thy view,
Shall Christmas stir thy soul with selfish dreams?
No, no. For these the winter hours shall bring
Strong love—love that shall sorrow quench and
fears;

Hope for the After; for the Here the gleams
O joyous faces, sturdy friends—the ring
Of cheery words adown the blossoming years.
—Dr. William J. Fischer.

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BETTER, BIGGER FAIR THAN EVER BEFORE

Agricultural Association Will Replace Destroyed Buildings

(From Saturday's Daily) The B. C. Agricultural Association will lose no time in making arrangements for the erection of new and more suitable and commodious buildings to replace those recently destroyed by fire.

At a special meeting of the association held last evening at the city hall to discuss what steps should be taken in view of recent destruction of the fair buildings, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Helmecken Writes Mayor Morley, writing to order the meeting to order the association to hold a letter from H. Dallas Helmecken, K.C., expressing the latter's regret at not being able to attend the meeting.

Mr. Helmecken desired the members of the association to know that he is in perfect sympathy with the maintenance of the Agricultural show for the city.

Approves Suggestions Mayor Morley thought that the meeting could do nothing better than to follow Mr. Helmecken's suggestion.

One Single Will Be Fair George Sangster called attention to statements which had been published in a Vancouver paper to the effect that Victoria would have no fair this year.

All Data Possible Dr. Tolmie suggested getting all data possible from other Canadian cities and a comprehensive plan not only for the immediate future but for future years.

James Manton thought that possibly the agricultural hall could be located near the centre of the city, where it could be used for other purposes.

Dr. Tolmie was not in favor of moving the year from the month of February to the month of December.

PROVINCE'S DISPLAY IN YORKSHIRE CITY

Letter From Martin Burrell Received by Minister of Agriculture

A letter has been received by Hon. R. G. Tatlow from Mr. Burrell, who is at present assisting R. M. Palmer, the provincial horticulturalist with the fruit exhibit in England.

The fact that Australia has an elaborate permanent exhibit in the Yorkshire city makes it more important that British Columbia should make a good impression at this important centre.

Dr. Tolmie also suggested that the secretary be instructed to go ahead and prepare for this year's show and arrange with a view of obtaining financial aid towards the new buildings.

After the meeting had adjourned the executive committee and several of the members of the association remained a few minutes and the following committee was named to go into the question of buildings and will pass upon the data collected by Mayor Morley, George Sangster, Dr. Tolmie and J. Smart.

Funeral Interrupted Runaway Team With Heavy Wagon Comes in Collision With Hack in Procession

Vancouver, Jan. 3.—A runaway meat delivery team attached to a heavy wagon dashed into the funeral procession today while the remains of a local man were being carried to the cemetery.

Injured a Chinaman Vancouver, Jan. 3.—Rudolph Grauer was arrested today, charged with putting out the eye of a Chinaman whom he assaulted.

Anti-Tuberculosis New Westminster, Jan. 3.—The New Westminster branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will meet on Monday afternoon next in the board of trade hall.

Lutheran Gathering New Westminster, Jan. 3.—The Swedish Lutherans of this city and district are convening in a three-day session at the church on their faith on the south side of the river.

WILL START GRADING ON E. & N. EXTENSION

Railway Will Commence Work on the First Ten Miles Immediately

The grading of the first ten miles of the E. & N. extension to Alberni will commence at once. Word to that effect has been received by the provincial government from R. Marpole, general executive assistant of the C.P.R. in this province.

The decision is important as it ensures a supply of work for all those engaged in the construction of the provincial government of the necessity of undertaking any but the more pressing and necessary of public works.

Some time ago, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, on behalf of the provincial government, corresponded with Mr. N. official upon this subject. He pointed out that the reports of there being unemployed in Vancouver and elsewhere would be a basis for the immigration of prospective settlers and urged the railway to proceed with its Alberni extension as soon as consistent.

New York, Jan. 3.—Joseph Duveene, of Duveene Brothers, New York and London, the art dealer who purchased the Rodolph Kanne collection of art treasures for several million dollars last spring in Paris, is here from Europe to inspect Rembrandts in private collections in this city and compare them with the Rembrandts in Europe for the purpose of a series of articles to be published.

New York Rent War New York, Jan. 3.—Six hundred notices of dispossession proceedings were filed from the municipal courts today by the side landlords as a retaliatory move against the tenants who decline to pay their rents until their demands for a reduction have been met.

STEAM SCHOONERS ARE BEING TIED UP Big Percentage of Coasting Fleet Disengaged—Marine Architect Discusses This Type

Hard times have come for the coasting schooners which ply between Pacific coast ports of the United States, and are used, and ten or twelve have already been tied up with the prospect that at least twenty more may go into retirement for a time, all on account of the business and the high wages demanded by crews.

Nothing Else to Do, A Boston minister tells of a little friend of his, who, one day, proudly displayed for his admiration a candy box.

Men Named for Vancouver License Commission Neglect to Give Necessary Papers Vancouver, Jan. 3.—Further investigation into the regularity of the nominations for license commissioner presented to City Clerk McQueen yesterday shows that, if the point is pressed

DIAMOND WEDDING FALLS ON THE BIRTHDAY OF Mr. and Mrs. William Clarke Are Still in Enjoyment of Perfect Health

Mr. and Mrs. William Clarke, of 943 Yates street, celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary today, having spent over 43 years of their wedded life in Victoria.

Mr. Clarke is a carpenter and contractor and still goes to his work every day. He thinks that steady work is the best cure for ailments of this kind.

They were married at Owen Sound, coming to Victoria by way of Panama. The lady married in 1864, when Victoria was little more than a village, and the Hudson's Bay fort was almost the sole source of supplies.

Queen's School Will Remove From Vancouver and Will Locate in This City R. V. Harvey, headmaster of Queen's school, Vancouver, has decided to remove to Victoria, and will open January 13, with his pupils of last term.

Children Help Hospital New Westminster, Jan. 3.—"For sweet charity's sake," a number of young children of this city have decided to band themselves together for the purpose of equipping and maintaining the children's ward, which is to be built in the new Royal Columbian hospital.

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APPOINTMENTS IN THE PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

Many Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Appointed Under Election Act

The following appointments appear in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette: To be Justices of the peace for the province of British Columbia—Arthur Hereward Floyer, of Otter Point, V.L.; J. Charles Macleure, of Clayburn.

Blairton Iron Mines to Work Havelock, Ont., Jan. 2.—The Blairton iron mines, near here, will be opened soon. Ore will be taken to the Canadian Soo.

Killed by a Train Quebec, Jan. 3.—The news comes of a terrible railway accident at Beauce Junction, where a train containing Mr. and Mrs. Jean Clouthier was run into by a Quebec Central train and both man and wife were instantly killed.

Toronto Intolerance. Toronto, Jan. 3.—The appointment of two young ladies of the Roman Catholic faith as teachers on the kindergarten staff of the public schools of Toronto lately caused a deal of commotion.

France and United States. Paris, Jan. 3.—Negotiations for the conclusion of a definite commercial agreement between France and the United States are now proceeding so satisfactorily that the French government without any request on the part of the United States has extended the life of the decree which permits Porto Rico to import into France, upon payment of the minimum rate of duty until February 1.

Mount Temple Wreck. Halifax, Jan. 3.—Commissioner Wallace has filed the decision in the case of the steamship Mount Temple, stranded on the Bound Island on December 17, 1906.

THE OXYRHYNCHUS GOSPEL. Translation of Fragment Found by Grenfell and Hunt Just Published. London, January 1.—There has just been published the new translation of the fragment of the uncanonical Gospel discovered at Oxryhynchus in December, 1905.

Chief of Police Killed. Samara, Jan. 3.—Col. Brostoff, chief of the provincial gendarmier, was killed in a crowded street here today.

Wanted in Dublin. Winnipeg Police Requested to Be on Watch for a Defaulting Stock Broker. Winnipeg, Jan. 3.—The provincial police are in receipt of a request from Supt. Lowe, of the Dublin metropolitan police, asking for the apprehension, if here, of Alexander C. Burrows, a Canadian-born merchant, who is wanted in Dublin, wanted for the wrongful conversion to his own use of £2,448 given him to buy shares for his customers.

BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD DESTROYER COVERED FORTY-FOUR MILES IN AN HOUR ON RECENT STEAM TRIALS

The new ocean-going destroyer Tartar returned to Woolston Works, Southampton, last night, says the London Standard of December 18, on the completion of her official trials over the English Channel.

The vessel's speed for six runs over the measured mile was 35.65 knots, and for six hours continuous steaming 35.363 knots.

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Inspector of Forest Reserves. Ottawa, Jan. 3.—A Knechtel, lately forester employed by New York Forest, fish and game commission, has been appointed inspector of forest reserves for Canada. It is hoped to greatly extend the work of forest reserves in the near future.

Illness of R. H. Hall's Daughter. Winnipeg, Jan. 3.—R. H. Hall, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has been in the city for a few days, left today for Prince Albert, where his new daughter is located.

Sir Chas. Dike's View. London, Jan. 3.—Sir Charles Dike, M.P., in an interview today on "The world's politics in 1908," expresses the opinion that there will not be a war between the United States and Japan.

Sang Poon Wah, the only Chinese woman in Pitsburg, is dead as a result of excessive opium smoking.

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THE U.S. NAVY AT A FOLLOWS SHAM

So Declares an Expert Critic Who Has Aroused a Storm of Protest

IS UNFIT FOR BATTLE

Scathing Expose of Monumental Mistakes in Construction and Equipment

Following is the full text of the sensational criticism of the United States navy, by Henry Reuterdahl, which appeared in McClure's Magazine:

This is McClure's story of the American Pacific armada which has created such a profound influence, not only in the United States but throughout the civilized world.

Everyone knows now that if we have war it will be decided, not by months or years of campaigning, but by one day's battle—a few hours of tremendous conflict between two fleets of fighting ships.

The fleet of the United States, by mere statistics, is now the second strongest in the world. But mere statistics mean nothing in war.

This article will show some of the chief reasons why the American nation is unprepared for war. It will be a statement of facts, not of opinions.

A modern battleship is a simple thing in its general principles. Two points are essential: its protection—a shell-proof armor—guards its waterline; and high shell-proof turrets, which lift up its guns just above the water spray of its own waves.

Obviously, the most important feature of all must be the belt along the water line. A wound upon the turret may silence that one turret's guns. A hole upon the water line will cripple or sink the ship.

Within a year afterwards, our navy awoke to the realization of a startling fact: The ships of the battle fleet of the United States were not only in the same condition as the Russian ships at Tsushima—not temporarily, but permanently.

Of all our battleships, not one shows its main armor-belt six inches above the water when fully equipped and ready for sea. There is a continuous belt of this main armor from seven feet to one-half inch above the water on every ship.

The standard height of guns of today throws the guns of 1905 into the shade. A four-inch gun, weighing 850 pounds, charged with a high explosive, the bursting of one of these shells in the thinner secondary armor would tear a hole bigger than a door upon a ship's water line.

On the Soreno, another Russian ship destroyed by the British at Tsushima, one man was reported to have survived; on the Alexander III, three. But it is worth while to recalculate the investment in the United States in battleships which lack a first essential of a battleship—protection of the water line.

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Of our last eight armored cruisers, which cost us more than \$40,000,000, only two have a main armor-belt which extends above the water's edge.

No other nation in the world has ever made this fundamental mistake, except in the case of a few isolated ships. The French have always had a high, continuous belt which reaches over the water line. The British, for some time, had the continuous belt encircling the entire ship, but they have since considered this a waste of money.

The United States has five big battleships now building, not one of them, in spite of the continued protest of the navy, has a main belt above the water line.

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years from now, will we have one fighting ship in the navy with bows of proper height. And these latest ships were given a proper freeboard only after special pressure from the President of the United States.

The most important protection of a battleship, outside of the hull itself, is given to the magazine. No other ship, since the use of powder upon fighting ships, has there been such danger to the magazines as exists in every battleship and armored cruiser of the American fleet.

Every officer in the navy who has recognized even in the days of wooden frigates, that powder must not be passed directly up to the gun-deck through a vertical shaft, has recognized common sense demands that there must be no passageway straight down from the fire of the guns on the upper turret of the United States battleship is the only violation of this principle in the practice of the world.

So much for a survey of the general conditions of our battleships; but there is one other important part of modern sea-fighting that remains to be considered—the use of torpedoes.

It is a standing criticism of our navy that it gave no practice to sea-going torpedo craft—that is to say, at night, under the conditions where, first of all, the officers in the navy become useful. This summer in the waters of the Atlantic fleet, the torpedo destroyers—that is, the sea-going torpedo destroyers—were given their first real opportunity.

These are all faults of material equipment—some of the major faults. The second—perhaps more properly said, the first—great factor in the operation of our navy is the personnel.

Now, this is no arraignment of the personnel of the American navy. Let him who expects it turn the page. The second—perhaps more properly said, the first—great factor in the operation of our navy is the personnel.

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ship is fitted with emergency hoists for use in high board break. The American turret crew must improve a tackle for this purpose in case of accident. This would be just about the same as the hand-derrick to lift a safe in the story of the defendant's shell alone for a twelve-inch gun weighs 850 pounds, and that for the thirteen-inch over 1,100 pounds.

All these things, it will be seen, are but further examples of one surprising and alarming characteristic of the management of our navy—the same failure, as in the case of our arm and our guns, to rectify mistakes when once established.

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counts, and Medicine and Surgery. The United States navy is built, not operated, by bureaus. The criticisms of the navy all come back to them. They are, when these criticisms are to be acted upon, practically judge and defendant. Naturally, they acquit the defendant almost invariably. This kills the criticism.

Fifteen Years' Fight for a Safe Turret The open turrets of our navy have first been protested against since they were first built, at least after 1875. In 1888 the attention of the Department was invited specifically to this defect, and to the fact that it existed in the foreign navies also.

What is needed is quite plain. The secretary of the navy, being a civilian generally with a short tenure of office, must have expert advisers. There must be a board behind him whose members are men of sea-going experience, and who are not subject to the whims of the political party in power.

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What the Rich Eat

"Some one had worked hard over the ordering of this luncheon—to secure the maximum explosive effect. They called it a 'topsy-turvy' luncheon. It began with ice cream, molded in fancy shapes and then buried in white of egg and baked brown. Then there was a turtle soup, thick and green and greasy; and then—horror of horrors—a great steaming plum pudding. It was served in a strange phenomenon of a platter, with six long silver legs; and the waiter set in front of Rogers' Walling and lifted the cover with a sweeping gesture—and then removed and served it himself. Montague had had about made up his mind when the end, and began to fill up on bread and butter, when there appeared cold asparagus, served in individual silver holders resembling antrons. Then appetite now sufficiently whetted—there came quail, in piping hot little casseroles; and then half a grape fruit set in a block of ice and filled with wine; and then little squash ducklings, bursting fat, and an artichoke, and then a safe paraffin; and then—as if to crown the luncheon—very thick slices of roast beef! Montague had given up long ago—he could not see the deluge of food which poured forth in front of him—the courses there were wines of precious brands, tumbled heter-skelter—sherry and port, champagne and claret and liqueur."

ABOUT PEOPLE

"Father of the Force" and "Last of the Peleers" are two of the picturesque titles which may justly be claimed by Superintendent George Rose, who recently retired from the Metropolitan Police. Mr. Rose also holds a number of valuable tokens of his comrades' respect," says the Daily News. "Every member of the Metropolitan Police who has been in the force for a long time has a certain respect for the man who has been in the force for a long time."

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ANOTHER MORGUE FOR QUINCELS

Countess of Yarmouth, Formerly Miss Thaw, Applies For Divorce

CHARGES NOT DISCLOSED

Proceedings Bring Much Grief to Family of the Wayward Earl

London, Jan. 3.—The failure of another alliance of English nobility with a woman of wealth became public this evening, when the Countess of Yarmouth, who was Alice Thaw, of Pittsburg, a daughter of Mrs. Wm. Thaw, was announced to be applying for a second trial for the murder of Stanford White, will begin next Monday in New York city, applied to the divorce court for annulment of her marriage with the Earl of Yarmouth.

The court has ordered that the proceedings be held in camera, and the papers are being kept secret. The only link obtainable of the charges preferred is a statement to the effect that the nature of the medical evidence given makes a public hearing inadvisable.

The Countess of Yarmouth is staying at Park Hall, near Evesham, Worcestershire, a magnificent country seat which she has leased, decorated and refurnished with her own money. She declines to comment on the case. The Earl of Yarmouth could not be reached for comment. London society has been shocked by the news of the Countess's divorce proceedings. The Earl's friends are on the continent, where he spends much of his time. It has been well known for two years that the domestic life of the Countess was unhappy. The Earl's companions and his manner of living were such that she could not give his wife the position of a first lady in the aristocracy. She supplied immense sums to defray her husband's extravagance, and her friends say she has contracted herself with dementia throughout her life, and has inherited from the unhappy marriage and her brother's difficulties.

The Hertford family, the head of which is the Earl of Hertford, and to the head of which the Earl is heir, is the eldest son of the tenth Marquis of Hertford, is one of the oldest and proudest of the British nobility. The notoriety brought upon the family through its indirect connection with the Thaw murder case was a bitter pill. The Marchioness of Hertford, who has stood by her husband in-law throughout her troubles, and has exerted her influence to conciliate the couple, is prostrated with grief. The Countess herself has suffered from the strain of the past year. Her father-in-law, the Earl of Hertford, has a worried look. They have advised her to remain in England until after the divorce proceedings. The Countess desires to return to the United States for her brother's second trial, and is undecided which course she will pursue.

Last summer, on the advice of Mr. and Mrs. Thaw, the Countess of Yarmouth, who is the sister of the Countess's brother-in-law and sister, who were with her two months, the Countess decided to seek the aid of a divorce court. It was intended to be a quiet action until after the second trial of Harry Thaw in New York, but the delay in bringing the case to trial led to a change of plans.

The Russian Imperial children led a healthy outdoor life, says "P.T.O." in the present issue of the magazine, always with a powerful guard of soldiers and secret police agents just beyond their range of vision. It is a wonder that the poor little Grand Duke, who is the youngest son of the Tsar, is not already overwhelmed by his title. He is nearly three and a half years old. He is Heirman of All the Cossacks, Chief of the Regiment of Cadets of Tsarskoye Selo, and of the 4th Battery of Horse Artillery of the Military School of Moscow, of the 44th Regiment of Cavalry of the 1st Cavalry Division, and of the 45th Regiment of Dragoon of Sevsk. He is also a Chevalier of the Order of St. Andrew. Notwithstanding his dignified life, he is said to be his greatest joy in life is a gossamer dressed in blue and red, for possession of which he occasionally fights with his youngest sister, Princess Anastasia, who is six years old.

It is stated that King Leopold has authorized the government of the Congo Free State to open a special credit to aid in the formation of a great collection illustrative of the natural resources of the Congo region, which it is to be placed in the Congo Free State as a permanent exhibition in New York in the new wing of the American Museum of Natural History, now in process of construction. This has offered to decorate the hall in which the Congo section will be exhibited with some beautiful frescoes, and the Congo Free State is sending to the Congo a number of photographs. Are, it is asked, any of those taken by Baptist missionaries, and if so, are they to be included?

The last resting place of the late King Oscar, the Knights' church at Stockholm, Sweden, has been decorated, a fine devoted entirely to the obsequies and entombment of departed Swedish monarchs; the only services of which that have ever been held in it are the services for the dead. In the largest and most sombre marble sarcophagus extant perhaps the Lion of the North sleeps under the mouldering beards of his son, and yet around him his predecessors and successors on the throne are similarly housed. Bernadotte alone has been accorded a chapel to himself, where, from the shrine of the silver stars shine down upon him.

RESTORER COMING The Commercial Cable company's repair steamer Restorer, Capt. Coomb, is expected to reach Esquimaux about Wednesday next to be cleaned and painted. The repair steamer Indravelli into the Esquimaux harbor. The cable repair steamer will be overhauled by the British Columbia Marine Railway company.

There is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who is not without a portion to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.—Nicol.

Nearly a million people left London to spend Christmas in the country.

AMERICAN OVERDUE...ed on Voyage...gsw and...and...IC WEATHER...ink Hungarian...ked Upon the...Royal...The non-arrival of...ship Hungarian...brock, Scotland...is now a week...Me, leads ship...believe that she has...Canadian Pacific...which left Liverpool...is now long over...The course of...of naturally cross...Royer, an under...surprised to hear...al is being towed...Acting upon this...White Star liner...essel has been...guineas from the...which ruled on...has on board 304...Italians and Rus...to the crew of...she is not fitted...ph apparatus, and...communicate with...ith any port until...which have prevail...-boat for the past...and homeward...are experiencing...White Star liner...ark, which arrived...0.50 a. m. today...unicate with the...ed to proceed...anding any pas...sages destined for...3.—The Allan line...they think the...will reach Port...All incoming...recession of heavy...ought boisterous...l the Hungarian...nd was out twenty...of the bank, and...he has been out...rip...in Winnipeg...A great march...h is expected...hundred and fifty...will be held in...the present year...made by Mrs...s, of Ottawa, m...chors will be un...d Sir Frederick...Westminster Ab...professor of m...of London, who...through Canada...in addition to di...ssary information...the various num...rical and critical...KEDNESS...ng Wreck of the...Deposit and...pany...Jan. 3.—Another...added to the...Trust Com...ay. H. L. Storrs...s of the concern...merciless cross...pressed that the...books were in his...had been made...D. Brown, the...of the bank, and...fugitive assistant...Storrs was com...and established...\$100,000 had been...assets of the bank...the state commis...\$500,000 had been...to the account of...net and the San...ough Coal Com...at a like sum had...depositors in the...re' Trial...Jan. 3.—Caleb...sult of his four...fore the fact to...Goebel, tonight...having failed af...erations to reach...will not be heard...Saturday morn...Affairs...Negotiations were...powers concerned...of Turkey to ac...proposed judicial...for Macedonia...made that in re...to submit its...about a joint...against her. Gen...for some years...nder of the in...e in Macedonia...e. As he desires...in the Italian...not return...ral today, the...gn Minister Tit...tuation in Mace...Clearings...The bank clear...arily all the cit...as reported by...ected larger set...the banks than...notwithstanding...payments during...Omitting New...smaller value of...one reduced the...ments very ma...changes for the...2, an increase of...with 1906, and...notwithstanding...in New England...tic states, due...as at Boston and...other regions...ise is shown.

THE SIMPLE LIFE

The Fruit Industry of British Columbia



FRUIT-GROWING is one of the infant industries of British Columbia, but it is growing rapidly and is quite certain ere many years to rival mining, lumbering or fishing. A few years ago the man who would venture to market a bush of raspberries as fruit-growing districts would be looked upon as a visionary or an imbecile; to-day all Southern British Columbia is acknowledged to be the finest fruit country on this continent. Not only will it produce fruit in abundance, but the quality of its fruit is superior to that grown in any other part of the continent.

In 1903 Messrs. Stirling & Pitcairn, of Kelowna, on Okanagan lake, shipped a trial carload of apples to Great Britain. The shipment consisted of Spys, Baldwins, Ontario and Canada Reds. They arrived in Glasgow, Scotland, on November 9th, in splendid condition and sold at 6 shillings per box, or about \$1 more per barrel than the choicest eastern Canadian apples—reckoning three and a half boxes to the barrel. The British Columbia apples aroused much interest amongst fruit dealers as well as consumers, and many letters were received by the consignors from more than a dozen of the splendidly fruited districts. In the year following, 1904, the British Columbia Department of Agriculture forwarded a collection of British Columbia fruit to London, England, and to other cities for exhibition purposes. It consisted of apples, pears and plums, including the following varieties: Apples—Fall Pippin, Kings, Vanover, Twenty-ounce Pippin, Blue Pearmain and Oranos, from Lytton; Ribston Pippin, Wolfe Rivers, Wealth and Snow, from Kelowna and Lytton; Warnings, Boskoop, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Greening, Golden Russet, Alexander, Blenheim King, Canada Red, King of Pommes, Ontario, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Belle of Orange, Wagoner and McIntosh Red, from Kelowna; Wealthy, Baxtons and Graywinstons, from Victoria; Pears—Beurre Clairgeau, Easter Beurre, Beurre d'Anjou and Howells, from Kelowna, and plums from Victoria. The exhibit was greatly admired and evoked the highest encomiums from the newspapers. The London Times, while hesitating to declare the fruit superior to the best English specimens, admitted that they very nearly approached them in color, shape and flavor, even after having traveled 6,000 miles by railway and steamship. The Royal Horticultural society's appreciation of the fruit was shown by the award of the society's gold medal and diploma.

One result of this exhibit was the deluging of the agent-general of British Columbia (Hon. J. H. Turner, Finsbury Circus, London), with letters from prominent fruit-dealers, anxious to do business with British Columbia fruit-growers. To momentarily satisfy the clamor for British Columbia fruit, and to emphasize the fact of its good qualities, the department of agriculture, shipped in cold storage a full carload of assorted fruits to London in the fall of 1905, in charge of Mr. R. M. Palmer, provincial horticulturist. This fine collection was the chief attraction at the Royal Horticultural Fruit Show at London, England, and at several provincial shows, and was awarded many prizes.

Following up the success of 1905, the department of agriculture forwarded a commercial exhibit last season (1906), consisting of apples and pears, to Great Britain, in charge of Mr. Palmer. This fruit was shown at Edinburgh, York, London and other cities, and won praise from press and public at every point. At Edinburgh the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of Scotland was awarded the collection, and at London the province again won the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society for the best collection of apples, while seven silver and silver-gilt medals, and three bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors, whose contributions made up the collection. As in former years, the Canadian Pacific railway company co-operated with the government of British Columbia in the collection and transportation of the fruit, generously furnishing cold storage cars and cold storage space on its Atlantic steamships, free of charge.

The prize winners at London were:—

British Columbia Government, gold medal; Mrs. John Smith, Spence's Bridge, silver-gilt Knightian; Thos. G. Earl, Lytton, silver-gilt Bankian; Coldstream Estate, Ltd., Vernon, silver Knightian; Jas. C. Gartrell, Summerland, silver Knightian; James Johnstone, Nelson, silver Knightian; Stirling & Pitcairn, Kelowna, silver Bankian; J. R. Brown, Summerland, silver Bankian; Kelowna Farmers' Exchange, Kelowna, bronze Bankian; Jas. Ritchie, Summerland, bronze Bankian; Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association, Nelson, bronze Bankian.

After going the rounds of the fruit shows and securing unqualified approval everywhere, this collection was broken up and sold to fruit dealers at the highest prices.

An exhibit of apples was forwarded to Christchurch, New Zealand, and made one of the chief attractions in the fruit division of the New Zealand International Exhibition. Writing of this collection, Mr. W. A. Burns, Canadian commissioner for New Zealand, says:—"The shipment arrived in excellent order, and the quality of the fruit was most creditable. The newspapers and the public have gone fairly wild over the exhibit, and now that it has been proved that the Canadian apples can be transported safely to this market, a good thing will follow. I may say that the price of San Francisco apples at the present time is 8d. per lb. in the local market, so you will see that there is a good margin of profit."

This year a collection of 800 boxes of apples and pears was sent to Great Britain and shown at all the principal exhibitions and horticultural shows—at Edinburgh, Hereford, Tunbridge, Exeter, Sheffield, Crystal Palace, London, and the Royal Horticultural Show, London. Gold and silver medals and certificates of merit were awarded to the exhibit as representative of the province, while individual exhibitors won many silver-gilt medals and certificates and certificates of merit. Some of the Royal Horticultural Society winners were: Province of British Columbia, gold medal; T. G. Earl, Lytton, silver-gilt medal; Stirling & Pitcairn, Kelowna, silver Knightian; Spence's Bridge, and J. R. Brown, Summerland, silver Knightian medals; Oscar Brown & Co., Vernon, and A. Unsworth, Chilliwack, silver Bankian medals; J. A. Ritchie, Summerland, and others, bronze

medals. In all the society awarded thirteen medals to British Columbia fruit.

These repeated triumphs have resulted in the establishment of a permanent market in Great Britain, to which several growers are now catering exclusively. Australia also wants British Columbia fruit—one grower alone receiving an order recently for 70,000 boxes of apples. Thus, fruit growers here have the satisfaction of feeling that apart from the unlimited market afforded by the Prairie Provinces, they can also count upon big orders and big prices from overseas. At present there is an embarrassment of riches, so far as markets go, for they cannot possibly supply the demand.

At the fifteenth annual convention of the Northwest Fruit Growers' association, held in Vancouver, December 5-8, 1907, the Kelowna, British Columbia Fruit Growers' association won the first prize gold medal, for the best display of fresh fruit, and Monsherg & Hope, of Grand Forks, B. C., won second prize. In two other competitions: Best five boxes of apples, five varieties, and best box of commercial apples, T. G. Earl, Lytton, B. C., won third prize. In these competitions British Columbia was pitted against the choicest productions of Oregon and Washington.

It has been estimated that in Southern British Columbia there are over 1,000,000 acres of land fit for fruit growing, while in the great northern interior from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 more acres will be found available for fruit. Apples, plums, pears and cherries are grown with great success on the Skeena river, and it is believed that this will prove true of most of the valleys of the northern portion of the province. In 1901 there were 7,450 acres in fruit, with a grand total of 650,000 fruit trees. In 1906 the fruit land of the province increased from 29,000 acres, with 1,700,000 trees, to 49,000 acres, with 2,700,000 trees. In

fuse or wood-ashes added to make it open. Dig out a hole about 4 ft. square and 3 ft. deep where the tree is to be planted, then put in a good layer of brick rubble for drainage, that is, supposing the subsoil is such as does not admit water. Cover the drainage with some sods and fill in the remainder of the hole with the mixture, allowing about 12 in. in which to arrange the roots. The tree having been placed in its position against the wall, with the ball of soil resting in its new bed, manipulate every root so that each is independent of its neighbor and free to wander at will horizontally. Finish up by leaving a basin-shaped hole round the stem, and in this give a good soaking of water, leave it to settle down.

When to Plant and Prune Peaches

"Planting should be done, if possible, at once, so that the roots can make a little headway before winter weather. The system of pruning is not so simple to the amateur as that of most other trees, the reason being as follows: With Apples and Pears it is necessary to cut back the young wood in restricted trees to but three or more eyes, as the case may be, these spurs then form what are called fruiting buds and leaf buds, but in the case of the Peach only the young wood requires thinning out, leaving for preference those growths which are the thickness of a goose quill—if thinner the fruit is usually poor, and if thicker it generally falls off, but should the growth be very strong, it denotes the presence of tap roots and absence of fibres. These should be attended to immediately the leaves begin to fall, for without plenty of fibrous roots it is useless to expect good fruit. To root-prune successfully it is necessary to undermine the tree in such a way that the soil about the roots is not loosened, and at a reasonable distance from the stem. As each thick fleshy root appears,

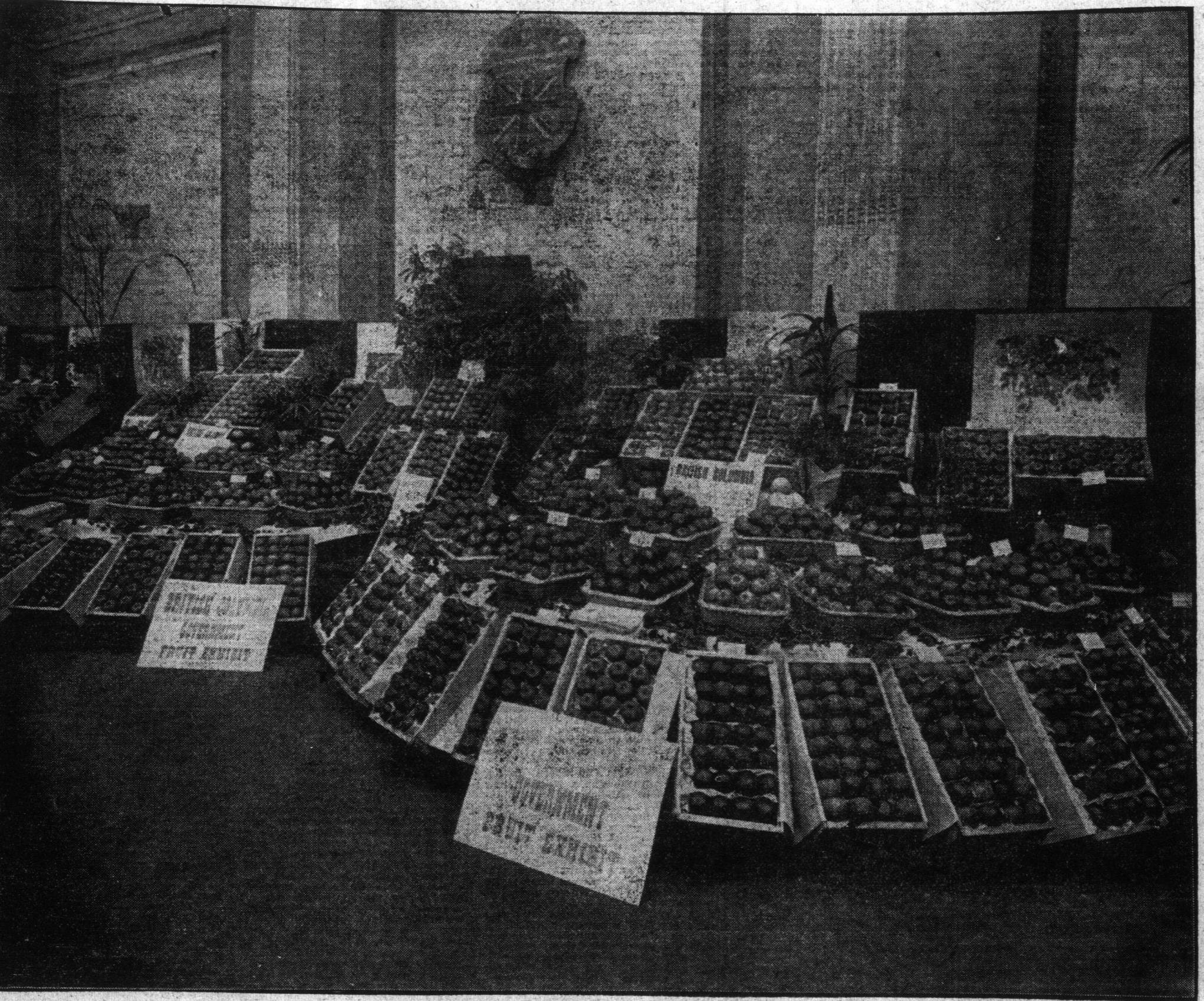
have a tendency to grow outwardly or inwardly; these, of course, are not required if a well-trained tree is to be expected. The next thinning should be one here and there of those that remain, bearing in mind that the top one and that nearest to the base of the shoot should eventually be left. These on no account should be removed. By reducing the numerous little growths by degrees, no great check is given to the flow of sap, which must be very rapid at the disbud-ding season. The tree goes on enjoying its freedom of growth satisfactorily, and with only the really requisite number of growths to build up the tree for the future.

Varieties to Plant Outdoors

"It is not a good plan to choose very late sorts, for these are seldom of much use for dessert. It is far better to select such as Rivers' Early or Hale's Early for the first picking, Alexander Noblesse and Royal George for second and Prince of Wales and Barrington to follow. A well-matured Peach tree will carry and ripen successfully a fruit at every square foot and even a little closer; but if really good fruit is desired it is wise not to overcrop. In my opinion a peach tree should never be without moisture at any period."—Country Life

The Sun Roses or Helianthemums

A correspondent writes for information about these delightful little flowers, which open to the sun for many weeks in the year. We were looking at a mass of them recently on a dry sunny bank, and flowers still lingered to bring thoughts of summer to one's



British Columbia Government Fruit Exhibit in Great Britain

the million trees increase, there is included fruit bushes, some 41,000 ornamental trees, 41,000 rose bushes; 22,000 plants and 17,000 shrubs; but the figures do not include the trees sent out from nurseries within the province, which it is thought would equal the total of the latter figures.

In the last four years the increase in exports according to returns from the express and railway companies, was 2,400 tons, the total amounting to 11,882 tons.

Peach-growing Outdoors

There is a general agreement among fruit-lovers that a good Peach is pleasant to eat at all seasons, whether it comes from a glasshouse or an open wall. For this reason the following hints from a correspondent may be useful to the readers of these weekly notes: "I suppose that no fruit is so acceptable in the late summer months as a ripe Peach, the culture of which cannot be made too widely known. Success is best attained when a south wall is available, for Peaches revel in sunshine, and it is difficult to ripen either the wood or the fruit when the trees are in any other position but south. Much care is necessary in the preparation of the soil in which the trees are to be planted, especially if the natural soil does not contain lime. Much also depends upon the subsoil. During my thirty years' experience I have had to deal with all kinds of soils, but none suits Peaches better than a fairly stiff retentive one. On a chalky subsoil, lime is an absolute necessity, therefore, if it is not present, it must be procured, using it at the rate of a barrow-load to a carload of good stiff loam. The latter should be well chopped up with a spade and sufficient burnt re-

carefully cut it through with a sharp knife and fill in the gap made by excavating with a liberal addition of new maiden soil. If the work is carefully done and no roots are bruised, it will be found that where each one has been pruned new fibres will spring away to take at once to the new soil. This is the only way of checking strong growth. When Peach trees are old and well established, it is an excellent plan to make a quantity of lime and scatter it over the border, covering this with horse droppings and litter. The spring is the most critical season for Peaches grown outdoors, for they usually expand their flowers very early, and at a time when cold winds and frosty nights are frequent. A temporary covering should be at hand by which the pollen can be protected. When this is chilled or frozen the fruit seldom sets.

A System of Protection

is a double thickness of fish-netting. This can be left on in the daytime, and admits plenty of air and sunlight. No artificial method is necessary in the fertilizing of Peach flowers. The action of wind and rain is sufficient, and I never have cause to regret not using the rabbit's tail or camel-hair brush usually brought forward by many growers. The flowering and setting season is one of great interest, and great care must be taken; it is then that the trees tell you whether they have been treated properly in autumn, and it is at this period that the growth buds as well as the fruit buds have an unpleasant way of saying 'We'll raise no more of it, and fall off, never to be replaced. However, if the trees are carefully tended this will not occur, and as the growth extends and the leaves expand, it is then that they require careful fingers the most, for what is termed 'disbudding' is necessary. This is a great thing in Peach culture and he-quires much thought. When the growths have reached the length of the little finger, they should be gradually thinned. It is best to do this at intervals of a few days, taking away first only those growths which

mind. One who knows this family as well as anyone says they are in danger of neglect in these days, and here, in the hope that their cultivation will be more ardently pursued. Helianthemums, as this authority writes, are some of the showiest and most brilliant of dwarf shrubs. Just now, when alterations and additions are being made in gardens, a reminder of these virtues may induce some planters to introduce a few of the best of them to their gardens. They are well-drained and sunny positions, as they can be used to furnish ledges on the rock garden, for planting in patches in front of the herbaceous border, or even in masses by themselves. The soil for these does not need to be very rich, and certainly it need not be very poor; a sound sandy loam is as good as anything. The kinds can be increased with the greatest readiness by cuttings, which should be taken when they are quite young and succulent, and given a brisk bottom-heat; a few days will suffice to root them. Sun Roses are, of course, most beautiful in the morning. As the day advances the flowers close, to be followed by a fresh display the following morning. Some of the red sorts, however, like Fireball and Magenta Queen, are frequently open in the latter part of the afternoon. The varieties of the common Sun Rose—itsself a British plant—range in color from crimson, red and yellow to white, and there are both single and double forms. Besides the two mentioned varieties (rose), *lysopifolium* (coppery red) and *macranthum* (white and yellow) should be grown. There are also double-flowered sorts of most of these. If the species distinct from *H. vulgare*, *H. formosum* is, perhaps, the most beautiful. It is a spreading dwarf shrub, not more than 2 feet high, has grey white foliage and large bright yellow flowers with a black spot at the base of each petal.

Home-Made Devices for Transplanting Vegetables and Flowers

There are innumerable receptacles which can be used for starting seedlings, and no doubt several will suggest themselves to you. To me, one of the chief charms of gardening is the fact that there is always something new or different for each year and for each season, as well as for each operation.

The Useful Tin Can

Probably the tin can is the most popular transplanting device. If set on the stove until the solder melts and the seams open, the bottom can be removed and the sides held in shape by a piece of wire twisted around the middle. A board or strip of these is carried into the garden at planting time and each is slid off into the hole prepared to receive the plant. A knife is then run round the inside of the can, and the tin is lifted upward, leaving the soil and roots free. The can may be left in the hole with the plant, in which case the wire should not be loosened, but the can should be drawn up until the top of it is about two inches above the soil. This forms an absolute protection against cut-worms, and is especially valuable in new soil, or sod land when first under cultivation. If you raise tomatoes in cans, I would certainly advise this method of transplanting, for it is the most annoying thing in the world to have an entire plant cut off just at the top of the root. Other insects mutilate a plant, but there is some chance of saving its life. Cutworms slay outright. It might appear that the can would confine the roots so that they could not obtain enough nourishment; on the contrary, they grow deep and spread out below the can, which also protects them from drought. These cans can be used over again, year after year. If they are stored away after their spring usefulness is ended. Each bottomless can has a little fine gravel or sand put in below it. Powdered charcoal (or the pieces of charcoal that can be purchased from any plumber or gasfitter, and which are easily crushed fine enough with a hammer or hatchet) is the very best thing in the world to add to the drainage layer at the bottom of a pot, can or other receptacle designed to hold the roots of a plant. It will keep the earth sweet and finely screened, rich loam in which the seeds are planted. Several seeds are put in each can and the stockiest seedling retained.

Paper Flower Pots

Flower pots can, of course, be used, but they are more expensive than the cans, which are generally thrown away as a perfect nuisance. Paper flower pots are decidedly good for this purpose. They are made of a brown, practically water-proof cardboard, cleverly cut and folded in such a way that they may be easily and quickly opened at side and bottom. When the seedling is grown and ready for the garden, the pot is unfolded, the plant released, and the earth, if moist, will retain its shape. These paper pots can be purchased from dealers, in samples lots of one dozen, or in cases of 1,000. They cost from ten to sixty cents a dozen, the sizes ranging from two and one-quarter inches to six inches.

Other Cheap Devices

Berry baskets are good nurseries for seedlings, especially the small, square or oblong ones with flaring tops, used for strawberries and raspberries. The spaces between the strips allow good drainage. The baskets, when filled with earth, should be set in a shallow box, so that any rootlets which come through the openings may not be injured.

If you wish to limit expenses as much as possible, there is another receptacle that comes to almost every house and is as promptly thrown away, when emptied of its contents, as the berry baskets are. I mean charlotte-russe cases. The bottom can easily be pressed out, and there is left a pasteboard cylinder, as good as a tin can, though smaller.

Roofing felt could be made to answer the same purpose, and it has this advantage, the cylinders can be made any size desired. A strip of this material, five by ten inches, rolled around and overlapped one inch, tied with heavy string or wire, makes a good size for tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, etc. The old-fashioned way of using up old newspapers in the transplanting of cabbages is not to be forgotten. The plant is wrapped in a piece of paper slightly shorter than itself at each end. This protects the plant at the collar and upsets the plans of the cutworm.

A Few Fundamental Rules

Avoid painted or glazed pots: the cheap, porous clay, freely admitting air to the roots, is superior to all glazed receptacles. Look well to the drainage. A hole in the bottom of the pot, a saucer, with a few pieces of brick, stone, or cinders, together with a bit of charcoal in the bottom of the pot before filling with earth, will ensure against stagnant soil.

A common error of the beginner is in using too large pots. Plants bloom more freely when the roots hold close communion with the soil, and if they protrude from the bottom of the pot, it is high time to shift to one of larger size. A five or six-inch pot is large enough to accommodate almost any plant of moderate size, and three or four inches, or even a half dozen freesias, may be tucked within its limits. Use small pots in starting slips, and shift to larger as growth demands.

There is a well-established hygiene in plant life, a few fundamental rules requiring observance. A sickly plant is an eyesore to all beholders, and an easy prey to insect life. Thrift is the goddess of floriculture, and cleanliness is her handmaid. All leaves are covered with microscopic pores—breathing tubes—which should be kept open. Dust impedes their activity; hence the first requisite is cleanliness. Fresh air is also a necessity, but this must be obtained. Coal-gas is injurious. If frost threatens, paper is a surer protection than cloth. Avoid extremes; uniformity in light, heat and moisture give the best results.

By a fortunate coincidence, the bones of plant development in the living-room are those against which its human inmates should likewise guard—too high temperature and lack of moisture.

FULL DATA RECEIVED ON WATER QUESTION

Expert Has Made Complete Report to City—His Conclusions

The full report of Arthur L. Adams, the expert engaged by the city to investigate the water situation here, has been received by the city.

This report is supplemental to my report of May 15, 1925, and covers only such matters as inquiry for additional information on the part of city officials and later developments.

The following embraces the schedule of structures required for the complete reconstruction of the distributing system and the estimated cost.

Estimated Cost. The following embraces the schedule of structures required for the complete reconstruction of the distributing system and the estimated cost.

Where Conclusions Differ. The nature and probable cost of improvements needed and recommended for the distributing system independent of the source of the water supply.

Future Needs. Population.—In my former report (pp. 33 to 36 inc.) the rate of growth of Victoria has been studied.

Water Consumption. The present average per capita daily rate of consumption is about eighty-five imperial gallons.

Elk Lake Source. In my former report I have shown that by improving Elk lake its present drainage area may be made to yield a safe daily supply of 2,400,000

gallons (vide p. 41 et seq.). Subsequent surveys by the city engineer show the practicability of increasing the drainage area tributary to the lake to the extent of 225 acres.

Goldstream. The merits of this stream as it has been developed by the Esquimalt water company as a source of water supply for Victoria have been fully discussed in my former report.

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thought necessary for financial or other reasons. Smith hill is undoubtedly the best site for the distribution reservoir, both as to suitability of location and elevation, and my former recommendation stands unchanged.

This reservoir is positively essential and cannot be omitted without incurring in other ways a greater first cost, greater operating expense, and a lessened degree of safety and efficiency.

It is contemplated that all unmetered services will be metered, and the number provided for in the estimate of cost is sufficient for that purpose.

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Tuesday, January 7, 1926 E was slightly hair-shin of her perky state trace in his sharp glance of the shaggy brows. The toward the dingy old mantel. It was just that opened into the upper half was glassed medium the old full eye on his emerald excursions into the and bookkeepers new less eye of the grim their direction. The other form of relaxa room. From the clock to the door. The st the luncheon hour. swivel chair, and a down a shade that e turned back to his d parcel wrapped in a disclosed an apple spread them out o munching them. He when a light rap a drew his attention. believe that his ears the rap came again. "Come in," he c suggestive of hospi tone. "Come in." A hand fumbled the door swung op on the threshold, a and a dainty pink f "How do you vision. "Are you pr you." And she mad sey and threw him "Where did you old man. "I came from o maid. "I peeked the curtain an' I saw y "An' I thought you all by yourself. Yo you?" He yielded for a her smile. "Not whe he gruffly said. The child laugh "You's a splen clapped her hands. What's you eatin'?" He hastily pushi mains of the apple. "My luncheon," haven't told me wh He was surpris this interest in the see papa," she answe shoppin' an' there's might get hurt. An mamma will call for still, 'cause the man cross, and he can't round. "What's that?" The child laugh she cried. "I ain't a it's all just make be in a wee bit further "Come in if you a little ungraciously She smiled as sh ways pays to be p what mamma tells come in, without a said—we don't want today—they're such I was a little tired of 'Cause, you see, pap house 'bout somethin sure I heard a big r his whiskers. "Who is your fa "My papa? He Russell Fenton. D very nice man. "Yes, I know hi come in here and se "Mercy, no!" cri nothin' about you. very quiet an' he w could. An' I said, lunch, papa? An' time, an' I said it v a nice lunch, an' he feel hungry." She eyes sparkled. "Pie the door real close sees you looking h minute," and she t counting-room. In again with a long p lunch." She look eyes. "Let you an "Eat it yourself "I can't eat it pig. It's very nice pains with it. Let He hesitated. The

THE MILLIONAIRE'S CALLER

By W. R. Rose, in The Cleveland Plain Dealer



He was a tall old man with a slight stoop and thin gray hair. His garments were shiny with wear, the sleeves of his coat being fairly slippery in their threadbare state. But there was little trace of the infirmities of age in his strong features and the sharp glance of the gray eyes beneath the shaggy brows. Those sharp gray eyes turned toward the dingy old clock over the dingy old mantel. It was just noon. There was a door that opened into the counting room, and its upper half was glass. Through this transparent medium the old man could keep a watchful eye on his employees. It saved sudden incursions into the outer room. Those clerks and bookkeepers never knew when the sleepless eye of the grim old master was turned in their direction. There was no loitering or any other form of relaxation in that busy counting room.

From the clock the old man's gaze turned to the door. The steps were deserted. It was the luncheon hour. He arose from his creaky swivel chair, and, crossing the room, pulled down a shade that covered the glass. Then he turned back to his desk and, producing a small parcel wrapped in a newspaper, opened it and disclosed an apple and a few crackers. He spread them out on the paper and fell to munching them. He was gnawing at the apple when a light rap at the counting-room door drew his attention. At first he was inclined to believe that his ears had deceived him. Then the rap came again—rat, tat, tat.

"Come in," he cried, and there was nothing suggestive of hospitality in the peremptory tone. "Come in."

A hand fumbled with the knob and then the door swung open. A child was standing on the threshold, a little girl with sunny curls and a dainty pink frock.

"How do you do?" said the astonishing vision. "Are you pretty well? So am I, thank you." And she made him a little bobbing curtsey and threw him a fascinating smile.

"Where did you come from?" growled the old man.

"I come from out here," replied the little maid. "I peeked through the glass under the curtain an' I saw you." She laughed merrily. "An' I thought you was a great big ogre eatin' all by yourself. You don't eat little girls, do you?"

He yielded for a moment to the witchery of her smile. "Not when they are good little girls," he gruffly said.

The child laughed merrily. "You's a splendid ogre," she cried, and clapped her hands. "Much better'n papa. What's you eatin'?"

He hastily pushed the crackers and the remains of the apple aside.

"My luncheon," he answered. "But you haven't told me where you come from."

He was surprised at himself for showing this interest in the child. "I come down to see papa," she answered. "Mamma she's goin' shoppin' an' there's fierce crowds an' little girls might get hurt. An' I brought papa's lunch an' mamma will call for me. An' I'm to keep awful still, 'cause the man pap works for is very, very cross, and he can't bear to have children 'round."

"What's that?" snapped the old man. The child laughed again. "Do it again," she cried. "I ain't a bit afraid of you. I know it's all just make believe. Please can't I come in a wee bit further?"

"Come in if you want to," said the old man a little ungraciously.

She smiled as she slowly advanced. "It always pays to be polite," she said. "That's what mamma tells me. If I had said, can I come in, without any please, you might have said we don't want no little girls around here today—they're such a nuisance. An' besides, I was a little tired of stayin' out there all alone. 'Cause, you see, papa had to go to the custom house 'bout something pertickler, an' I'm most sure I heard a big rat under the desk brushin' his whiskers."

"Who is your father?" the old man asked. "My papa? He's Mister Fenton, Mister Russell Fenton. Do you know him? He's a very nice man."

"Yes, I know him. And did he tell you to come in here and see me?"

"Mercy, no!" cried the child. "He didn't say nothin' about you. He just said I was to keep very quiet an' he would be back as soon as he could. An' I said, ain't you goin' to eat your lunch, papa? An' he said, no, he didn't have time, an' I said it was a shame to waste such a nice lunch, an' he laughed an' said, 'You eat it,' but after I heard that rat I didn't seem to feel hungry." She looked at him and her dark eyes sparkled. "Please will you watch through the door real close just a minute? If the rat sees you lookin' he won't come out. Just a minute," and she turned and trotted into the counting-room. In a moment she was back again with a long pasteboard box. "Here's the lunch." She looked at him and half closed her eyes. "Let you and me eat it," she said.

He shook his head. "Eat it yourself," he muttered. "I can't eat it all," she cried. "I'm not a pig. It's very nice. Mamma took extremely pains with it. Let's divide. What's yours?" He hesitated. Then he pushed his apple and

crackers into view. She looked at the display gravely.

"My papa had it once," she said.

"Had what?"

"Dyspepsy. He couldn't eat hardly anythin', either."

"I eat quite enough," the old man dryly remarked.

The child looked at him curiously.

"You're pretty thin," she said. "Maybe I'd be pretty thin, too, if I lived on apple an' crackers. An' now it's my turn. See this." And she whisked the cover off the box and showed the neatly packed contents. "Now," she said, as she drew out a sandwich, "I'll trade you this for two crackers. I don't care for crackers, but it will seem more fair."

She held the sandwich toward him. He hesitated again. A frosty smile stole across his wrinkled face. He gravely extended the two crackers and took the proffered sandwich. Then he bit a good segment from it.

"Very good," he said.

"Mamma made 'em herself. Papa says she's a dabster at makin' sandwiches. But then I guess mamma always make things better than anybody else can. Don't you find it so?"

"I believe it's a fact that is generally admitted," he said.

The child looked at him with a quick laugh. "That's just the way pap talks sometimes," she said, "an' I don't understand a word he says. But ain't we havin' a good time, just you an' me?"

"Why, yes," said the old man, "I think it must be a good time—although I'm afraid I'm a pretty poor judge."

The child regarded him critically.

"You do look pretty poor," she said. "Have another sandwich. Oh, do. An' mercy, here's some cheese, an' a nice pickle. Yes, you must. Papa says it isn't polite to refuse a lady. That's when mamma offers him the second cup of

coffee." The old man took the second sandwich, but he frowned a little at the cheese and crackers.

"Rather extravagant," he growled.

"That's just what papa says at mamma sometimes," cried the child. "An' mamma says she guesses he'd have hard work to find anybody who could make a dollar go further than she can. We have to be awful careful, you know. There's clothes to buy, an' what we eat, an' the rent. Why, mamma says she's always afraid to look the calendar in the face for fear rent day has come 'round again. Where do you live?"

"I live in a house uptown," he answered.

"Can you swing a cat in it?"

"Swing a cat?"

"You can't in our rooms, you know. They're the teeniest things. We're on the fifth floor—but the janitor's a real nice man. He asked me to ask my papa if he'd trade me for two boys. An' papa said to tell him that he might do it for the two boys and a couple of pounds of radium to boot. An' I told the janitor, an' he said he guessed papa wasn't very anxious to trade. An' I told papa what Mr. Ryan said, an' he pulled one of my curls an' said he wouldn't trade me for all John Ramsay's millions twice over. That's the man papa works for. Do you know him?"

The old man had frowned and then suddenly smiled.

"Yes, I've met him," he replied.

"He's very rich, papa says, an' he lives all alone in a great big house, an' he hasn't any little girl, an' he needs somebody to take care of him, an' all he thinks about is money, money, money! It's too bad to be so rich as that, isn't it?"

The old man looked hard at the child.

"Money is a pretty good thing, ain't it?"

"I guess it is," the child replied. "But

mamma says it's only good for what you eat, an' the rent. Then it's good for helpin' those that need helpin', like lame Joe, an' when people is sick. An' it's good to have a little in the bank for a rainy day—though I don't see what difference the rain makes. Ain't this sponge cake good?"

"Money is very useful, then?"

"'Tis sometimes. When mamma's mamma died 'way out in Kansas mamma couldn't go to the funeral 'cause papa was just gettin' over a fever an' all our money was gone, every cent, an' we owed the doctor and the rent. Mamma cried an' cried all day."

There was a little silence.

"And what would you do if you had lots of money, child?"

"I'd give most all of it to mamma and papa. But I'd keep a little myself." She smiled at him in her bewildering way. "Guess you don't know what a lot of things you can buy for 50 cents! An' then I'd keep some for a chair—the kind you wheel around—for lame Joe. He's a little boy that lives near our house an' he can't never walk any more. An' he sits on the steps an' makes faces at us when we run by. An' mamma says its too bad somebody who has the money to spare can't get him a chair like he needs, 'cause it would be such a happiness to him. An' mamma says maybe Mr. Ramsey would buy it, and papa laughed in such a funny way. Mr. Ramsey is the man he works for, you remember."

"I remember," said the old man.

"An' mamma said she guessed she'd come down some day an' tell Mr. Ramsey about Lame Joe, an' papa said real quick he guessed she'd better not. An' mamma said she was only joking. Funny kind of joking, wasn't it?"

"It sounds that way to me," said the old man, dryly.

"Yes, I think so, too. When a man's got as much money as Mr. Ramsey it wouldn't be any

trouble at all for him to buy a chair for a little lame boy, would it?"

He did not answer her.

"How old are you?" he presently asked.

"I'm six. And how old are you?"

He laughed in his unaccustomed way.

"I'm 70—today."

The child gave a little scream of delight.

"Mercy! It's your birthday! Oh, I wish I had known it! Mamma could make you such a beautiful birthday cake. Wouldn't it have to be a big one! Just imagine, seventy candles! We think a lot of birthdays at our house. Do you get many presents?"

"Not one."

She looked at him with startled eyes.

"Why, that's too bad. Did your folks forget?"

"I haven't any folks."

The pity on her face deepened.

"I'm so sorry for you," she said. Her little hand pushed the pasteboard box toward him. "You shall have the other piece of cake." Then her face brightened. "Couldn't you buy some presents for yourself?"

He shook his head.

"No," he answered. "I don't believe I could."

Her glance fell on the half eaten apple, and the crackers.

"Perhaps you are too poor," she softly said.

"Yes," he answered, "I am too poor."

Her little heart was touched.

"Have you worked here long?" she asked.

"Nearly fifty years."

"Mercy, that's a long time!" Her quick glance travelled over his threadbare suit.

"Maybe Mr. Ramsey would give you more wages."

He laughed again.

"He seems to think I'm worth only my board and clothes."

"Dear, dear! And he's so very rich. We went by his house once—papa and mamma an' me—and it looked so big an' dark. Mamma said she'd just like to have the care of it for a while. She'd let in the air an' sunshine, an' drive out the dust an' the gloom, an' she'd try to make life really worth living for the lonely old man. That's what mamma said. And papa said he guessed mamma could do it if anybody could. You know Mr. Ramsey. What do you think about it?"

He suddenly laughed.

"It might be an experiment worth trying," he said. Then he stared into the pasteboard box. "Why, look at this," he cried, "the lunch has all disappeared! I'm sure I ate more than half of it. Come now, how much do I owe you?"

"Why," cried the child, "you don't owe me anything. I couldn't eat it all, an' papa didn't have time. I hope you liked it."

"It was the best luncheon I have eaten for years," said the old man.

"I'll remember an' tell mamma that. She'll be real pleased. An' how she'll laugh when I tell her you asked what you owed me."

The old man put his hand deep in his pocket and drew out an ancient leather wallet. From this he extracted a bill and smoothed it on his knee.

"There is a lame boy whose name is Joe," he slowly said. "He needs a chair. Do you know anything about the price of these things?"

The child's eyes sparkled as she stared at the bill.

"Yes, yes!" she answered. "Mamma went an' found out. You can get the kind of chair Joe wants for \$15. An' a really substantial chair, too."

"Here's \$20," said the old man. "Get a good one, and tell Joe it's a present from you. What's your name?"

"Elsie."

He watched her with an amused smile as she quickly drew a tiny purse from the pocket in her frock and tucked the bill into it. Then, when the little purse was restored to its place, she looked up at the old man.

"Now," she said, "if you please, I'm goin' to give you a kiss. I always give papa a kiss when he's particularly nice."

The old man flushed a little.

"Just as you please," he said.

He stooped and she touched the wrinkled cheek with her lips.

"You're a very nice man," she said. Then she hesitated. "But didn't you need that money yourself?"

He shook his head.

"I guess I can spare it," he answered.

Then came an interruption.

"Elsie," a voice called from the doorway.

"It's papa," cried the child.

"Well, Fenton."

"I trust she hasn't bothered you, sir."

"We haven't bothered each other a bit," cried the child.

The old man shook his head.

"No," he answered, "not a bit." Then he looked back to the man in the doorway. "Fenton," he said, "when your wife comes for the child tell her, please, that I want to have a little business talk with her. I'm thinking of opening up my house."

The eyes of the man in the doorway couldn't conceal their wonderment.

"I'll tell her, sir."

"And Fenton!"

"Yes, sir."

"You may leave the child here until her mother comes."

Mr. Asquith Replies to Mr. Balfour

MR. ASQUITH was the principal speaker at a meeting held in the Mechanics' hall, Nottingham, under the auspices of the Free Trade Union, says the London Times. The chair was taken by Ald. G. H. Fraser, president of the Nottingham Liberal association. Precautions were taken with a view to securing order; women were admitted only to the front seats, and printed instructions were given to the stewards directing those near a person creating a disturbance to remove the disturber gently. An appeal was also made by the chairman that order should be kept.

Mr. Asquith began his speech by remarking that he would not be dealing fairly with the occasion of the audience if he entered into the general survey of the political situation. He should confine himself to the main purpose of their gathering—(A lady here rose and interposed with, "The question is whether you are going to give votes to women.") There were cries of indignation and the lady was removed protesting. There were some cries of "Shame," apparently at the treatment she received. Another lady rose and began to ask a question, but her voice was drowned in the din. The chairman appealed for silence and the lady was quietened without being removed.) Mr. Asquith, continuing, said that the fiscal question, as it was called, had now been before the country for four and a half years. Mr. Balfour on Monday night spoke of it as an ancient and now closing controversy which it was time to put on the shelf and consider that its place might be taken by newer and more exciting topics. He ventured to say that in both parties of the State, if that was the condition of Mr. Balfour's mind, he was alone in that opinion. His Birmingham speech was one which some of his apologists and supporters were sanguine enough to suppose that, as far as his party was concerned, had healed division, offended nobody, satisfied everybody, and provided a reconciling formula to which all sections might now subscribe; but, like many other historic formulas, the great merit of this particular formula was that no one precisely understood what it meant. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Balfour's formula was the latest, and it would not be the last, of a series of desperate efforts to span the impassable chasm of irreconcilable principles by a merely verbal bridge. Free trade meant precisely what it always had meant; protection meant what it always had meant.

The electorate of this country, when they were consulted two years ago—(A lady, interposing, asked, "But who consulted the women?") There was some confusion. Mr. Asquith paused, but the lady was not expelled.) The electorate, Mr. Asquith continued, had no difficulty in making up their minds two years ago. Was there any reason why at the next election—and this was the question he was going to put tonight—they should revise or reverse the verdict emphatically pronounced two years ago? ("No.") All the fresh evidence since the general election pointed conclusively in favor of the wisdom and justice of the decision which the country arrived at. He asked them to consider the new facts which had

come to light since then as to the course and character of our overseas trade, to think over those aspects of the matter upon which light had since been thrown, which expressly concerned our relations with our self-governing colonies, and, lastly, to compare our position as regarded the productiveness of our fiscal system with that of the great protectionist countries. (A lady here exclaimed, "And last, not least, consider votes for women.") There was laughter and some confusion. The woman was ejected, amid shouts from the gallery of "Put them all out.") To tariff reform, Mr. Asquith resumed, is put the expansion in our overseas trade, which was already in full swing in 1903 when this controversy began and which had developed since then with unabated vigor. The result was that not a few of the predictions so freely circulated in the early days of the controversy on protectionist platforms had been either conveniently forgotten or judiciously revised. Not only had there been this overseas expansion of trade only, there had been also even a slight decrease in the imports of foreign manufactured goods, and this in spite of the predictions of four years ago as to this country becoming the dumping ground of foreign manufacturers. Under the malignant influence of free trade it was remarkable that, while we had been increasing largely our imports of raw material, in which our capital and labor were employed, we had been decreasing our importation of our rivals' manufactured goods. (A lady, "But what about votes for women?") The export trade, he claimed, told a still more significant tale in favor of free trade. There had been an unprecedented increase in our exports, and it had gone on with the countries from whose markets we were told by some we were being absolutely excluded by tariff walls. Statistics showed that free trade was fairly well suited to us in a condition of things when, as every one admitted, there had been great and general prosperity throughout the world. They often asked what would happen when the trade boom was over. He replied that free trade would be far more necessary to us than now, because great as was the power of free trade in enabling us to take full advantage of the general prosperity of mankind, still greater was the value of a safeguard against a time of adversity.

Coming to the second point, the light thrown during the last two years upon the relations of this fiscal question to our self-governing Colonies and the Empire, he said it had become increasingly clear that colonial preference on the side of our self-governing Colonies meant such preference and such preference only for British as compared with foreign goods, as was not inconsistent with the practical exclusion from their markets of all British goods which seriously competed with their own protected industries. The second point made clear in this regard was on the Imperial side, meaning that any Imperial preference we were to grant could only take the form of a tax on foreign food or raw material or both. Mr. Balfour still declined to answer a question which he (Mr. Asquith) had several times put to him—(A lady here exclaimed, "And you decline to answer the women's question.") She was removed.) Mr. Balfour, con-

tinued Mr. Asquith, declined to answer the question whether he was personally in favor of a tax on foreign food, but the logic of facts could not be met by the swordplay of dialectics, and taxation on foreign corn and meat remained, and would continue to remain, the first plank of the protectionist platform. Figures showed that you could not do justice to the Colonies unless you imposed a tax upon foreign raw material as well as a tax upon foreign goods. With respect to the productiveness and resourcefulness of our fiscal system as compared with that of great protectionist countries, here again the stars in their course had been fighting for free trade. In proof of this he pointed to the condition of America and Germany. "Let them look at the financial crisis in America, while the German Finance Minister told his Parliament that if the German Empire was to be kept together fresh sources of taxation must be discovered. They were often told here in this country that we were at the end of our tether. Social reform, old age pensions, with which they hoped and intended to make a beginning during the next session—(loud cheers)—money had to be found for these things. He had been invited to make this the occasion for anticipating the proposals of the next, or, perhaps, the next but one budget or the next but two. (Hear.) He did not propose and they would not expect him to gratify that curiosity. Whatever the Government did, he hoped they would be able to pay their way."

LONDON'S COMING PAGEANT

Following the series of successful pageants in various towns of England last summer, London will this coming year seek to provide a show of the same order which will put all provincial efforts in the shade. It is planned to hold this pageant in July, when the London season will be at its height.

In order that the pageant may be a complete success, the assistance and co-operation of the various local mayors and authorities in the County of London is being invited, and it is suggested that each great district in London shall contribute from its people in the performers for one of the episodes. In the majority of instances the performers will be invited to contribute their own dresses, etc.

According to the flowery circular issued by the projectors of the plan, "a magnificent central site has been selected in the heart of fashionable London, to which the busy life of the great city does not reach, where no sound is heard to mar the beauty of the sylvan scene, where the stately trees, the broad stretch of water, and the verdant turfs provide a fitting scene for the pictures of London in the days of old which are being arranged by a committee, in connection with which Prof. Oman, Chichele Professor of Modern History, at Oxford, is taking a prominent part." We are also informed by the same medium that "some idea of the wide scope of the London pageant may be gathered when it is stated that the first scene under consideration will depict a great sacrifice to Diana which took place on the site where St. Paul's now stands, the pageant ending with scenes depicting the day of the powdered wig and patches of the 18th century,"

To the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C.: Sir—Sixty (60) days after date, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I intend to apply for the lease of the foreshore, opposite Lot 34, Metcalf District, commencing at the southeast end of Bentinck Island, thence westerly one-half mile, for fishing purposes.

Yours truly,
NORMAN HARDIE
Victoria, B.C., 2nd November, 1907.

FOR SALE
Estate of Whitford Chase, Deceased

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to the Executors of the Estate, care of the Hon. F. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C., will be received until the first of January, 1908.

The estate consists of 1238 acres (more or less) situated and described as follows:—580 acres—less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, 7.1 miles from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the adjacent property.

820 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimiein, back of Shuswap.

428 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River.

850 head of cattle, about 30 range horses, five teams of work horses, harness, farm implements, machinery, etc.

At present the estate is under lease, which expires on the first of April, 1908, when possession can be given.

For any further information apply to D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Executors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TAKE NOTICE that J. Robert White-side, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., Timberman, intend to apply for special Timber Licenses over the following described lands, situate in the Bentinck District:

1. Commencing at a post placed two miles west from the northwest corner of T.L. 10498, marked "R. W. N.W. Corner"; thence north 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains and west 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
2. Commencing at a post placed 120 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 10498, marked "R. W. N.E. Corner"; thence west 40 chains, north 40 chains, more or less, to the shore, southeasterly along shore to point of commencement, thence north 45 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
3. Commencing at a post placed 106 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 60 chains, east 106 chains, south 60 chains and west 106 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
4. Commencing at a post placed 106 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 60 chains, east 106 chains, south 60 chains and west 106 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
5. Commencing at a post placed at the N.W. corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
6. Commencing at a post placed at the northeast corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
7. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12518, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
8. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
9. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. N.W. Corner"; thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, and north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
10. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. N.E. Corner"; thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, and north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
11. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, and north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
12. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, and north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
13. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12522, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
14. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12523, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
15. Commencing at a post placed one mile west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12522, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
16. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, thence west 80 chains, south 100 chains, east 80 chains and west 100 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
17. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, thence west 80 chains, south 100 chains, east 80 chains and west 100 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
18. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
19. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked "R. W. N.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
20. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

LIENCES TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY
"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia, No. 418.

That in order to certify that "The London Life Insurance Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated at the corner of London, in the Province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million shares, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria; and William Bernard Ryan, agent, whose address is at Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office as Chief Commissioner of British Columbia, this Twenty-third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are: To transact the business of life insurance in all or any of its forms or branches.

DISTRICT OF COAST.
Take notice that E. G. Smith of Rivers Inlet, occupation canneryman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner on the north-west side of Deans Channel at Wakelins Creek and about one mile southwest of Nelson Bay and three miles more or less southwest of B. C. D. Co's claim No. 208, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains, more or less, thence following shore line to point of commencement containing 640 acres, more or less.
2. Dated 26th October, 1907.
2. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner on the south side of Deans Channel and about 1/2 mile more or less, east of B. C. D. Co's claim No. 223, thence north 80 chains, thence east 180 chains, thence north to shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains, more or less, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
3. Dated 26th October, 1907.
3. Commencing from northeast corner of claim No. 2 on the south side of Deans Channel, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north to shore line 40 chains, more or less, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
4. Dated 26th October, 1907.
4. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner on the east side of Deans Channel and about 1 1/2 miles north of Swallow Creek, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
5. Dated 26th October, 1907.
5. Commencing at a post placed at the northeast corner of T. L. 12513, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
6. Dated 26th October, 1907.
6. Commencing at a post placed at the northeast corner of T. L. 12513, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
7. Dated 26th October, 1907.
7. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12518, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
8. Dated 26th October, 1907.
8. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
9. Dated 26th October, 1907.
9. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. N.W. Corner"; thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, and north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
10. Dated 26th October, 1907.
10. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. N.E. Corner"; thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, and north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
11. Dated 26th October, 1907.
11. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, and north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
12. Dated 26th October, 1907.
12. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, and north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
13. Dated 26th October, 1907.
13. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12522, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
14. Dated 26th October, 1907.
14. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12523, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
15. Dated 26th October, 1907.
15. Commencing at a post placed one mile west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12522, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
16. Dated 26th October, 1907.
16. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, thence west 80 chains, south 100 chains, east 80 chains and west 100 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
17. Dated 26th October, 1907.
17. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, thence west 80 chains, south 100 chains, east 80 chains and west 100 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
18. Dated 26th October, 1907.
18. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
19. Dated 26th October, 1907.
19. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked "R. W. N.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
20. Dated 26th October, 1907.
20. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked "R. W. S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

CASTOR WILL NOT BE REPAIRED HERE
British Bark Which Arrived in Distress Goes to Tacoma Today to Load Wheat

The British bark Castor, which arrived here in distress on the night of December 22, after being shattered about in a succession of storms for 33 days after being blown to sea from off the Columbia river bar, will not be repaired here. The bark is anticipated, but will be towed to Tacoma today, her owners having been advised by the charterers, whose charter party expired on the last day of the year, to re-establish the station at either Tacoma or Portland to load grain for Europe before the end of this week the charter, which they had the option of continuing, would be cancelled. Captain Cameron, the owner, who is the Glasgow firm which owns the vessel as well as the Windsor Park and Glenalvan, now loading at Portland, has been trying to ward off the vessel and she will leave today for Tacoma. The Castor is a 1,100-ton vessel, built at Esquimalt in 1892, and is in need of considerable repairs. Her cargo consists of wheat, strained, several spars damaged, rigging and sails destroyed, during the buffeting sustained by the vessel when she was stormbound off the coast.

AKI MARU BRINGING NEW YEAR FREIGHT
Has 1,199 Tons of Merchandise for This Port Including Supplies for Chinese Celebrants

The steamer Aki maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which left Yokohama Christmas Day for this port, and is due here on Wednesday next, has the largest quantity of general cargo consigned to local merchants yet brought by any of the Japanese liners. She has 1,199 tons of general freight, including the following:—The new C. F. R. line, the bulk of the cargo is consigned to local Chinese merchants, and consists of Chinese groceries and supplies to stock the local stores of the Chinese quarter in readiness for the approaching New Year holidays. The shipments, mostly from Canton and Hongkong, include brines, nuts, birds nests brought at expense from the small islands off the Chinese coast by junk, shark's fins, thousands of fireworks, manufactured by women in factories at Canton, samshu distilled from millet grown on the fertile plains of Kwangsi, joss papers, incense, and other articles. There are also tea, eatables and other wares, which the Chinese think necessary to the proper celebration of the holidays and which will be observed during next month.

The Aki maru is bringing 98 Japanese for this port and 6 Chinese. Up to the present there has been no sign of the heralded restriction of Japanese emigration, the average brought during the past few months being from 100 to 150 brown men.

For Threatening His Wife
Vancouver, Jan. 2.—Bob McGuinness, who lives with his family in the extreme west end of the city, is in the toils, as the result of a little domestic trouble that occurred yesterday. It is alleged that McGuinness threatened to kill his wife. Things grew so serious that the wife, fearful of something being done to her, called in the police and had her erring husband arrested and placed where he could do no harm. The police say that she is the first wife that has occurred in the McGuinness family circle.

Weak Women
To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that, two essential, both are important, both are medicinal, both are restorative, both are Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the local. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the local. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treatment. The Restorative reaches through the entire system, seeking the repair of all nerve, all tissue, and all blood ailments.

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure
Cyrus H. Bowes.

Five Tenders Received
Five tenders have been received by the provincial government for the contract will be awarded early next week. The following submitted tenders: Broley & Martin, S. McCloy, Baynes & Home, Johnson & Co., and Smith & Sherbourne. The new school, which has been in course of erection at Canoe Creek, Kamloops district, has been completed, and will be taken over by the provincial government in a few days. It was built by Jackson & Parker, and the contract price was \$17,000.

Let no man presume to give advice to others who has not first given good counsel to himself.—Seneca.

THE SPROTT-SHAW BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
320 HASTINGS ST. W.
Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions
To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercial, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraph, and Shorthand (six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists, and solicited by you and influence.

Yours respectfully,
A. G. SNEILING.

Weak Women
To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that, two essential, both are important, both are medicinal, both are restorative, both are Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the local. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the local. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treatment. The Restorative reaches through the entire system, seeking the repair of all nerve, all tissue, and all blood ailments.

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Let no man presume to give advice to others who has not first given good counsel to himself.—Seneca.

SEKANA LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast
TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the lease of the foreshore, opposite Lot 34, Metcalf District, commencing at the southeast end of Bentinck Island, thence westerly one-half mile, for fishing purposes.

Yours truly,
W. P. JOHNSON,
Date, October 25th, 1907.

CANADA TO SUPPLY TIMBER TO WORLD
The Scarcity is Already Being Felt in All Other Countries

The general increase in the price of wood for the past few years has had the effect of turning public attention to the timber supply in general. To many, the increase in prices is not so much explained by saying that there is a combine among lumber producers and manufacturers. But, independent of the possible existence of any combine, a deeper cause underlies the increase in prices, and the cause lies in this, that timber is becoming harder and harder to get. Greater economy and use of materials formerly considered as waste is being introduced into the manufacture of wood, but in spite of it all the price of logs is going up, owing to higher wages that have to be paid, greater distances the logs have to be brought and many other reasons.

Not in America alone is the scarcity of timber being felt; it has become a world-wide question. Only seven countries in the world are now in a position to export timber. In Europe there are five, namely, Austro-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. In America there are two, namely, Canada and the United States. But Russia, Austro-Hungary and the United States are increasing their population and developing their industries, and the program is to continue to be exporting countries. The timber of Norway is threatened with excessive cutting. Germany, where the practice of forestry has been brought to the greatest perfection, has never been able to supply home demands, and is a heavy importer.

Canada, Sweden and Finland are left, and these are not hopelessly deficient for the world. If Canada were to attempt to supply the United States alone, its entire timber area would be cut off and denuded in the course of a very few years—probably less than a decade.

Various estimates of Canada's forest land have been given. Eight hundred million acres was a few years ago accepted as pretty near the truth; but, considering the damage caused by fire and other destructive agencies, it is doubtful if the forests cover more than half that area. To keep this area in its most productive state, thus enabling it to meet the demand as far as possible and produce the largest revenue, is the policy that those in control of these areas, and the protection of the forests against fire and other dangers and their proper management under a forestry scheme, is the only way in which this can be effected.

MISSION TO JAPAN PROVES A FAILURE
Consul General Nosse's Opinion on the Immigration Question

Vancouver, Jan. 2.—T. Nosse, Japanese Consul general to Canada, now on his way back to Japan, believes that Hon. R. Lemieux's former failure in his mission to Tokyo or is the bearer of a counter proposal to the Canadian government.

The simple fact that Japanese immigration should be limited to what the labor market would justify. The steamer Kumeru, style of immigration, which was a scheme of Honolulu speculators, was, Mr. Nosse said, quite as objectionable to Japan as to Canada.

INJURED FIREMEN
Knives in Japanese Hands Inflicted Ugly Wounds—Probably None Fatal

Vancouver, Jan. 2.—As a result of the attack by Japanese on Tuesday night, Fireman Frost's face was scored and carved, his nose was cut through, and his hand was trying to ward off Anderson was bleeding profusely from deep cuts about the neck and arms. McDonald received only a slight cut over the back of the head. Injuries to Frost and Anderson were serious enough to demand hospital attendance, and they were despatched in the ambulance. McDonald's wound was slighter and he should be ready again in a day or two. Fortunately none of the wounds are likely to prove fatal, though Frost is permanently disfigured.

The firemen say that directly the window was broken and the first Japanese rushed out, they reasoned that the best way to pay for the damage that had been done was to get their knives. They can remember the first Japanese trying to ward them off, as the knives flashed round them till the police came.

A fourth Japanese was arrested to-morrow, but he attempted to commit murder in the "little riot" of New Year's morning. All the victims are doing well. Little evidence against the arrested Japanese has been secured except the knives which were found on blood-covered clothing.

SUBJECT OF INQUEST
George Black's Death in Vancouver House of Ill Repute Inquired Into by Coroner

Vancouver, Jan. 2.—A man who the police believe is George Black, for several months a resident of Vancouver, was found dead in bed at 133 Harris street shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning. There was every evidence that he was drinking hard, and the cause of death was probably heart failure. Coroner Dr. Jeffs has decided to hold a jury, and an inquest is in progress.

Eva McDaniel, one of the inmates of the house, has been arrested and is being held awaiting the outcome of the inquest. She was accused of being the magistrate deciding that she was more secure in jail.

The first intimation that there was anything wrong was when some passerby on Westminster avenue was attracted by the cries of a woman in the restricted district. She was calling for the police, saying that a dead man was lying in bed.

Black was about thirty-five years of age, and apparently well-to-do. He was well dressed and gave every appearance of being in robust health.

Supt. Kent Resigns
Vancouver, Jan. 2.—H. W. Kent, general superintendent of the British Columbia Telephone Company, resigned today. He was succeeded by G. H. Halse, now secretary of the company.

The yellow fever outbreak at Bridgeport, B.C., has been checked and the disease stamped out.

GEORGIA LOADING LUMBER AT SIDNEY
Canadian-Mexican Liner is Taking Shipment of 350,000 From Mills of Island Port

The steamer Georgia, of the Canadian-Mexican line, has the distinction, as far as can be learned, of being the first large steamer to load at the port of Sidney, where she is to take on 350,000 feet of lumber from the Carlin mills at that place for Mexican ports. The lumber, which is being loaded by McCabe & Hamilton, will be put on board from scows in the lee of the island, and the lumber from the Carlin mills at that place for Mexican ports. The steamer, which is being loaded by McCabe & Hamilton, will be put on board from scows in the lee of the island, and the lumber from the Carlin mills at that place for Mexican ports. The steamer, which is being loaded by McCabe & Hamilton, will be put on board from scows in the lee of the island, and the lumber from the Carlin mills at that place for Mexican ports.

ORION TO GO TO SECHART STATION
West Coast Whaling to Be Resumed Shortly—Saint Lawrence is Successful

The whaling steamer Orion, which has been lying in port for some time disengaged, will leave today for the west coast whaling station in Barkley Sound, which was closed down with the approach of winter weather, and will operate the Orion from the west coast whaling station.

It is reported from Nanaimo that the steam whaler St. Lawrence has averaged about one whale a day since she began hunting in the Gulf of Georgia, following the stoppage of work off the west coast about two months. On Sunday last three whales were taken, and on Monday the St. Lawrence returned to the station at Page's lagoon with two of them. The total number taken to date is sixty-five.

SAILINGS EACH SATURDAY
New Schedule Arranged for Winter Service of Pacific Coast Steamship Company

According to a telegram received yesterday by R. P. Rithe & Co., local agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the new weekly service, which is to supersede the five-day schedule for January and February, will be commenced with the sailing of the steamer Umatic, which leaves the outer dock on Sunday night, one day late. The steamers Governor and City of Puebla are to be used in the service, one sailing from here every Saturday night. The incoming steamers will sail from San Francisco on Friday, arriving here on Sunday.

FULL DATA RECEIVED ON WATER QUESTION
Advocates Elk Lake.

As to the length of time for which each of these sources would suffice to supply the demand, however rapid may be the growth of Victoria, it is scarcely conceivable that the population will double in the short period above indicated, while if history repeats itself, as has been pointed out, it may not double in size in less than twenty-one to twenty-five years.

Without enumerating other disadvantages of a city incurring debt for a water supply unnecessarily far in advance of its needs, the above figures make indisputably clear the wisdom of continuing Elk Lake as the source, and taking such steps as to water opportunity may offer for the acquisition of other sources from which a supply may be drawn, when Elk Lake shall have become no longer sufficient for the city's needs. The choice of other sources is entirely a matter of cost. If the use of Goldstream can be secured by acquisition of property of the Esquimalt Water Company at a reasonable price, it presents advantages as to capacity and moderate distance, and cost of development, while the revenue derived from the sale of power would, in whole or in part (depending on price paid) render the investment self-supporting during the interval elapsing

REVENUE
(a) Estimated total probable revenue from city water works, 1908 \$32,500

EXPENSE.
(b) General maintenance and repairs \$16,000
(c) Interest and sinking fund charges on present debt 16,000
(d) Interest and sinking fund charges on new works 43,400
(e) Depreciation in excess of present tax bond redemption 9,300
(f) Small extensions and betterments 10,000
Probable net revenue \$94,700
Increasing water rates 12,200

HALDIS WILL CARRY A CARGO OF STONE
First Steamer Load of Building Material From Newcastle for San Francisco

The Norwegian steamer Haldis has been chartered to load building stone at Nanaimo from the Newcastle quarries for San Francisco, this being the first cargo ever sent, although numerous small shipments have been made. The Haldis, which is now on the sound, where a suit has been brought against her owners for non-delivery of stone, will probably return to begin taking on her cargo of sandstone. After discharging she will return to the coal port to load bunker coal for a voyage from Portland to Panama with lumber on account of the United States government.

The stone from the Newcastle quarries has been found to compete with the best building stones procurable on the Pacific coast and several other quarries vie with those at Newcastle, Haddington Island, near the northeast of Vancouver Island, has fine sandstone quarries from which the stone for the parliament buildings and Canada Library was taken. Saturday and Gabriola islands also boast fine sandstone quarries, the material for the post office in Victoria being brought from the former island. There are also several fine granite and marble quarries now in process of development on Vancouver Island which will soon be able to supply the needs of builders of the coast cities.

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THE SECRET
Of a Cup of Tea in Perfection is Revealed in the Use of . . .

SALUDA

TEA
The Purest and Most Delicious in the World
LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL, 40c.; RED LABEL, AT ALL GROCERS 50c.; and GOLD LABEL, 60c per lb.

WAIT FOR THE BIG CLOTHING SALE
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Monday Opens the Week With a Shower of Remarkable Bargains

This January Sale has Been Planned for the Entire Month so as to Enable Each Dept. to Clear out Stock and for Monday we have selected some unusually interesting bargains, which will keep everybody busy in the various departments throughout the day. The Following Prices are splendid examples of the Spencer ability in "Better-Value" Giving:

SEE BROAD STREET WINDOWS FOR SILK BARGAINS

SEE BROAD STREET WINDOWS FOR SILK BARGAINS

Sterling Values in the Shoe Department in Ladies' Footwear

Great Bargains are to be had in Men's Footwear

WHEN IN NEED OF REFRESHMENTS VISIT THE TEA ROOM—THIRD FLOOR

NO CHARGE ORDERS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY



January Sale of Ladies' Costumes

Regular Values from \$25.00 to \$42.50. Monday \$15.00

On Monday we are placing on sale our entire stock of Ladies' Imported High-Grade Costumes at remarkable price concessions. These are the very smartest styles of the season, and are all beautifully tailored and finished.

THE MATERIALS are of the best quality Chiffon Broadcloth, French Panamas and English Serges, in colors of brown, blue, black, grey and shadow plaids.

THE COATS are cut in three-quarter and hip length, in semi and tight fitting backs, with silk braid trimmings.

THE SKIRTS are made with fifteen gores, and have inturnd pleat at each seam, finished with bias fold around the bottom.

THE REGULAR PRICES were \$25, \$27.50, \$30, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, and \$42.50, for \$15. \$25, \$50, \$57.50, \$65 and \$67.50, for \$25.

REG. \$45 TO \$67.50. MONDAY FOR

\$25

REG. \$25 TO \$42.50. MONDAY FOR

\$15

We Clear Out All Ladies' Coats



During January we intend clearing out all Ladies' Coats which we have in stock, and have marked them down accordingly. They are made of Broadcloths, chiffon finished Broadcloth and tweed mixtures, also plain cloths, in the season's latest styles.

- Regular values \$12.50 to \$15.00, for **\$5.00**
- Regular values \$20.00 to \$25.00, for **\$10.00**
- Regular values \$27.50 to \$37.50, for **\$15.00**
- Regular values \$40.00 to \$75.00, for **\$25.00**

Shawls Go On Sale Monday

Monday starts off with some exceptional savings on Ladies' Fine Shawls. They are made of good quality wool in greys, black, cardinal and white fringed. The following prices prevail:

- Regular 75c Shawls for **50c**
- Regular \$1.25 Shawls for **75c**
- Regular \$1.75 Shawls for **1.25**
- Regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 Shawls for **1.50**
- Regular \$1.50 Shawls for **1.00**

All Golf Jerseys Reduced

A splendid opportunity to get a fine golf Jersey cheap. The time is by no means over for wearing these wearables. They are made of knitted wool, in navys, white, red and fancy colors.

- Regular \$2.50 Jerseys for **\$1.50**
- Regular \$3.50 Jerseys for **\$2.50**
- Regular \$4.50 Jerseys for **\$3.50**

January Sale of Ribbons

Reg. 50c to 75c for 25c

FANCY DRESDEN, STRIPED AND PLAID RIBBONS GO AT remarkable reductions Monday. The Savings run as the figures show from one-half to two-thirds.

25c

Silk Underskirts Marked Down for Monday

Reg. Value \$6.75 for \$3.90

A splendid line of fine Silk Underskirts go on sale Monday. These are made of fine quality taffeta, with deep tucked flounce, giving the new and much desired French ripple effect. Colors are of blue, pink, mauve, red and black, and it is a specially good bargain. The regular price was \$6.75.

JANUARY SALE PRICE **\$3.90**



75c Spider Silks, 35c

Rather than carry our stock of Spider Silks over another season we are going to sell them at less than half price. Included in the lot is the newest designs in floral and satin stripe, in all the most popular shades, and of exquisite loveliness. The regular price was 75c per yard. January Sale, Monday..... **35c**

\$1 Men's and Women's Umbrellas, 65c

A splendid chance to get a good Umbrella at comparatively small cost. They are covered in good quality material, strong frames, steel rods, and wood handles. Regular value \$1.00. January Sale, Monday..... **65c**

January Sale of Fine Dress Goods at Half-Price

Regular Prices Were \$1.50 Monday 75c

REG. VALUES \$1.50 MONDAY

75c

A fashionable presentation of beautiful Dress Goods at exactly half-price. The variety is indeed comprehensive, including a number of very exclusive patterns, having been selected with a taste and skill that has been cultivated and developed by years of experience in supplying the demands of the most distinctive dressers.

REG. VALUES \$1.50 MONDAY

75c

- 3 Pieces FINE ENGLISH SUITINGS, green grounds, fancy colored overchecks, 48 inches wide. Regular \$1.50. Sale..... **75c**
- 3 Pieces TWEED SUITINGS, dark grounds, with colored check and stripe effects, 48 in. wide. Regular \$1.50. Sale..... **75c**
- 2 Pieces CASHMERE SUITINGS, purple and green grounds with large two-tone overchecks. Regular \$1.50. Sale..... **75c**
- 6 Pieces TWEED SUITING, browns, navys, green in plaid effects, broadcloth finish, 54 in. wide. Regular \$1.50. Sale..... **75c**



- 3 Pieces TWEED SUITINGS, shadow plaids, in green and grey, brown and grey, and green brown and gray, 54 inches wide. Regular \$1.50. Sale..... **75c**
- 1 piece TWEED, suitable for ladies' tailored suits or boys' suits, dark mixture, 54 in. wide. Regular \$1.50. Sale..... **75c**
- 2 Pieces HOMESPUN, grey grounds, Harris make, 54 inches wide. Regular \$1.50. Sale..... **75c**
- 2 Pieces HOMESPUN, fawn grounds, plaid effects, 54 inches wide. Reg. \$1.50. Sale **75c**

January Sale of Kid Gloves

Reg. Values \$1 to \$1.50 for 75c

This involves a large stock of Ladies' Fine Washing Kid, Real Kid and Suede Gloves, and will no doubt be taken advantage of by all who wish to get a good glove cheap.

- Regular values \$1.00 to \$1.50. January Sale, Monday..... **75c**
- LONG WHITE WOOL GLOVES. Regular 50c, for **35c**
- LONG WHITE WOOL GLOVES. Regular 75c and 85c for **50c**
- SHORT WOOL GLOVES. Regular 35c to 50c, for..... **25c**
- WOOL MITTS **10c**

We are just as particular during sales time as at any other time.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Third Floor for Costume, Coat, Skirt, Jersey and Shawl Bargains

VOL. L., NO. 113

EXCURSION THROUGH

The Collier Special Cleveland People in Georgia

ENGINE MEN AF

Eighty Out of Ten Passengers Recovered from Injuries

Atlanta, Jan. 7.—Run of thirty miles an hour, tion of an excursion Southern railway known as the Collier bound for Florida through a trestle over fifty miles north of Atlanta as a result three persons fatally injured and 80 seriously injured as to attention.

Two hundred passengers to the bed of the coaches. The accident derailment of the train trestle, but the exact of railment is not known.

The dead men are Dr. and two firemen.

The Collier special excursion run from Cleveland to Atlanta over the Twenty injured were in hospitals here.

Sir Wilfrid's Quebec, Jan. 8.—An let presented to Sir by senators and the House of Commons finished by Arthur T.

Fire in Halifax, N. S., Jan. 8.—premises of John Star & Co., Limited, were gutted by fire this

Broke His Winnipeg Jan. 8.—down stairs in the W. Humphreys slipped bottom, a distance of and broke his neck, instantly.

Committed Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 8.—man supposed to be a termann, of Buffalo, this afternoon in a west of the city. It is committed suicide.

Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 8.—Achtermann here by suicide may be his S Achtermann, who was the ministry at Shebo Rev. Achtermann's brother.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—F in the history of the last season not a single arrived from sea. The the port has now be steamships. The tonnage decreased last year, arriving as against the range being 1,348,552 tons. The decrease occurred in connection with the gulf off in that trade being \$3.76 tons. Coal imports by 100,000 tons, due to blockade.

FLOATING CITY New Hamburg-America Europe to Be Marketed Out

New York, Jan. 8.—among innovations which lin has planned for the American line steamship being built at Belfast, shop and a modiste, will be under the direction of class artists, from London. American tailors will please those who clothes but not the cost.

Whether women wish to try on their ocean is yet to be seen. lin thinks that the Europe, 40,000 tons, possibility of rolling it will permit women to while being fitted.

There is also to be on board, in which select diamonds and at their leisure, the ransacking London, for them.

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