VOL L. NO. 196

PRAISE OF THIS PROVINCE

Great Northern Magnate Hints

at Change of Steamer

'Terminal

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—A strong plea for commercial reciprocity, for the re-moval of what he regarded as injuri-

trade barriers between Canada and United States, was the feature of

address made tonight by J. J. Hill the Great Northern to two hundred asiness men at a banquet tendered to

He also justified concentrated and ever increasing immigration from the United States to the fertile Canadian Northwest, adding: "Can you imagine them going to South America? Well,

the United States he said: "In the large towns and cities that I so frequently visit, it seems to me that one

the railway magnate by the Vancouve

and black stripes, 50c

men





to Wear

Nothing so comoat not so bulky another lot of the oose fancy stitch prown, red, white 4.00 and .. \$3.75

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Papers

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ties Catered ea Rooms

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1908

New Westminster, Nov. 7.—Mayor Keary will probably be elected by acclamation for the eighth consecutive term. The elections occur for the eighth consecutive WOULD REMOVE TRADE BARRIERS term. The elections occur four weeks U. S. Tariff Inquiry

Washington, Nov. 7.—Chairman Payne, of the House committee on ways and means, arrived in Washington today and immediately set to work to get ready for the committee's hearing on the tariff. lames J. Hill Advocates Reciprocity at Banquet in Vancouver

Analysis of Pickles

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Of 148 samples of pickles collected throughout Canada during the months of July and August and analyzed by Chief Analyist McGill, all but two were found to have been made of vegetables in good condition. in 25 cases alum was used to harden the vegetables.

U. S. Assistant Treasurer Washington, Nov. 7.—President Roosevelt today selected Job. E. Hedges, of New York, as assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, to succeed Hamilton Fish, who resigned the office to become candidate for congress. It is understood that Mr. Hedges has signified his willingness to accept the position.

Newfoundland Elections

St. John's, Nfd., Nov. 7.—Complete returns from Monday's election in Bonavista confirm last night's report that the three seats in that district were captured by the opposition, headed by Sir Edward Morris. All three Morris men were elected by a majority of about 1,600, the largest ever received by an candidates in ever received by an candidates in the district. The opposition is now sure of 16 seats, while the premier, Sir Robert Bond controls 17, although there will be a recount in one of the latter. Three seats are still to be I don't know where else they can go unless they come here to your favored and prosperous Northwest." He predicted that in 1950 the United

States would have two hundred million people, and then said: "Your Canadian farmers can then sell to us every "I always like to get north of the line," began the veteran Canadian-American, proud of his adopted country. Speaking of the number of Canadians in the United States he said. "In the PROPOSAL OF FRANCE

Insistance on Expression of Regret Keeps the Incident From Settlement

quently visit, it seems to me that one in every six in the more active population has been born in Canada."

In advocating commercial reciprocity he said: "I would like to wipe out these custom houses all along the line. It would give you a better chance to grow. I think that the people of the United States would be willing now Paris, Nov. 7.—The Matin's Berlin correspondent says; Germany has rejected the French proposal submitted by Ambassador Cambon and that the government insists on France expressing regret at the actions of the French soldier at Casablanca toward an official of the German consulate.

The Emperor alone is responsible for the actions of the second to the consulate.

of the Union or between the provinces of your Dominton."

After speaking of the future of British Columbia, which he predicted would be the brightest star and richest province of the Dominion, he strongly favored irrigation by a reference to the changes it had brought about in lands west of the Columbia river in Washington state.

His praise of the British and his jests at the American merchant marine, while speaking of the assured future of this port, convulsed the banquetters.

"Your vessels carry your own flags.
Ours carry Jap or any other we can

view of the adverse ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission respecting the advance publication of rates for railway haulage of export business, as well as in view of the unsatisfactory character of the United States navigation laws.

"If we should take action in the direction indicated, our big ocean liner, the Minnesota, would be given British register. What I say respecting our was at first anticipated. According to this register. What I say respecting our own steamer applies to other American vessels engaged in Oriental trade. The present handicap is too great to compete on even terms with our rivals."

Michigan Banker's Death.

Michigan Banker's Death.

Was at first anticipated. According to this report, the discovery of the lake has been kept a secret. Engineers who are said to know of the discovery declined to discuss the matter during the absence of Colonel Goethals, who is in the United States.

New York, Nov. 7.—Col. Goethals, New York, Nov. 7.—Col. Goet

Grand Rapids, Mich, Nov. 7.—Former State Treasurer Daniel McCoil, prominent as a Michigan lumberman banker and capitalist, died today of heart trouble. He was 63 years old.

Pension for Widow of Palma Havana, Nov. 7.—In response to an appeal by Jose Miguel Gomez, the Liberal candidate for the presidency, Governor Magoon today issued a decree providing an annual person of the providing and the providing an annual person of the person of t Collingwood, Sixth Battleship of Dreadnought Class, is cree providing an annual pension of \$5,000 during her life to the widow of the late President Thomas Estrada Palma, and \$50 monthly in addition during the minority of her four children. Launched

NAMED BY MRS. ASQUITH

Remarkable Performance of Invincible, Third of Giant Cruisers

Devonport, Eng., Nov. 7.—The Collingwood, the most powerful of all British battleships and the sixth vessel of the Dreadnought class to be

London, Nov. 7.—The British battle-ship Invincible, the latest addition to the British navy, in a trial yesterday under seventh-tenths of her power atunder seventh-tenths of her power attained a speed of 25 knots an hour. It is expected that the vessel when working under full power will reach a speed of 30 knots, a world's record. The invincible is the last to be completed of the three great cruiserbattleships which were laid down in the yards in 1906. First came the Indomitable, which carried the Prince of Wales to Canada at the time of the Quebec tercentenary, and which made Quebec tercentenary, and which made record-breaking time on her return voyage to the Isle of Wight. The secvoyage to the isle of Wight. The ser-ond was the Inflexible, which had her speed test a few weeks ago, reaching the rate of 27 1-4 knots an hour. It was thought that it would have been greater but for a hindering fog. Now comes the Invincible to eclipse both her sister ships in the matter of speed.

CHINESE EMPEROR ILL

of His Case
Washington, Nov. 7.—The Emperor
China is sectously III, according to a

over his condition. The foreign educated physicians, who have been attending his majesty since his illness of last summer, have been dismissed and the old style practitioners reinstated.

Tender of labor to this end. (Sgd.) William H. Taft."

Town wessels carry your own flags. Ours carry Jap or any other we can get that will carry our exports at reasonable rates. Once in a while we in the United States build a vessel, but the fact is that we have all but forgotten what it is to own a vessel."

But he presented a vastly different picture in rallway transportation. "In this we more than hold our own with any nation. The average investment in rallways in the United States is \$60,000 a mile, while the average performance in Ireight carrying exceeds hine hugdred thousand tons per mile, while in Great Britain the average investment and a half times as great and the freight carrying less."

"If a rallway does not serve the people, enabling the merchants and farmers to make a fair profit on their shipments," added Mr. Hill, "It were better that the rallway had never been built. Upon their intelligent management depends the prosperity of the communities they serve."

In an interview here tonight, Mr. Hill said: "It is a real live question whether it would not be advisable for the Gerat Northern rallway to make the terminal of its transpacific traffic at Vancouver rather than at Seattle, in view of the adverse, ruling of the Intervalve of the adverse, ruling of the Intervalve of the adverse, ruling of the Intervalve of the adverse populity the advance publication or respecting the advance publication or response to the respecting the advance publication or response to the communities they serve."

New Orleans, La., Nov. 7.—A report of the alleged corporations. circuit court to appoint a receiver to wind up the affairs of the alleged cor-

While finding that there was an il-While finding that there was an fi-legal combination as charged, Judges Lacombe, Cox and Noyes in their opinion say that injunctions should issue against the derendants, except the United Stores Company and the R. P. Richardson, Jr., Company. The injunctions are, however, stayed pend-ing an appeal to the United States Supreme court

Ing an appeal to the United States Supreme court.

The hearing has been in progress for many months, and great volumes of testimony were taken. In the course of these examinations it developed that the American Tobacco company and its subsidiaries practically controlled the robacco trade of the world. This control, so far as foreign markets is concerned was

prominent as a Michigan lumbermany part of the discovery of a subterrange part of the capitalist, died today of heart trouble. He was all young a lake under the site of the cand be and a capitalist, died to day of the discovery of a subterrange part of the capitalist and the site of the cand be and a capitalist and the site of the cand be and a capitalist and the site of the cand be and a capitalist and the site of the cand be and a capitalist and the site of the cand be and a capitalist and the site of the cand be and a capitalist and the site of the cand be and a capitalist and the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be an accordance of the site of the cand be accordance of

Typhoid in Mayor's Family New Westminster, Nov. 7.—Three members of Mayor Keary's family are ill with typhoid fever. Two of the young people are in the Royal Columbian hospital, and one is sick at home. All are expected to recover.

resentatives

Ambassador's Residence Looted.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The residence of Henry White, the United States Ambassador, was ransacked by burglars on Thursday night and a large quantity of valuables carried away. The ambassador is at present in the United States, while Mrs. and Miss White have been staying at the Chevroline. hibition Vote states, while Mrs. and Miss white have been staying at the Chevreuse chateau. The servants of the house, who slept on the third floor, were not awakened by the burglars, who strewed the salons with the contents of boxes and bureaus. The booty in-cludes gold bracelets, pearl necklaces brooches and other jewelry.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 7.—A raid on an alleged "blind tiger" tonight cost three lives and on mortal injury. Policeman Little, M. R. Womack and a child of J. W. Harris were killed, and Harris himself was fatally wounded. The raid was made at Third avenue and Eighth street. Policeman Little and Jones had gone to the suspected place, which is a private residence. pecied place, which is a private residence. Jones remained in front of the house while Little knocked at the back door, and when Womack, who was stopping there, opened it and saw the officer, he began firing. Harris,

THANKS FOR SUPPORT OF LABOR CHAMPIONS

President-Elect Sends Ac-knowledgment to New York Organization

New York, Nov. 7.—T. J. Dolan, general secretary and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovelers and dredgemen, made public tonight the following telegram which be said had been received from President-sleet Taft:

"Please extend to the members of your brotherhood my heartfelt thanks"

tes Reckhill at Pekin. The despatch does not give details concerning the "It is a peculiar gratification to me lilness of the Emperor.

Pekin, Nov. 7.—The Emperor of of the intelligent wage-earners of this China for the past ten days has been country in refusing to be delivered to suffering from a disorder which has one party or the other, and I look formanifested itself in the inactivity of ward with pleasure to render such asthe intestinal function. His complaint has been attended also by more or less fever. The government and the members of the imperial family are alarmed ton calculated to furnish to them

FIRE IN SCHOOL

TOBACCO COMPANY Many Students in Washington Insti-

Washington, Nov. 6—Thrilling, as capes and heroir receive work by a Costa Ricars Student, Rubens, Herrers, marked a fire which early today burned school in North Takoma, a suburb north of the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened sin the dormitories were awakened seven by the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven by the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven by the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven by the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven by the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven by the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven by the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven by the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven by the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven while city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened seven while city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitories were awakened with the city. More than 156 students in the dormitor

Latest Reports Change Composition of House of Rep-

MAJORITY OF FORTY-FIVE

Democrats Claim to Have Carried Nevada-The Prohundred, who, she said, were robbers and murderers who went about the country in the name of the Russian

to come to this country in order to save her life.

Yonkers, N.Y., Nov. 7 .- E. V. Skinner, eastern traffic manager for the Canadian Pacific railway, with offices in New York City, died at his home

here tonight. He was stricken with apoplexy this morning and paralysis developed, resulting in his death. Mr. Skinner leaves a widow and a

laughter.

leaves a widow and

UNCOVER A SWINDLE

Taken Half a Million From

the Public

New York, Nov. 6.—Wm. McKinley, chairman, and H. C. Loudenslager, secretary of the Republican congressional committee, tonight made public the membership-elect of the 61st congress as tabulated for the commission. According to the list, the national House of Representatives would be comprised of 218 Republicans and 173 cording to the list, the national House of Representatives would be comprised of 218 Republicans and 173 Democrats.

Rene, Nev., Nov. 6.—Democratic State Headquarters tonight says Bryan carried the state of Nevada by 150 to 200.

Chicago N. 10 Control of the passenger of the pa

According to reports already received, the next house will consist of 173 New York Sharks Said to Have Democrats and 218 Republicans.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The election of Governor Chas. S. Deneen to serve another term as governor of Illinois will be contested by his defeated Democratic rival according ato a signed statement issued tonight by Chas. Roeschenstein, chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

As for the Prohibition vote its to-

statement issued tonight by Chas. Roeschenstein, chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

As for the Prohibition vote, its totals present a great disappointment to those who expected that the Prohibition wave that has swept several states in the "dry column" during the past year would show surprising increases in the vate of the party which makes legal prohibition of liquor training to the party which makes legal prohibition of liquor training a raid today upon the offices of George W. Emanuel and Co. private bankers, on Fifth avenue.

Two arrests were made by the local police on Complaint of the postoffice

"and chose members to fight for the defense of the people. Everything went along smoothly until the Dragoons came to the town. The officers fied and went into hiding." She said the literature of the secret society had been left in her charge and the soldiers came to her house and threatened to whip her and her mother and sister unless she gave up the records. "Once he came to my house," continued the woman, "and I gave him something to eat. While he was eating the soldiers came, but he escaped. The soldiers whipped us and threatened to kill us if we did not tell them where Pouren was."

FIFTIETH YEAR

Nine Japanese Shot While Attempting to Raid Copper Island Rookery

where Pouren was." That was the last time she saw the man in Russia, the witness said. Mrs. Shepto then told of the black OTHER SEALERS CAPTURED

Democratic party.
The witness said that she finally had Schooner Boso Maru Left the Hunters When Escaping Seizure

Another sealing tragedy, similar to that of 1906 at St. Paul island, is reported from the Russian seal rookeries guards shot down nine Japanese sealers engaged in raiding the hauling grounds, according to advices received by the R.M.S. Empress of India, which reached port yesterday morning from the far east. Despatches to the Asahi Shimbun, of Tokio, from Vladivestok state that nine of the crew of the Japanese schooner Boso Maru were chicago, Nov. 6.—The returns from congressional districts throughout the country resulted in Republican gains of two as compared with the figures last night, Alfred Douglas, Republican, was contrary to previous advices elected in the 11th Ohio district, and Moses P. Kinkaid, Republican, who was reported as defeated in the 6th Nebraska district, was also returned as elected. The contest in the fifth Nebraska district is extremely close, and it will require an official count to er slipped her anchor and ran into the fog to escape seizure by the Russian guardship Chilka, leaving the hunters who had gone to the rookery. The subsequent news which came from Vladivostok, where a steamer had arrived from the Russian seal rookery in the north Pacific with nine of the crew of the Japanese schooner Toyo Maru who were captured when attempting a raid was that the men from the Boso Maru had been surprised when clubbing seals on the hauling grands, and were shot and tilled by the guards.

Baby Poisoned.

Barrie, Ont., Nov. 6.—The two year old son of W. A. Boys died this morning of strychnine poisoning. The baby ate a piece of bread from a pantry shelf. The bread was left there in order to poison mice.

Accidental Killing.

Fredericton, N. B.—Chester Utquhart, who was held for the killing of Bact Clary, while on a hunting trip, was today discharged at the preliminary hearing, as the fatality was found to be purely accidental.

EIGHT LIVES LOST

IN DIDNING HONE?

Water Laberte, heing taken into custom of the dation of the federal authorities. The postal officials are looking for. Emanuel, the leader of the firm, but said tonight they beleived he had fled the country, probably having gone to Mexico.

Emanuel and Co. are accused of a Mexican gold mine, which their literature is said to have represented as yielding a yearly return of 29 per cent. to the investors have remitted money to Emanuel & Co. to the amount of at least \$500,000.

EIGHT LIVES LOST

IN DIDNING HONE?

Will Have \$25,000 Position on "Out-IN BURNING HOUSE

Will Have \$25,000 Position on "Outlook" When He Ceases to Be
President

New York, Nov. 7.—On the very day after he ceases to be president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt will become "special contributing editor" on the editorial staff of "The Outlook" which so announces in its is
Outlook" which so announces in its is-

Look to Great Growth of Trade With Far East in the Next Few Years

HARBOR WORKS REQUIRED

Consideration of Plans For Increased Facilities for Victoria Are Necessary

While the other ports of the North Pacific facing the Orient are considering schemes of harbor improvement in view of the great anticipated growth of the Pacific shipping trade, and millions of dollars being expended to increase the harbor facilities of far eastern ports, the shipping interests of Victoria have not yet beaun the consideration of the necessities of the future trade. The C.P.R. expects, before long, to enter the great struggle which is inevitable for the carrying trade of the Pacific, in which the big steamship and railroad company will have to vie with the Japanese, and probably also with the United States companies when the United States changes its policy which has had the companies when the United States changes its policy which has had the effect of practically driving its nationals from the shipping business in the Pacific. The fast large Atlantic Empresses, the Empress of Ireland and Empress of Britain are to be sent to the Pacific, and there are prospects of great increase in the shipping plying in the trans-Pacific trade. If the history of the past ten years is repeated, and no greater progress than that of the past is made within the next ten years, there will be need of in-creased harbor facilities at this port. The opinion of competent observer The opinion of competent observers is that the progress of the next ten years will be far greater than that of the last decade, and as, at least, that time would be required to build such harbon works as would be required in the years to come, it is considered by those who have given consideration to the matter that the time has come to plan the needed imtime has come to plan the needed im-How great an increase in the trade

of the North Pacific ports with the far east, without considering other sources of trade and other developments, is indicated in an article contributed to the World Today, by George C. Perkins, United States Senator from California. After telling of the great progress of the borderland of the Pacific ocean during the Montcalm. land of the Pacific ocean during the past fifteen years, giving figures showing that the trade by sea has increased over 350 per cent, the writer says: "Commercially as well as otherwise, Japan has found its way to the front rank of nations. Its foreign commerce, now about \$500,000,000 per year, has increased 175 per cent between 1896 and 1906, while during the same period the United Kingdom, Germany and France, showed increases respectively of 43 per cent, 78 per cent, and 43 per cent. China in transformation is supposed to be moving slowly even though with vast momentum. Yet during the past ten years its foreign commerce has expanded in greater degree than that of any European nation, showing an inany European nation, showing an increase of 97 per cent. Its imports in 1907 exceeded those of Russia; its foreign purchases were equal to one-third of those of France. The port of Hongkong in point of foreign tonnage third of those of France. The port of Hongkong in point of foreign tonnage is probably the greatest port in the world, the volume exceeding annually twenty million tons. The foreign trade tonnage of Hongkong is certainly greater than that of London or Liverpool, and, including Chinese vessels' cargoes, probably than that of New York.

Mark of Approval

Vienna, Nov. 6.—Emperor William arrived at the castle in Schoenbrunn, a suburb of Vienna this evening on a brief visit to Emperor Francis Joseph. The coming of Emperor William is regarded as a demonstration of German good-will toward the Austrian attitude on the near eastern question, and

"The leaers nations of the Pacific, too, have advanced. The interchanged products of the United States and Chile rose in value from \$3,792,434 in 1897 to \$18,287,028 in 1907; the Peruvian trade from \$722,089 to \$4,958,202. The commerce with Central America has grown, though in not so great

"Our Pacific Coast must in the end represent in greatest degree the Caucasian power in the Pacific. Upon this front of our nation initially will rest the major part of the responsithis front of our nation initially will rest the major part of the responsibility of the white man in the Pacific. In this new theatre of world-wide interest his exits and entrances must be through American ports; his commercial progress in the Pacific be expressed chiefly in the figures of our trade. Russia is fettered with ice; Australia and New Zealand are below the line and great as they are lead. the line and, great as they are, lack in continental greatness; western South America can not compete with the north in interior resources; Canada has but a narrow gateway to the Pacific, and Mexico has as yet developed mo great seaboard activity on its western frontier."

of Brule creek to the head of Squaw creek; thence down Squaw creek; thence across White river up an unnamed creek to its head

the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and preparing for it, while the matter is unconsidered here. The great change which will follow the opening of the Panama canal is not being provided for. By that time, shipping men state, sailing ships will have disappeared from the ocean. The tramp steamers which replace them will come in great numbers to British Columbia for coal and that bunkers be built at this port to accommodate this trade will be necessary. The need of the consideration of the requirements of the future trade is patent to those who have the welfare of the other ports of the North fare of the other ports of the North Pacific in view, and the programmes are being drafted. It is time Vic-toria's requirements were considered.

Coal Miner Killed.

Estevan, Sask, Nov. 6 .- Charles Ralor, a mine driver in the Eureka Coal and Brick Tile Co.'s mines, was killed today. He failed to block his car on the down grade, and it jumped the track. He was hammed in between the car and the wall and was badly crushed.

injured some time ago by being thrown from her horse, left here today for her home in Alabama. She is unable

Brandon Election Brandon, Man., Nov. 6.—The returning officer today made his official declaration in the Brandon election, The result is: Hon. Clifford Sifton, 3,565; Hon. T. M. Daly, 3,496; B. D. Wallace, 101; spoiled ballots, 47; rejected ballots, 26. Mr. Sifton was declared elected by a particular of 59 elected by a majority of 69.

Would Wed Chinaman.

New Westminster, Nov. 6.—A white woman named Ada Sinclair, also known as Della Walker, was to have en married last evening to Ah Wing. a Chinaman of Vancouver. Ah Wing has only one eye. He yesterday secured a marriage license, but no clergyman could be found in this city to marry the pair. This morning the voman was in court on a charge of vagrancy, but was allowed to leave the city. She left for Vancouver, where city. She left for Vancouver, where the couple are endeavoring to arrange for a marriage ceremony this after-

Look at Irrigation Lands Calgary, Nov. 6.—A large and ex-erienced party of irrigation farmers rrived in the city this morning, and today are being shown over the Cana-dian Pacific Railway company's lands in the Dalroy district. The party left town this morning early in two of the company's automobiles, and are spend-ing the day looking over the land. This party hail from North Dakota and Il-inois. When interviewed this morning they expressed great surprise a the city of Calgary. They are well satisfied with local conditions, and the them greatly. It is quite probable mos of them will take up land in this vicinity and move up here to reside.

MUCH MONEY GIVEN TO MARINE OFFICIALS

Mr. Gregory and Members of His Staff Did Well in Commissions

Quebec, Nov. 6 .- At the marine department inquiry this morning F. X. Drolet, machinist, produced a list giv-ing the names of members of the marine department staff who were paid gratuities by him from June, 1904, to 1907, with the amounts paid, amounting in all to about \$10,000. Mr. Drolet yesterday produced a statement show-ing that he had paid Agent Gregory \$8,130 in commissions. He also testi-fied to having handed over sums of

Yesterday J. J. Murphy admitted to Judge Cassels that the 5 per cent commission he was in the habit of paying to J. U. Gregory, agent of the department at Quebec, was not, as he had previously testified in answer to questions from Senator Choquette, representing Gregory, discounts given representing Gregory, discounts given Gregory for advancing the money to him while he was awaiting payment, from the government, but commissions given as a bonus for new orders.

Mr. Sampson, of Sampson & Fileon, admitted having peld Gregory \$8,237 in commission in the last three years.

TWO EMPERORS MEET

Kaiser Wilhelm Pays Visit to Emperor Francis Joseph—Taken as a Mark of Approvat

tude on the near eastern question, and the public turned out in large numbers was a private dinner party at

CLOSE SEASON

Game Protected in Section of British Columbia After 15th Inst.

lowing westerly up to the head of the south fork of Brule creek; thence down an unnamed creek to the Bull river; thence up to the head of the west fork veloped mo great seaboard activity on its western frontier."

Canada has but a narrow gateway, says the writer. Victorfa will be the principal part of that gateway. Its position and advantages are such that it will secure the first place, if steps are taken to provide for handling the trade attracted here. The writer has much to say of the development going on at United States ports in the North Pacific. San Francisco proposes to spend millions in new harbor works. Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Diego are all making improvements and planning others, all the ports of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of Pacific trade and prepartor of the coast are looking to the future development of the coast are looking to the future development of the coast are looking to the future development of the coast are looking to the future development of the coast are looking to the future of the coast are looking to the future of the coast are looking to the future of t for geese is declared in any portion of

HAS PLEASANT HOLIDAY H. E. Anderson Back From the Bella Coola District

Mr. H. E. Anderson, the manager o the Balmoral Hotel, returned yester-day from a very pleasant two months holiday, which was for the most part, spent a short distance in the interior, upon the northern mainland coast. He visited Bella Coola and the Bella Coola valley, in the company of Messrs. T. H. Taylor and J. W. McFarlane, of Vancouver, and penetrated as far into the interior as Tatla lake, which is situated at an elevation of about 2500 feet, and near the beginning of the famous bunchgrass country and the well-known grazing district of Chilcotin. Electric power for manufacturing purposes, in the Bella Coola valley, is being developed upon a considerable the down grade, and it jumped the track. He was hammed in between the car and the wall and was badly crushed.

Many Broken Bones.

Ogdensburg, Nov. 6.—Encased in a plaster cast which covers all of her body except the neck and head, Minnie Fisher, a circus rider who was a constant of the control of the country generally is well wooded, being possessed of much excellent timber, being in addition at a

least fairly rich in minerals. A great deal of complaint is still being made by the settlers in the Bella Coola valley of the British Columbia Development and Pulp company's control of a large extent of valuable agricultural land in the valley, and although somewhat recently, profuse and very pleasure. what recently, profuse and very pleasant promises were made them B. D. Wallace, part of the company, nothing so far rejected balwas declared complished to show good faith on the

part of the concessionaires.

The settlers in this valley are largely Norwegians, who are abundantly satisfied with their location and pros

satisfied with their location and prospects.

"They are growing the very finest quality of potatoes that I ever ate," adds Mr. Anderson; "excellent peaches and splendid apples, pears, plums and cherries, etc., while, of course, strawberries, gooseberries and all the small fruits do exceedingly well. Near the coast, the climate is much the same as it is in the Fraser river valley, at as it is in the Fraser river valley, at times a good deal of rain falls, while the winters are quite mild and very agreeable. Bella Coola lies about 200 miles to the northward of the city of Vancouver. But where I passed most of my time, near Tatla lake, which is about 30 miles in length, the rainfall is rather light, and as a matter of fact om the 5th of October until the day arrived, when I left that section in or-der to come down to the coast, not a drop of rain fell, although there were drop of rain fell, although there were a few snow flurries. The potatoes grown at this elevation are neither so large nor so good in point of quality, as those which are produced in the Bella Coola valley, and indeed, the haulms were on several occasions cut down by frost before the plants had a fair opportunity to mature. At this fair opportunity to mature. At this point we were some 160 miles in the

"The settlers are agitating for s bridge to replace the current propelled ferry, at Canoe Crossing, some 24 miles up the valley, as they are tired of paying a very constant toll. The Provincial government has built a very good wagon road for some 30 miles up the valley, and a considerable sum has been expended upon it during the present season

sent season.

"The settlers now number about 300, some 250 of them being sturdy Norwegians, while the remainder includes Americans and a small colony of Seventh 1975 and 1975 of the season of the se enth Day Adventists, drawn from different nations. They are all perfectly satisfied with the country's and their prospects for the future, while the soil is rich. The valley itself is some 50 or 60 miles in length and anywhere from one to three and four miles in

"I did neither hunting nor fishing myself, but my companions, Messrs. Taylor and McFarlane, shot two very fine grizzlies, three black bears and two fair caribou. About six weeks ago a hunter and prospector named Blakemore, who had wounded a griz- sent force by more than half a million zly, foolishly followed him into the workmen to meet the market demands bush, and coming suddenly upon him, for their productions. In securing was attacked by the animal, which this information, Democratic and Rewas, however, satisfied with chewing one of his legs rather badly, and then leaving him. Blakemore was found in strict the canvass to any particular rather bad shape and taken to the hos-pital at Bella Coola for treatment."

HINDUS MANUFACTURE BOMBS FOR PLOTTERS

Startling Statement Made in Regard to the Colony at Millside

New Westminster, Nov. 6.—That a conspiracy having for its object the manufacture of bombs and the sup-plying of them, together with arms, to the malcontents in Calcutta and other disaffected districts in India, exists among the Hindus at Millside, was the startling information today conveyed by a Sikh to a man in this city who formerly resided in India, who speaks Bengali and who has be-friended numbers of these people since their arrival in British Colum-bia

bia.

To what lengths the plot has already gone it is difficult to learn, for the reason that the heads of the conspiracy are comparatively few in number and they closely guard the innermost secrets of their work. In a general way, however, scores of the Hindus now living at Millside are aware that the manufacture of bombs is proceeding at that place. They also have general knowledge that the money secured from them by "subscription" from time to time is ultimately converted into firearms with which the rom time to time is ultimately converted into firearms with which the yoke of Great Britain is to be thrown off by India's millions.

One of the principals in the conspiracy is a Hindu working at the sawmills at Millside, but the chief plotter is a resident of Seattle.

COTTON STRIKE SETTLED Manchester Operators Compromise With Employees on Wage Reduction Question

Manchester, Nov. 6.—The dispute which has been going on for nearly two months between the cotton operators of Manchester and their employees was settled today, the employers having compromised on a reduction of wages in March instead of January. The mills will reopen November 9. They have been closed for seven weeks and much distract

for seven weeks, and much distres

Far Wage Scale Illegal Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—The high court of Manitoba today decided that the fair wage scale enforced by the city of Winnipeg is illegal, holding that when a contract is awarded the contractor may make his own terms with the workmen regardless of the fair wage scale. The case arose out of an action scale. The case arose out of an action brought by Kelly Bros., contractors, for the Redwood bridge, to compel the city to pay over certain moneys held back until such time as they agreed to pay their workmen the scale of wages

Run Down by a Train

adopted by the city council.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The body of Edward Johnson, market gardener, of Mimico, was found on the rallway track last night near the Humber river. He is supposed to have been run down by a train. Election Murder in Portugal

Renewed Activity in Industries of Various Kinds in the United States

ASSOCIATION'S STATEMENT

Expectation That 650,000 Men Will Be Added to Working Forces

New York, Nov. 6 .- The Nationa Association of Manufacturers published in the current issue of American Industries, its official magazine, a con tinuation of the statements on trade conditions contributed by its 3,000 Telegrams were also sent prior to

ciation's members asking them to state specifically how many working would be added to their present by Dec. 1st. if nothing occurred to shake commercial confidence. A resuake commercial confidence. A resume of the information contained in these replies received indicates that an average of 122 added to the majority of manufactur-ing plants in the association by Dec 1st. The percentages show that a least half of the three thousand mem-Manufacturers expect to add to their present force more than 200,000 work-

"Taking this as a basis," says the article, "it is safe to assume that 13,-000 manufactories, which according to the census of 1900 employed an average each of 100 men or over, will add at least fifty per cent, to their present force, making a total in round figures of 650,000 men. In other words, with the continuance of business confidence the important manufacturing interests will be enabled to increase their prepublican manufacturers alike were addressed. No attempt was made to reindustry or to any particular section of the country, and the queries sent to manufacturers were based solely or actual business conditions and business possibilities for the future.

"Although this information, showing as it does in concrete and convincing form the real proofs of a returning prosperity, was secured prior to the election, it was not used because of the association's desire to avoid any semblance to partizanship."

Activity at Toledo
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 6.—With the national election only three days past,
Toledo already shows signs of industrial improvement. The Toledo Shipbuilding company, through Charles R.
Calder general manager announces building company, through Charles R. Calder, general manager, announces that work on a new drydock, costing between \$250,000 and \$300,000, will soon begin. The Toledo Shipbuilding Company, which has a contract to build a new steel freighter, costing \$500,000, will rush the work. The Toledo Machine Tool Company will soon be operating a full complement of men. The Edward Ford Plate Glass Company will start with a full force of pany will start with a full force of workmen in a few days. This con-cern has been turning out about fifty per cent of its capacity. The Toledo

day that its full complement of more than 5,000 men will be at work in the plant in Harrison by January 1 next. The Lidgerwood Manufacturing company has a similar announcement, which affects 2,000 men. Both have been running on part time and had received many big orders contingent upon the election of Taft. On Full Time

Pawtucket, R.I., Nov. 5.—Notices were posted in the factories of Howard and Bullougham, manufacturers of cotton machinery, announcing resumption of the full time schedule, 58 hours a week. Since February the factor has operated 40 hours a week.

EXTEND SEWER SYSTEM IN VICTORIA WEST

Streets Committee Will Recommend That Work Be Undertaken at Once

The streets, bridges and sewers com mittee of the city council last night passed upon an extensive system of sewerage which will be installed in sewerage which will be installed in that section of Victoria West roughly bounded by Craigflower Road, Dominion road and William street. Sewers will be laid on the intermediate streets and work will commence at once. The total cost of the work is estimated at \$8,120. Whether the scheme is carried out in its entirety depends upon whether the funds available under the sewer loan bylaw prove sufficient but it is expected that the greater part of the work will be done.

done.

Little other work was passed upon than that it was decided to grade and macadamize. Beta, Gamma and Delta streets and grade and grave! Sunnyside street, and lay a cement walk along the south side thereof. A permanent sidewalk will also be lain on Garbally road from Gorge road westerly to the junction with Selkirk street, and a short piece of surface drain will be put in on Putnam street.

It was also decided to call for ten-Lisbon, Nov. 6.—Election disorders broke out today at Porte Demos. A local Progressist leader fired a revolver from a window into a passing Regenerado parade, killing two persons in the ranks of the procession. A crowd of infurlated men rushed toward the building from which the shots had been fired, and it was with difficulty that the troops rescued the assassin London Masons are planning to build a temple.

and macadamize Bets, Gamma and Delta streets and lay a cement walk along the south side thereof. A permanent sidewalk will also be lain on Garbally road from Gorge road westerly to the junction with Selkirk street, and a short piece of surface drain will be put in on Putnam street.

It was also decided to call for tenders for the printing of the annual reports of the various civic departments.

Sentence for Burglary.
Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 6.—David E.
Wilson, former cierk in Molson's Bank
at Chesterville, was today sentenced
to three and a half years on six charg-

St. John, N. B., Nov. 5.—Before Judge Forbes today, Geo. Jones, who came to Canada from London in March 1906 was found guilty of theft of a watch and money from a fellow boarder in the Salvation Army Travellers' home. Judge Forbes said he would send him back to England on the first winter port steamer, as it was necessary for Canada to spend \$150 a year for his maintenance in Dorchester penitentiary.

PRINCESS MAY RETURNS AFTER STORMY TRIP

Snow Ten Inches Deep on Her Deck and Ice Coated the Vessel in Lynn Canal

(From Saturday's Daily)

After a stormy trip, the worst Capt.
McLeod has known in his long experience, the steamer Princess May,
of the C.P.R., returned yesterday from Skagway with 12 saloon, 8 second and 9 third class passengers. The Princess May encountered a strong gale when approaching Lynn canal, with snow falling heavily. There was ten inches of snow on the decks, and the funnel, masts, stays, etc., were coated thick with ice, while icy spume and spray swept over her. The funnel is heavy storm successfully, though, and navigating cautiously, Capt. McLeod felt his way south. He crept toward the Centre island fog station and the island was just where he thought it was. It hadn't moved at all, he said, despite the fog. Soon afterward the fog lifted, but the wind continued, blowing strong until nearing Ketchi-man. Landing was made at Juneau Mr. Justice Clement Rules in

blowing strong until nearing Ketchiman. Landing was made at Juneau in a howling gale.

Among the passengers of the Princess May were A. L. Berdoe, general manager and W. King, assistant manager of the White Pass and Yukon rallway. From Frince Rupert the steamer brought Kenneth Munro, of the local stevedoring company; J. Douglas, of Kelly, Douglas & Co., of Vancouver, and B. Y. Rogers, who have been looking into the business of the B. C. Tie & Timber company, now in the hands of the mortgagees at Prince Rupert; R. H. Swinerton, who has been to Port Essington; Henry Doyle, manager of the mill bay cannery; J. H. Flewin of Port Simpson; Mr. Street of the Tyee Whaling ing company, which is operating at Admiralty island, near Sitka; Capt. Burroughs; W. Dyson, who has been running a hotel at Port Essington, and many others.

The steamer will sall again tonight for the north.

STEAMERS PLANNED FOR GRAND TRUNK

Preparations Reported for the Building of Two Fast Passenger Steamers

Two fast passenger steamers of the style of the steamer Princess May will style of the steamer Princess May will be built in the spring for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, ac-cording to word received by officials of the company at Prince Rupert. Ar-rivals by the steamer Princess May, which reached port yesterday from Skagway, after the stormiest passage the C. P. R. liner has had since she began running to Lynn canal, state that the plans for the two new steamor cent of its capacity. The Toledo per cent of its capacity. The Toledo Malleable Casting Company is making preparations for a resumption of business, and the Toledo Furnace steamers will probably be ready by the steamers of the contract for another 150 miles of the railroad, the section from Kitselass canyon of the Skeena river to Aldermere, is to be given shortly. On the last-trip of the steamer Distributor to the canyon, of ficials of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad.

To Employ More Men

Newark, N.J., Nov. 6.—The H. R. Worthington company announced to-day that its full complement of more the building of a tramway. It is in-tended to operate steamers above and below the canyon next summer, and passengers and freight will be transferred by a tramway to be built around the canyon. The river steamer fleet has been withdrawn with the exception of the little Craigflower, which was making her first and only trip this season through the canyon to Hazel-ton when the Princess May left Port Essington. The steamers Port Simp-son and Hazelton of the Hudson's Day company, have been hauled out on skids for the winter, and the steamer Distributor of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Distributor of the Grand Trunk Pacific, will be sent to Victoria for the winter. The Distributor will leave Port Essington on Monday for this port. At Prince Rupert it is stated arrangements are being made to lay out streets and \$200,000 is expected to be expended on this work, which will furnish employment to a large number.

WHALER TYEE MADE A SMALLER CATCH

Vessel Hunting Off Alaska Coast Took 190 Whales During Season— Orion Seen With a Whale

way from the Admiratty Island whaling station of the Tyee Whaling company, of which, Barneson, Hibberd & Co., of Seattle and San Francisco, are managers. The steamer Princess May, on which Mr. Street, manager of the company's station in Alaska, was a passenger, passed the Tyee with a tow near Wrangel bound south. The Al-aska whaling station took 790 whales during the past season, less than two-thirds the catch made by each of the whaling stations of the Pacific Whal-ing company on Vergerers. whaling stations of the Pacific Whaling company on Vancouver Island, which took 650 whales between them during the season just closed.

The steam whaler Orion was sighted hooking on to a whale which had just been harpooned in the Gulf of Georgia when the Princess May was passing down to Vancouver on Thursday afternoon. The boat had not killed the whale, as is usual, and the mammal was putting up outle a fight when the

whale, as is usual, and the mammal was putting up quite a fight when the Princess May passed. The gunner was preparing to shoot again when the C. P. R. steamer drew away from the little whaler, which had just started its winter's work in the Gulf of Georgia. The whales are taken to the station at Sage's lagoon near Nanalmo, which was reopened a few days ago.

Hon. Mr. Agnew Improving. winnipes, Nov. 6.—Hon. J. H. Ag-new, provincial treasurer, is steadily improving, and his physicians have now strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—A thousand cars of grain a day are now moving to Thunder Bay. Nothing like it has been known in the history of the west. In addition much was moved to the Pacific coast this year, relieving the tension on eastern lines. For the first time in the history the prairie pro-vinces have been exporting via Vancouver in sailing vessels to Europe and

Woollen Mills Burned.

Alton, Ont., Nov. 6.—The Beaver troyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$20,000. A match in the wood is supposed to have become ignited in one of the machines.

Seeking Nevada Divorce

Reno, Nev., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Ghita Millicent Franklin Burch, wife of a prominent managing contractor, Canada, and herself the direct scendant of one of the peers of Eng-land, today filed suit for divorce from Joseph Albert Franklin Burch grounds of failure to provide and de-sertion. She alleges in the complaint that her husband deserted her six years ago while they were living in England, went to Halifax, N.S., and from there to Montreal, and that there spray swept over her. The funnel is crusted still with the flying spray. The wind blew very hard and there was a big sea. Leaving Skagway, with the gale blowing behind her, instead of bucking into it as she had when going into the Alaskan port, the Princess May was tossed by the storm. Snow fell heavily, and the mist set in thick. The course could be seen for but a few yards. The steamer weathered the heavy storm successfully, though, and,

REFUSES TO REVIEW SENTENCES OF DEATH

The steamer will sail again tonight to allow counsel to be heard in any for the north. plication which the statute does permit to be made.
"I cannot for myself lend any sanc-

tion to such a filmsy disguise. The law throws, the responsibility upon me, and I am in fact forbidden to entertain any such application after variety either at the instance of the crown or the accused.

"If I may say it with propriety, the very fact that the court is without assistance should induce greater care and caution in the discharge of the responsibility cast upon the court to responsibility cast upon the court to review for itself the proceedings, in-cluding the directions given to the jury upon both law and facts."

DONE TO DEATH

Body of Murdered Indian is Found in Kamloops Lake—Suspect is Arrested

FOR RAILWAYS

Commissioner Lane Shows · That Situation is Rapidly Improving

GOOD REVENUES SECURED

The Roads Are Ordering New Equipment to Meet Larger Traffic

Washington, Nov. 6.—In the opinion of Franklin N. Lane, interstate commerce commissioner, the railro the country is improving.
"It is a fact," said he today, "hardly believable, but nevertheless true, because it is reported by the railroads themselves, that the total operating revenue per mile of railroads for the year ending June 30th, 1908, exceeds that of any other year in the his of railroading in the United St except the one year of 1907. "The average operating revenue

"The average operating revenue per mile of line per month for the 226,000 miles of railroad reporting to the com-mission was \$849 for the fiscal year of 1908. This was less by about \$61 than for the year 1907, but it was more than any preceding year, and was \$118 per mile per month more than in the year of the last presidential election. These facts bear out the statement I made last spring that the year, would no prove so unfortunate for American railroads as many prophesies for-casted. Many railroads are ordering new cars and rails because they need them. As I predicted, there is a local car shortage even now. Conditions rapidly are becoming normal and pros-

Vancouver Voters' List Vancouver, Nov. 6.—The civic vo-ters' list closed today, with 16,724 names enrolled.

Queen Dowager of Portugal Lisbon, Nov. 6.—The newspapers say the health of the Queen Dowager, Maria Pia, is causing anxiety. She is 61 years old.

Calgary Mayoralty

Calgary, Nov. 6.—Clifford Jones last night withdrew his name from the mayorality contest, leaving five contestants in the race. The fight pro-

Looking After Buffalos Calgary, Nov. 6 .- Col. Walker re turned yesterday from a few days trip with Howard Douglas, looking after the buffalo contingent which will soon be in the possession of Canada.

Move Against Brawers London, Ont., Nov. The trades and labor depoint a children for the reduction of liquor licenses because of a dispute with the brewers of the city.

DEADLY DYNAMITE

Carelessness and Disregard of Law is Blamed for Slaughter on the

Dryden, Ont., Nov. 6.—Three dynamite explosions in as many days has caused twelve deaths at this point on the company at Prince Rupert. Arrivals by the steamer Princess May, which reached port yesterday from Skagway, after the stormiest passage the C. P. R. liner has had since she began running to Lynn canal, state that the plans for the two new steamers, which are to be used as feeders for the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, will be prepared at once, and the two

Quality Counts in Xmas Fruits

In Groceries of every description it should always come first. It does with discerning purchasers. These high grade goods are offered at price of the cheapest:

Shelled Walnuts, per lb. 50c

saying a good deal. DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

See our fine display-better than ever before, and that's

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Driving Lamps Cold Blast Lanterns Dashboard Lanterns Railroad Lanterns

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544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

THE OOTS

E. P. Colley

The Ootsa tween Ootsa not far to th

posed route cific, is one sections of no according to Colley ought in that coun charge of pr vey parties. Mr. Colley winter and district yeste section, thou yet as other is a little fir a lake, but it at present n

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TIMES

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VENUES SECURED

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ad Lanterns ARE CO., LTD. s St., Victoria, B. C.

THE OOTSA LAKE IS PROMISING DISTRICT

Tributary to Bella Coola This Winter Will Excel All Province Has Entered an Appeal Against Decision of Goes Ahead

plished as yet. For one thing there is at present no market for the produce, and in the second place with existing transportation facilities it takes the settlers pretty nearly all summer to get in their supplies. The best way to get stuff in is by Bella Coola and the freight rate is 10 cents a pound. "I don't think wheat growing has een tried yet, that is of the ordinary nds, but Russian wheat, barley, rye dingly well."

This evening a large party will leave this city via the C.P.R. en route to Quebec whence they will sail on the Empress of Ireland on the 13th and the bookings for subsequent sailings are said to be remarkably good. The other railway lines also report many inquiries for rates etc., which would indicate that they too will get their share of this winter's increased business.

SHORTLY CAM

There are from 35 to 40 settlers in are permanent and winter on their are permanent and winter on their places. At present they make a little money by wintering horses, feeding them on hay they grow on their places. In this way some of them are doing pretty well."

The Cotsa country is reached by trail from Bella Coola, a distance of 225 miles, and a large portion of this is over an Indian trail which is the reverse of good and requires rebuild-

reverse of good and requires rebuild-ing. The people up there are hoping that the government will come to their that the government will come to their assistance in this respect. The people of Bella Coola, however, are doing what they can to improve the route, and if is much easier to get in to the country than it was. For the first four days' journey from Bella Coola there are road houses where sustenance for man and beast can be obtained. Also they have established a ferry at Canoe Crossing, which is of great assistance.

RECORD BOOKINGS FOR OLD COUNTRY TRAVEL

Previous Years

The Ootsa Lake district, lying between Ootsa lake and Francis lake, not far to the southward of the proper of route of the Grand Trunk Park. In the matter of travel to the Old Country, according to local agents of the Atlantic steamship lines. So far the approaching sitting of the full court pounding to E. P. Colley, P.L.S. Mr. Province of provincial government survey parties.

Mr. Colley has just come in for the mitter and speaking of the Ootsa lake district yesterday he said:

There is plenty of good land in that section, though it is not as well known yet as other parts on account of its remoteness from transportation. There is a little fir along the banks of Francis lake, but it cannot be called a timber is partly open and partly covered with putches of poplar. These are seldom more than 9 inches in diameter, so the ground is easy to clear. Comparatively little agriculture has been accombilished as yet. For one thing there is

Rupert C. Inglis, of Crawford Bay, West Kootenay, and Francis E. Gros-venor, of Riondel, Kootenay Lake, have been appointed deputy game

wardens.

Among the new incorporations in the current issue of the Gazette are the Empress Theatre Limited, capitalized at \$10,000, and formed to take over the local Empress theatre; the Victoria Creamery and Milk Supply Co., Ltd., formed with a capital of \$25,000 to take over the business of the Victoria Creamery association; and the Winton Motor Co., of B. C., Ltd., formed with a capital of \$50,000, to engage in the motor business. It will both manufac-

CRAWSHAY-WILLIAMS GO TO PRIVY COUNCIL

perial Council Judge Howey

FISHERY CASES MAY

ON IMPERIAL QUESTIONS

Discusses What Matters Must Come Into Purview of Im-

Another letter from Mr. Crawshay-Williams, the young Englishman who spent a large portion of the summer in British Columbia, has been received by the Colonist. The letter is of great interest and raises certain questions which must be answered before an Imperial Council can become an actual fact.

The letter follows:—

Imperial Questions.

Sir:—The reception which you gave my letter on Imperial Devolution tempts me to further trespass upon your kindness. The question I should like to consider this time is one which is an inevitable corollary of that of the possibility of an Imperial Council. That question is, what subjects are there which can be selected as of such Imperial interest and importance that they should be submitted to such a Council. What matters should be treated Imperially?

Before proceeding to deal with this Imperial Questions.

mitted to the full court for an opinion. The attorney general and E. V. Bodwell, K. C., will argue this case for the province.

RATE WAR WILL

SHORTLY COMMENCE

SHORTLY COMMENCE

Nippon Yusen Kaisha and C. P. R. to Struggle Upon the Pacific

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has dedided to begin the struggle with the carrying trade of the North Pacific. Since the ruling of the interstate commerce commission, which provided that railroads and steamships must publish their pro rata shares of through freights, and the United States railroads, and more particularly those under the United States flag, were placed at a disadvantage. The C. P. R. not declined to a startly of the status of a subject can generally be attained only by carefully considering what are one comparatively small question, there is the matter of naturalization. At present a white man may be recognized as a British subject in one part of the Empire and yet in England find himself denied the status of a British citizen. This is obviously illogical and undesirable and in this case there should surely be one law enforced over the whole Empire commission, which provided that railroads and steamships must publish their pro rata shares of through freights, and the United States steamship companies advanced their rates, the lines connecting with United States railroads, and more particularly those under the United States flag, were placed at a disadvantage. The C. P. R. naturally took advantage of its position and declined to advance its freight to a startly complex, and always so delicate to the connection of the provided that the connection of the provided the connection of the provided the connection of the

And the state of the control of the

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



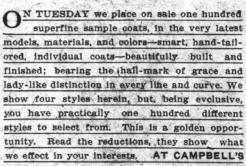
AT STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST"

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All values up to \$13. Reduced to \$ 7.50 All values up to \$15. Re-\$ 9.50 All values up to \$20. Re-\$12.75

The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co. Governm't



Be Thankful for Good Pure Coffee

You will be if you drink "Schilling's Best." No Coffee Mke it for Thanksgiving or any day-best and purest money can buy.

40c per pound, ground here while you wait by the most up-to-date motor.

Ask for Schilling's Best Money-Back Goods, Coffee, Extracts, Spices and Baking Powder, then you won't be disappointed. They're here for you.

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tions. The discussions as to the All-Red route have already shown how such questions of communication are really Imperial ones. With these sub-jects may be classed that of wireless telegraphy.

Perhaps no matters need Imperial attention more than the marriage and divorce laws, and a council of Empire should early turn its attention to har-monizing these throughout the British Dominions.

Dominions.

The great subjects of labor and the

Dominions.

The great subjects of labor and the race problem have already been referred to as being such as demand something more than national treatment, and the possibility of the Imperial management of foreign affairs—which however would involve practically no departure from present arrangements has been previously discussed.

In conclusion, I should like to suggest as food for the reflection of others the feasibility of an Imperial civil service.

Such are some of the subjects which today, seem to call for Imperial treatment. But I must end, as I began, with the proviso that the Imperial treatment must be truly Imperial. In our lofty visions and wide schemes we must never lose sight of the only valid end to which they can all be planned—the welfare of the British people in all parts of the world. An ambitious policy will never compensate for an unhappy people, and if, led astray by specious ideas and sounding theories, Imperialism causes suffering or deals injustice to the people of even the smallest sisterstate of Empire, it will have failed—and it will perish. The greatest, best, and perhaps the only lasting bond which can unite the Imperial Commonwealth will be the common welfare.

C. CRAWSHAY-WILLIAMS.

THROUGH PINE PASS 3. T. Pacific May Build Line on Northserly Route—Exploration Party's Report

Edmonton, Nov. 5.—It seems probable that the G.T.P. is planning to run a line into the north country from Edmonton and through the Pine Pass to the Pacific Coast.

A. A. Parker, of Minneapolis, representing the G.T.P. Co. and old country capitalists, returned today from the north. He went up in June with Jas. Rutherford, a mining engineer of Victoria, B.C., by way of Port Essington and Hazelmere. They visited the Finlay river country and went through Pine Pass to the Peace river, then down to Edmonton.

They are well pleased with the country, and report it to be very valuable if it gets the necessary transportation facilities. They think Pine pass vary suitable for a railway line,

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The Colonist.

improbable. It is by no means incon-ceivable that there may come about some sort of union between the United States and the British Empire. The two great national organizations have many things in common. There is little in speculating upon the future of Canada, for it is not ours to determine What we have to do with is the present, and judging from things as they are today, there does not seem to be the least reason for anticipating any gravitating of Canada towards the Republic. The influx of people from the United States is not having any appreciable influence in that direction. Undoubtedly many who come into Canada from the south bring with them a conthe institutions of the Republic, which renders them superior to any others; but residence in Canada very soon demonstrates the contrary. These people come to our country to better themselves. They are not the pieneers of an army of conquest. They come because they individually believe it is a good country to come to if they want to make a living. They will have no on the lines adopted by the commissions. viction that there is something about to make a living. They will have no incentive to bring about a political sioner of trade for the Dominion of change, for they will soon realize that in stability of government, trustworthy administration of the law, safety of life that the Chronicle's point has been and property and the right of self-well taken. Mr. Preston has been just government, Canada is on a higher long enough in Japan to acquire ideas plane than the United States. When that are of no value. If he would keep they make Canada their country, as them to himself, no great amount of

would be a way of getting at them and to refute what they say, or at least show what opportunities they have had to form an opinion, but the writer of anonymous letters is safe no matter what calumnies he may circulate.

The Times thinks that most Eng-

lishmen are ignorant of Canada and Canadians. Doubtless this is true enough, and doubtless also the native enough, and doubtless also the native Canadian is quite as ignorant of England, although the Times does not think so. Of course every Canadian school boy knows the salient facts of English history and geography far better than the average British schoolboy can be expected to know the history and geography of Canada; but of the England out of which the emigrant class as a rule comes, he is ignorant. We mean specially the England, which develops what the Times calls "the unpopular Englishman." As we all know, to the Roman citizen the outknow, to the Roman citizen the outside world was "barbarian," an expression which did not necessarily imply lack of civilization. This seems to hold good, that is the idea does, in the case of a good many people in England; we know it is true of a great many people in Canada. "Their ways are not our ways." If a Canadian should go to England, he would feel in duty bound to conform to the habits of the country. He probably would not like country. He probably would not like the class distinctions, which are characteristic of European lands. He would be impatient of many things, which those, who are to the manner born, find wholly satisfactory. Many cases can be cited, in which Canadians have some to the Market Williams. dians have gone to the United Kingdans have gone to the United Kingdom to live after they have accumulated a competency, only to find themselves hopelessly out of touch with social conditions. There is nothing at all unnatural in the fact that an Englishman finds things in Canada, somewhat different from the conditions to which he have been executed. somewhat different from the continued. If he is a sensible man, as he generally is, he realizes that he is in a new country

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing the should unquestionably assert in the loyalty of an infection of the color of the Colonist Printing & Publishing the should unquestionably assert in the loyalty of agual at the loyalty of agual at the color of the Colonist Printing & Publishing the should unquestionably assert in the negative. If it was the logisty of agual at the case of the color of th

"There is no question but that com mercial enterprise on the part of certain foreign merchants in China was exerted in the direction of inciting the Chinese to boycott trade with Japan."
"This was done with a view of fostering a spirit of bitterness between the Chinese and Japanese." "When all the facts become known it will likely be revealed that the so-called boycott agitation was simply used by the revolution in China as a means to an end, in an effort to discredit the ruling authorities in Peking." After quoting from the official report to his government in which Mr. Preston makes the statements, the Chronicle

says: Now we should like to ask Mr. Pres-

they make Canada their country, as most of them are doing, they will have no incentive to try the experiment involved in annexation to the Republic. Therefore we have no fear of the future of the Dominion. Speculative writers may discover theoretical reasons for apprehension, but it would be exceedingly difficult to find a single immigrant from the United States, who looks upon the union of this country with that as worthy of a moment's consideration.

THE BRITON ABROAD.

The London Times devotes a long editorial to "The Unpopular Englishman." The London paper takes the matter too seriously. The Englishman." The Englishman." The Englishman." The Englishman." The Englishman." The Englishman to the experiment in the bidden of the relations between China and Japan, the Dominion government would be well advised if they would call him home. It would be interesting to know what special reason there is for keeping this trouble-maker in an official position. If he must draw a salary from the public chest how would it do to make him envoy-extraordinary to the Esmanter too seriously. The Englishman to the canadian government would be done, but when he places his crudities in, an official communication to the Canadian government, he is taking a course that cannot be justified. If he has not sufficient entry and the places his crudities in, an official communication to the Canadian government, he is taking a course that cannot be justified. If he has not sufficient entry and the has not sufficient entry and the places his crudities in, an official communication to the Canadian government, he is taking a course that cannot be justified. If he has not sufficient entry and the places his crudities in, an official communication to the

d their letters there retting at them and sy say, or at least unities they have also be they have also, but the writer sy is safe no metric. Where the same and the latter at the agricultural consists as which is to assemble at Rome. gress, which is to assemble at Rome. Mr. Charles Marcil, who was Deputy Speaker in the late House of Commons,

Speaker in the late House of Commons, will, it is understood, take the speakership in the new House. It has already been announced that Senator Scott is to be named as presiding officer of the Upper Chamber.

It is reported at Ottawa that every seat carried by the Conservatives in Manitoba is to be protested. There is a renewed and very strong demand from the Liberal press of that province for federal control of the electoral lists. The New Brunswick Liberals are jubliant over their remarkable victory in that province, and the papers there

to which he has been accustomed. If he is a sensible man, as he generally is, he realizes that he is in a new country and adjusts himself to its ways.

The Times makes another point to which sufficient attention has not been given. It is as to the "closer personal acquaintance amongst English statesmen with the life of the Dominion and their ways of thought." This is of prime importance, and one effect of such closer acquaintance would be the elimination from the discussion of Imperial problems such expressions as "disloyalty to the British system and even to the Crown." It is true that the Times uses this phrase for the purpose of protesting against "the aspirations of the Dominions as national entities" being mistuken for such a feeling, but to the competent observer, who has studied coaditions on the spot, the idea of "disloyalty" would never suggest itself. If we were asked if Canada is loyal to England, we would reply that it depended very much upon

ed wisdom by experience, but learned imprisonment. It is not doubted that it rather too late. Canada is committed to the idea of British preference, and by both houses.

driving a bargain, and much as they may want many things which we produce, they will endeavor to secure some compensating advantages to themselves in Canadian markets for every facility they may put in the way of the sale of Canadian products in their country. But there is one thing to be kept in mind. The United States with reduced forces have recommenced with full staffs. This is said to be will do nothing to promote the freer one immediate result of the renewe confidence inspired because of the election of Mr. Taft, but whether this country for any reason except that the people of that country will be benefit-ed thereby. Take a concrete example. Our pulp wood is needed by United States papermakers. If they could make an arrangement thereby is part of a pre-arranged plan to influence the result of the contest is moot point. No one will be disposed to enquire too closely into this phase of nake an arrangement whereby they could get our wood to make pulp in their own country they would be glad to do so, but if ever they admit our pulp in the country they would be glad to do so, but if ever they admit our pulp is their exercises. If they could enquire too closely the matter, however their are signs of is quite sufficient. the matter, however, as the fact that there are signs of a revival in industry

movement of Canadian goods into that

ustrates the attitude which we think

they will be compelled to buy our man-ufactures. To ship raw materials is an

THE UNIONIST PROGRAMME

pulp in their own country free of all duties, they will endeavor to secure some advantage from us in return. One result of the elections in the United States is the interesting and, some advantage from us in return. Our interests lie in keeping our pully wood and pulp at home so that we may sell the finished article of paper. So if our neighbor should express a willingness to take in our pulp duty free, we should feel like saying to them, "Thank you for nothing, for you would not have done this if it was not to your own benefit. We do not feel called upon to give you anything in return." This illustrates the attitude which we think pression serving to induce the laboring. favorable to the propagation of So-cialistic ideas—a great industrial de-pression serving to induce the laboring classes to take a greater interest in the government of the country than ever before. Had there been Labor candidates in the field we would have been enabled to judge if the defection from the ranks of the Socialists had had the effect—of strengthening the Laborites, but as there was no such Canada ought to take in arranging any future trade relations with the United States. We have the raw materials of manufactures, which that country needs. Let us so shape our policy that Laborites, but as there was no such party organization appealing to the electorate, the decline of Socialism must be attributed to a disinclination on the part of the working classes to be deluded by the Socialistic spell-binders, with their theories—and this is a circumstance which does them So confident are the Unionists that they will carry the next British elections that they have issued a programme of the work which they propose to undertake. By the way, the term "Conservative" seems to have have next well drouped in British is a circumstance which does then

pose to undertake. By term "Conservative" seems to have been pretty well dropped in British politics. In this programme tariff reform comes first, the idea being to adopt a tariff which will be protective adopt a tariff which will be protective to British industries, including agritude and inter-imperial preference of the proposed that women should when he proposed that women should The London Times devotes a long public chest how would it do to make public chest how would it do to make man." The London paper takes the man." The London paper takes the man." The London paper takes the man the London paper takes the man the London paper takes the man." The London paper takes the man the London paper takes the London paper takes the man the London paper takes the London paper takes the man the London paper takes the Lond Old Age Pension plan is to be varied by making it a contributory system. Legislation is promised which will deal with labor questions, stimulate technical education and increase the number of small land holders. Motors are to be taxed and the money thus raised is to be applied to road-making The government educational and licensing bills are to be opposed; but steps are to be taken to promote temperance among the people. The only notable thing in the programme is the tariff clause, and the Unionist party is fully committed to this great innovation.

The New Brunswick Liberals are interesting by the constitution with that grown on the maintain deasily proves the favorite amount of the theory in that province, and the papers there are calming that Mr. Pugsley's position in the cabinet has been greatly strengthened. On the other hand, Mr. Fielding's failure to repeat anything like his victory of four years ago is regarded as a sign that he has passed the zenith of his influence.

The comments upon the result of the election in this city appearing in the calculations of the Liberal party.

We note that our usually careful is papearing of the West says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier swept every province wat very conspicuous place in the calculations of the Liberal party.

We note that our usually careful is papearity the season of the constant o

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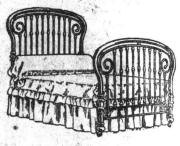
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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR SECTION

AGE OF THE EARTH

Many things appear to throw some light upon the probable date of the Glacial Period, but it is not by any means easy to reconcile the conclusions which they seem to warrant. Geology and mythology both contribute their quota of evidence, and the more it is xamined, the more impossible seems the theory that was at one time thought, a prolonged period of cold affected all the habitable parts of the world sinultaneously at a very remote date in the past. The more recent investigations of geologists suggest that there may have been several glacial periods and that none of them was universal. The myths of mankind seem to relate to a great disaster, before which mankind held intercourse with gods and demigods. Some of those myths do not purport to be very ancient. Similarly some of the deductions of geologists make some of the dates of the Glacial Period appear relatively very modern as compared with former estimates. Thus it is estimated that as recently as seven thousand years ago a great ice sheet covered all the central part of Canada and extended down into the Northern States. If this is correct then the Glacial Period was at its height in America at a time when Egypt had reached a high state of civilization and Babylon had history extending over some thousands of years, t was pointed out in one of the papers of the "Makers f History" series that at a date, which cannot be fixed with certainty but may have been twenty or more centuries before Christ there was a great interruption in the development of civilization. This may have been due to a climatic change. Our Coast Indians preserve traditions of a great winter, and so also do some of the Plains Indians. Longfellow has elaborated and localized one of them in Hiawatha and the Glooscap legend of the Micmas seems to relate to such an event. If the theory of a series of Glacial Periods s correct there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the suggestion that seven or eight thousand years ago there may have been a period of prolonged cold over a great portion of the Northern Hemisphere, which caused the Polar ice fields to extend many degrees to the South. The various deluge legends are in keeping with this suggestion, which so far as we know, has not been heretofore advanced, for it seems beyond the range of possibility that these legends and those of the Indians above referred to can date from a period millions of years ago as some writers have thought. This theory would also serve to explain the existence in glacial deposits, of human remains, and fragments of pottery along with the bones of animals that have only become extinct within the historical

One of the favorite means of estimating the rerate of erosion done by Niagara Falls, that is the length of time required for the water to wear out the Gorge. There seems evidence to support the theory that the water of the Niagara river began to fall over the rocks in consequence of the breaking away of a great ice barrier, which permitted the waters of Lake Ontario to fall to their present level. Now as we know the distance from Queenston to the Falls, if we can determine the rate at which the Falls recede, we can, on the supposition that this rate has been approximately uniform, ascertain with something like proximately uniform, ascertain with something like accuracy how long ago the Ice Barrier mentioned gave way. The estimates of the period needed for the work referred to vary exceedingly. Sir Charles Lyell thought that 300,000 years would be required. Dr. Hall New York State geologist, who accompanied Lyell, estimated that 35,000 years would be required; Desor, a French geologist, reached the concuston that the process covered more than 3,000,000 years that the process covered more than 3,000,000 years, Since the observations of Dr. Hall, the New York State geologists have made periodical measurements of the rate of recession of the Horseshoe Fall. These how an average rate of erosion amounting to about two and a half feet a year over forty-five years, and if this is accurate and conditions have been uniform since the work of erosion began, the Ice Barrier broke away about 7,000 years ago, which is well within the storical era as shown by the records of Ancient Egypt and Babylon and by the more or less trust-worthy records of China. Observations as to the rate of recession of the Falls of St. Anthony near St. Paul indicate that a great ice barrier in that vicinity gave way about the same time. There is certainly nothing intrinsically improbable in the suggestion that Indian legends of an Ice Age, ending not more than seven thousand years ago, would have been preserved, and as we know that men had reached a considerable degree of advancement in Africa and Asia at least 10,000 years ago, the claim that men lived in America before the last Glacial Period appears wholly reasonable. Hence also it seems to follow that there may have been a Glacial Period in Europe at no very remote age. If we are compelled by the logic of facts to bring the last Ice Age much nearer our own times than it was at one time universally supposed to be, we strengthen the case of those who claim that geological eras are not so enormously long as has been suggested, and it is not necessary to speak of billions of years in connection with the age of the earth. It is evident that, when so much difficulty and uncertainty attach to the attempt to fix even approximately the date of the last great geoligical change, much greater obstacles present themselves when we endeavor to fix in years the remoteness and duration of other geological epochs. We saw in the preceding article that arguments based on mathematical demonstra bear out the theory that about 150,000,000 years have passed since "earth was without form and void and. darkness was upon the face of the deep." This is a brief period in comparison with what geologists a quarter of a century ago thought they had proved to be the age of the world.

SAYINGS OF IYEYASU

A correspondent has very kindly sent a translation of the Precepts of Iyeyasu, as they are preserved in the shrine of the great Shogun at Nihko. Iyeyasu was, as was mentioned in last Sunday's article on the Makers of History, the real founder of the Empire of Japan, although for many centuries before his time the country had an emperor and maintained a distinct

national existence. The precepts are as follows: Life is like unto a long journey with a heavy load; let thy steps be slow and steady, that thou stumblest

Persuade thyself that inconvenience and imperfection are the natural lot of mortals, and there will be no room for discontent neither for despair. When ambitious desires arise in thy heart, recall the days of extremity thou hast passed through.

Forbearance is the root of quietness and assurance

Look upon wrath as thine enemy. If thou knowest only what it is to conquer, and knowest not what it is to be defeated, woe unto thee.

It will fare ill with thee. Find fault with thyself rather than others.

These precepts are interesting because they give an insight into the Japanese mind, for we may assume that they have played some part in forming the national character of the people to whom they were addressed. It will be noted that they take no account of a Deity or of any human obligations to such a Being. They resemble the teachings of Confucius in this respect, for that great teacher neither affirmed nor denied the existence of a God; he seemed to feel that humanity would accomplish the best results possible to it by following a course of action that was

derived from human experience alone. While there is much wisdom in the above precepts, they are abis much wisdom in the above precepts, they are absolutely lacking in anything of the nature of what we
call religion. Herein lies one great difference between the Aryan and Turanian peoples. The former
seem to have had from the earliest ages of the conception of a divine order of things. It was not as
pronounced as the Semitic conception, nevertheless
a theistic idea lay at the basis of their sense of personal responsibility. On the other hand the Turan ians do not appear to have entertained the idea of a God to whom mankind owed a duty. It would not be accurate to claim that they had no conception of Delty at all, but it may be said that this conception had little or no influence upon their lives. The great Asiatic warriors, such as Genghiz, Timur, Kublai and others, had perfectly open minds on all religious subjects. They were tolerant of all religious teachings, as China is tolerant today, for the assaults that have from time to time been made upon Christian missionaries are not the outcome of religious antipathy on the part of the government, but are purely local and very often personal in their origin. It is worth investigating how much of what we call modern civilization is due to the existence of a religion which recognizes a God, who is imminent in the affairs of Those who try every thing by the utilitarian test might endeavor to see how it affects this aspect of human development. The wisdom of Confucius and of Iyeyasu was great, but it did not make for progress among those who looked upon it as a sufficient guide. The theistic nations have given the law in these latter days to the non-theistic nations. Their triumphs in all lines of human endeavor make for the uplifting of humanity. Under the non-theistic teaching of Oriental sages a high type of morality has been developed in the case of individuals, but the mass of the people under its influence seem incapable of progress either morally, intellectually or materially. They are much as their ancestors were twenty centuries ago, whereas it can be claimed with certainty that there has been a general uplifting of the masses of the theistic nations. The lesson of the matter appears to be that of itself philosophy is insufficient for the promotion of the welfare of mankind, because there is a side to his nature that is neither physical nor mental, but is wholly spiritual and therefore he must have some impetus which appeals to it, for after all it is the spirit that is the man.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXIX. Readers, who have followed this series of papers thus far, have had presented to them an outline of the history of Europe, Asia and Africa from the earliest days of which we have any record down to what may be called the beginning of the modern period. They have seen how the nations of antiquity rose and fell, and-how the foundations were laid of the nations, which today are in control of the greater part of the old world. The story of how the English conquered Britain, the Franks became supreme in France and the Teutons in Germany of how the Russians became paramount in Russia, of how the great Turanian races established empires in Asia and of the manner in which the Semitic races spread over Northern Africa which the Semitic races spread over Northern Africa has briefly been told. We have seen also how the Crusades stimulated human activity and fired human ambition to the accomplishment of greater things than petry wars. It is necessary now to devote a little attention to a more with which was interested with it are many great fames, cannot be attributed to any one individual. The reference is to the Renascence, to adopt the Anglicized form of the word Renaissance. The word means "new birth." John Addington Symonds describes it as "the attainment of self-consmonds describes it as "the attainment of self-consclous freedom by the human spirit manifested in the European races.' For twelve centuries or more after Christ human intelligence stood still. The philosophy of Aristotle was the standard of thought, and in Christian Europe the Holy Scriptures the final test of all truth, material as well as physical. The characteristic feature of Aristotelian philosophy may be said to have been reason without experiment. This great man seems to have covered the whole field of human knowledge as it had developed in Ancient Greece. His reasoning from very imperfect data forced to conclusions, which the discoveries of a much later date confirmed, but except in his treatise on Animals, the scope of his observations was very His followers centuries after his even less observant of natural phenomena than he, and they built up a school of thought, resting chiefly upon fancies, disdaining altogether the slow and tedious process of wresting Nature's secrets from her by the slow processes of experiment. In the seclusion of Monasteries men thought, dreamed and speculated, everything in short except experimented. We read in accounts of the disputations of those days one in which the issue was as to the number of angels, who could dance on the point of a needle, and similar absurdities. Pious men became absorbed in the study of the Holy Scriptures and thought that they discovered in them the final word upon all subjects of human investigation. The story of Galileo's recantation of his theory that the earth moves seems to us today to disclose a profundity of ignorance on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities, which is amazing, but until we can place ourselves, as perhaps none of us can, in the view point of the Inquisition, while we may condemn the acts that compelled the recan-tation, we are not in a position to diestion the mo-tives which inspired them. Herein is the weakness of the case of those who refer to that act and others a similar character as proof of a conflict between religion and science. They do not take account of the fact that the thinkers of the Renascence were antagonizing the learning and the religious convictions which were the product of centuries. We are scarcely more tolerant today of the Apostles of a social renascence than were the Inquisitors of the Fifteenth

'New Thought." No two writers are quite in accord as to when the scence began, and this is perhaps in some measure due to the fact that all de not agree as to what ought to be embraced in that term. Pasquale Villari says it began with Petrarch, whose poetic genius seemed to catch the first glimpse of the dawn of in-tellectual freedom, and to have reached its colmination in Leonardo da Vinci, artist, engineer and man of affairs, of whom it has been said that he foreshadow-ed the greatest discoveries of science with a prophetic power which seemed supernatural. Petrarch's life extended over the greater part of the Fourteenth Century; Leonardo's covered the closing quarter of the Fifteenth Century and the first half of the Sixteenth. writers attribute this great intellectual revival to the dispersion through more western lands of the scholars who made Constantinople their home and who fled from that city after its capture by the Turks in 1458. Others are inclined to attribute it to the influence of the Crusades, and the enlargement of European ideas in consequence of the contact between the people of Western Europe and Western Asia. But dates are really not very material in this connection, nor for that matter are names. The Renascence was a revolutionary movement in human thought. It found expression in Italy in literature, painting and architecture and, in addition to the names above mentioned, those of Michael Angelo and Titian will suggest themselves. Its influence was felt in the religious world and to it were due such men as Savon-arola, Loyola, Luther, Cranmer, Calvin, Knox, and others. It inspired men with a desire for adventure and that wonderful galaxy of adventurers at the head

Century of the representatives of what was then the

of whom were Columbus, Vasco di Gama and the gentlemen adventurers of Queen Bess's reign was the It awakened the spirit of political liberty and all Western Europe felt its reviving touch. It inspir spirit of scientific research and gave the world such names as Copernicus, Galileo and Bruno. It encouraged the spirit of invention and the printing press was given to the world by Gutenburg and Cax ton. All these names, and many others that might mentioned were those of men, who in their several roles played an important part in the making of his-

As we look back to the very extraordinary period in the history of mankind now under consider the thought suggests itself that it is hardly explicable by any of the ordinary causes which govern the actions of men. The awakening was not gradual but sudden. Some of the achievements of the great geniuses who then arose have never been equalled with all the progress the world has since made. It was not local for its influence affected many nations. It was not confined to one line of human activity. There was never before nor has there been since, human history, a period comparable to it. There is little wonder therefore that some writers venture to suggest that the Renascence was in the nature of a new, inspiration to humanity, that the lamp of intellectual freedom was lighted by a spark from the Supreme Source of all knowledge."

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

ROBESPIERRE AND SAINT-JUST

Robespierre's name has come down to us with the epithet of "Incorruptible" linked with it. To one who reads of the crimes committed by him, such a comlimentary designation seems decidedly inconsistent; but it is claimed for him that he was never false to his own standards, and abided by whatever principles he held, in spite of any opposition. It is also asserted that he was naturally averse to bloodshed and that his consent to all executions was reluctantly given. However true this may have been in his early life, when we are told, he resigned his position as a member of the criminal court rather than condemn a prisoner to death, it is impossible to believe but that his later years brought with them a callousness to the sufferings of others, and an ambition before which he insisted everything should give way. In disposi-tion he was amiable, and in his private life considerate even to gentleness. There is little doubt but that the sangulnary trend of the times had much to do with the moulding of the dispositions of the leaders of the Revolution, often perhaps, in spite of their efforts to the contrary. In looking back with unprejudiced eyes over the history of those terrible days we can easily perceive the truth of the old adage, "a lit-tle learning is a dangerous thing." The people had become imbued with fragments of the new school of philosophy of which Rousseau, Voltaire, and other philosophers of the century had been the founders. But it is as impossible for an uncultured, unstable intellect to grasp the real tundamental meaning of any philosophy, as it is for the body of a child to undertake the work of a man. So it was that the unhappy French people, led on by those who professed to be themselves followers of the great philosophers and who could glibly quote from them when occasion required, became destroyers without the knowfedge of the power to reconstruct.

The chief associate of Robespierre, during the lat-

ter part of his career was Saint-Just, an ardent revo-lutionist and a man of spotless morals, a man moreover of whom others stood in great awe on account of his great dignity of manner, his habitual reserve and the sincerity of his convictions. He had first come into prominence during the trial of the king, for whose death he voted, making a speech so eloquently de-fending the stand he had taken that it won him instant recognition and fame. Some historians credit Saint-Just with a great influence over Robespierre and hold him responsible for most of the extreme measures sanctioned by the famous Jacobin. no part in the action against the Girondins, and that he even pleaded on their behalf thus endangering his own safety. It is quite probable that whatever blame has been given Robespierre was very justly merited.
When the famous Robespierre decided to intro-

duce his new philosophy he inaugurated festivals in honor of the Supreme Being. During the days when these were taking place he asked to have the privilege of presiding over the Convention. The privilege was naturally granted. It is just a question whether he did not imagine that the people would prefer to do homage to the tangible rather than the intangible and perceive in himself a substitute worthy of their deepest reverence. However we behold him on the occasion of the first festival seated in a lofty pulpit in a payilion that had been erected in the centre of the Tuilcries. He was clad in a distinguishing costume and decorated with corn and flowers. The grotesqueness of his attire, the inconsistency of the position, did not seem to have any effect upon the assembled crowds. When he spoke to the people they listened to him as to one inspired, as unquestioning of his authority to dictate to them in spiritual matters, as they had been regarding his leadership in affairs of State, when he used the guillotine as the never-failing means to gain his ends. At the base of the platform that supported the pavillon were gigantic sta-tues of pasteboard representing the many sins against virtue. Atheism was in the centre, surrounded by egotism, ambition and discord. A large statue clad in rags was supposed to be symbolical of royalty, clothed with the rags of misery, the rags emblematihe walked with theatrical bearing toward the paste-

cal of the suffering she had caused to the multitudes. After a short speech, Robespierre descended from the pulpit, and, taking a lighted torch from an attendant, board group, to which he applied the fires. Immediately the inflammable materials ignited, and, as they were consumed, brilliant fireworks burst forth from the heart of the flame and a collossal statue of Wis-

In spite of these religious demonstrations however, the guillotines were never idle in Paris, and executions went on in all the other towns of France. In the Vendee they had conceived a novel plan for executing upon the wholesale. They crowded the prisoners into ships with valves, launched upon the river Loire, and in order to make death doubly sure, they tied the condemned together in pairs by the right hand and foot. The little Vendean charity children were also cast into the river, whose waters soon be-came polluted, even the fish being unfit to eat. In other places whole towns were set in flame and many of the inhabitants driven into the flames. When prisoners were too evidently innocent of the charges made against them, it was quite easy to make other accusations and to produce false witnesses. Twenty-five of the magistrates of the Parliaments of Paris and Toulouse were condemned for taking part in an imaginary conspiracy. M. de Malasherbes, the brave old philosopher, and sometime friend of the unfortunate king, was executed with his daughter. Women and young girls became common victims of the guillotine. The committee of Public Safety, looking about for fresh subjects to satiate their bloodthirstiness de-

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cided that the men who by their scientific explorations and discoveries had brought France into an honorable and prominent place among the countries of Europe, must have in some way connived at the overthrow of the government, and ordered the arrest and execution of many of them. Prominent among them may be mentioned the famous old chemist Lavolsier, who refused the poison offered him surrep-titiously in prison, and said with gentle emphasis that he set no more value upon life than most but disdained to seek death before his time. "It will have no shame for us," he affirmed. "Our true judges are neither the tribunal that will condemn us, nor the populace that will insult us. The madmen who seek to our death would be absolved by our seeking it

On May 10th, the Princess Elizabeth was executed She was fercably separated from the arms of the lit-tle Princess Royal, who was now left quite alone and at the mercy of those set in guard upon her. The child did not even have the companionship of her brother, for the poor little Dauphin on account of his name and rank was allowed to see no one except his

The reading of the history of these terrible months is distressing enough, the recounting of it in detail is well-night impossible. The mind shrinks from the review of such horrible crimes, the hand hesitates to the words that shall describe them. Sixty victims a day was the limit set upon the number of executions. Is it any wonder that the whole nation became demoralized, and that miserable France, given over to the government of criminal madmen, seemed a place forgotten of God?

THE STORY TELLER

'I'm sure,' said the interviewer, 'the public would be interested to know the secret of your success.'

'Well, young man,' replied the captain of industry,
'the secret of my success has been my ability to keep

An Irishman enlisted in a Dragoon regiment with the intention of becoming a gallant soldier. The fencing instructor had experienced rather a difficult job in the matter of explaining to him the various ways of using the sword.

'Now,' he said, 'how would you use the sword if your opponent feinted?'
'Bedad,' said Pat, with gleaming eyes, I'd just'
tickle him with the point to see if he was shamming.'

A Scottish farmer one day called the farm lad. 'Here, Tam, gang roon and gi'e the coos a cabbage each, but min' ye gi'e the biggest to the coo that gie's the maist milk.' The boy departed to do his bidding, and on his return the farmer asked him if he had done as he was

'Aye, maister,' replied the lad, 'I gied 'em a' cab-bage each, and hung the biggest on the pump-handle.'

A Costermonger, while trundling his apple-laden cart down a London street, was run into by a coach-ing party. The coster's cart got the worst of it, los-ing a wheel, and its ruddy freight being scattered all over the street. The driver of the coach came back to settle for the damage, and expected to come in for a volley of choice cursing.

But the coster looked at his cart, looked at his apples, looked at the coach, and finally gasped out:

"Guyner, dere eyen't no word for it!"

"I wish the French had a better grasp on mathematics," said Andrew Mack, the comedian, "When I was in Paris a while ago I told a guide I wanted to learn how to order a glass of beer. He led the way into a cafe; we took a table, and when the waiter came up Mister Guide simply said, 'Deux bocks.' Just like that, you notice—deux bocks, and you pronounce it duh bock! "Just to practice a little and make sure of my French, I called the waiter over and remarked, 'Deux bocks!' Fine work. The man brought our beer im-

bocks! Fine work. The man prought our peer immediately.

"But what do you suppose happened next day? I was alone when I strolled into a cafe, and when the waiter came up I said, 'One beer.' He assured me he didn't comprehend, so I politely requested deux bocks. And what do you think the foolish waiter did? He brought ma two glasses of hear."

Old Aunt Hepsy Garside never had seen a moving picture show before. She gazed in speechless wonder at the magic contrivance by which messenger boys were made to move with breakneck speed, barbers to shave their customers in less than a minute, and heavy policemen to dash along the street at a rate never attained by a living specimen, either on or off duty. It was all real to her. She could not doubt the evidence of her senses. All those things were taking place exactly as depicted. Presently an automobile came in sight in the far background, moving directly toward the audience at the rate of at least a mile a minute. Just as a catastrophe seemed inevitable it swerved aside, passed on and disappeared. Aunt Hepsy could stand it no longer. Hastily grasping the hand of her little niece, she rose and started swiftly for the door.

'Come along, Monervy,' she said. It ain't safe to stay here any longer! That thing didn't miss me more than two feet.'—Youth's Companion.

Probably the most wonderful and ingenious achievement of a Chinese kitemaker is designed to represent a gigantic centipede. From head to tail it measures nearly forty feet, and is made to fold up accordion-like. The large, fierce head of the creature, with long, protruding horns, huge eyes, and gaping mouth, forms the front of the kite.

Extending from head to tail, and constituting the body portion, are a series of bamboo sticks running crosswise to the centre, to which are fastened twenty-five or more pasteboard disks a foot or more in diameter. These are painted in circles of black, yellow, and white, representing the all-seeing eyes of this mythological creature. A tail portion of narrow strips is fastened to the last piece of bamboo. By a mechanical contrivance, the curved pieces of pasteboard forming the eyes are made to revolve by the wind, while the kite is being flown.

Seen in the air, with serpentine-like motion, its huge, glaring eyes swiftly twirling in their sockets, the effect is said to be asterishingly reclient.

huge, glaring eyes swiftly twirling in their sockets, the effect is said to be astonishingly realistic, producing quite an awe-inspiring scene, to the Chinese mind, at least. While being flown, a cord is attached to three or more points of its length, in order to keep it under control. In a strong wind, several men are required to held the reel.—The World To-Day.

A Bootblack's Kindness

A Bootblack's Kindness

Jim and Bill were two horses hitched to a yellow moving van. All the morning they had gone back and forth patiently, with only a rest now and then, but Jim was beginning to feel rebellious. He was tired, and it was getting hotter every square. Jim was not by nature such a meek horse as was Bill, but, then, too, he had not been a city horse as long as Bill had been. Bill knew the only way to do was to go on and on, whether you were tired or not. The driver had it all to say.

By the time Jim had made up his mind to be stubborn the driver stopped to take on an additional load. Right there, on the curbstone, sat a little bootblack. On the pavement lay his torn cap, and he let the people go by unnoticed as he rubbed an apple on his jacket to make it shiny. A sweet lady had given it to him, and he was just over his surprise and getting ready to eat it when he looked up and saw Jim standing near and looking at the apple longingly with his pititul eyes.

standing near and looking at the apple longingly with his pitiful eyes.

The little bootblack understood. There was not much time to think—he wondered how he would feel if he were that horse, and quick as a flash he broke the apple in two and put one piece in Jim's mouth and the other in Bill's. It was delicious.

Jim forgot about being stubborn as they started on, and Bill forgot his aching bones, while the little ragged bootblack ran away, calling after a man with dusty shoes: 'Have a shine, mister?'—N. C. Guardian.

WITH THE POETS

In life's small things be resolute and great
To keep thy muscle trained; knowest thou when Fate
Thy measure takes, or when she'll say to thee,
"I find thee worthy; do this deed for me?"

Improving the World Do you wish the world were better

Let me tell you what to do:
Set a watch upon your actions,

Keep them always straight and true;
Rid your mind of select matters. Rid your mind of selfish motives. Let your thoughts be clear and high; You can make a little Eden You can make a little Eden
Of the sphere you occupy.
Do you wish the world were happy?
Then remember day by day.
Just to scatter seeds of kindness
As you pass along the way;
For the pleasures of the many
May be offtimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorn.
Shelters drains from the sun.

A poet woke from troubled dreams, and said To that great mother of all sleepers, Night, Whose dusky dress hung softly 'round his bed "Is it the world between us and the Light?"

Then he arose and at the window stood, Until the dim night faded fast away,
Till night deserted with her silent brood,
And left him gazing in the eyes of Day.

And all at once the birds began to sing,
And men stood up to buy and sell—to fight,
To kill—to love and hate—in short, to wring
From out the world their portion of delight.

While still the sun hung high aloft the skies, The poet, watching, listening, from his height, Repeated softly, half in sad surprise, "It is the world between us and the Light."

In God We Trust Thou Who for ages past, within Thy hand,
Mighty and great,
Hast held the life and welfare of our land
Thy great estate,
Upon Thy throne where Thou dost rule—our King,
Holy and just,
Hear Thou the pledge that we Thy people bring:
In God we trust.

From dawn of spring till end of winter night, Thy love we see;
Seed-time and harvest, fruit and blossom bright,
All sent by Thee.
For grain would wither, fields lie brown and bare, The sickle rust,
Without Thy sun, Thy rain, and all Thy care,
For which we trust.

Thy marvels and Thy mercies without end
Have worked a spell
Too great for human hearts to comprehend,
Or lips to tell;
So while we work for Thee with songs of peace Or just sword-thrust,
Still shall our courage and our faith increase,
And still we trust.

Thou Who by Thine immortal power and care,
All things can do—
Hear this our proclamation and our prayer.
And keep us true,
Beneath the rainbow, or the stormoloud gray,
Let come what must,
For life, for death, and for Eternal Day,
In God we trust.

-Edith Sanford Tilletson.

An Ode of Empire

Under a night of dim and alien stars,
With homeless hearts and angry tears I cried:
"Is this the land of immemorial pride?
Of sainted chivalry and heroic wars?
Of happy vales and glooms of witchery?
My farborn boyhoods land of dream and song?
Of manhood's faith and sternest loyalty,
Pritaryle the first and strong? Britannia the just and strong?

O heart defrauded, what is here to cherish?

And what to hope amid this wide disgrace

Where hunger stalks and where the faithful perish,

While sullen sluggards crowd the market-place?

Britannia's sons across the seas are calling,
Joyous and strong from many a fruitful plain;
On heedless ears their love and cheer are falling,
Their birthright bartered for a cold disdain.
But they of British sires were born,
And they shall answer scorn for scorn;
Nor long shall fools their youth deride,
Sons of the proud are born to pride."

"O, for an hour of the ampler stainless spaces
That breathe the health of nations, where the sun
Spreads his wide tent upon the hallowed places
That toil's long battle from the waste has won,
Give me my birthland, still unknown to story,
Dearer than dream remembered from afar,
Where love and plenty yield a golden glory,
That shames the cruel barren pomp of war,
And O ye spirits of that world unsung,
That serve the god of solftude, once more
Send me the vision though with faltering tongue
I voice your music on a friendless shore.
Strike your wide harp and to Aeotian numbers
Marshal the legions of the patient dead
From noteless fields whereon their lives were sped,
Where harvest winds and birdsong bull their slumbers,
Call them again that men may see
Heroes of bloodless victory;
May see and learn to love and bless
The silent vanguard of the wilderness."

III.

A rousing wind among the wintry trees
Made ancient murmuring and the huddling night
Thrilled with the fear of whispered mysteries;
When lo, around me fell the olden light
And rank on rank I saw them marching by,
With cloudless brow and dreadless eye,
The heroes of my eager youth,
Druid and saint and kings of chivalry;
Fierce plunderers of the uncharted sea,
Uaknown alike to fear and ruth:
Warriors and minstrels and the lords of truth,
All memory's roster of idolatry,
And not from guarded graves they came,
But from the lands where honor leads,
Where still they serve and by their fame
Urge humble hearts to mighty deeds,
And through that vision at their side
My brothers marched with fearless stride
And voiced with that heroic throng
The choral music of prophetic song.

IV.

III.

Fool, to be wroth with but a noteless day,

To heed its spawn or have their scorn in mind,
The dead are all imperial and their sway

Not islanded and to no shore confined.
Once more my soul puts out to ports of daring

With all the lordly comrades of my choice,
The soaring wind is master of our faring,

The say's wide freedom bids our hearts rejoice.
Far as the day span our adventure urges The sea's wide freedom bids our hearts rejoice.
Far as the day span our adventure urges
A dateless voyage through the reach of time,
The past goes down behind oblivious surges,
The future rises with a dawn sublime.
Fronting the world with calm and level vision,
New sons of empire, heirs to all its pride,
Smile back their answer to a dull derision,
Serving and building where their fathers died.
Theirs is the strength and not the boastful seeming.
Theirs is the deed and not the foolish dreaming.
Theirs is the harvest of life's proudest pages,
And theirs the empire that shall awe the ages.

—From the Prodigal and Other Poems, by Peter Me-

-From the Prodigal and Other Poems, by Peter Mcthe state of the contract of the same

PRESS OF INDIA FROM THE EAST position, three stowaways were discovered about six hours after leaving Victoria. Commander J. D. S. Phillips Intended to put them ashore at Suva, and prosecute, but Earl Dudley Interceded in their behalf. The men were Australians anxious to get home, and in consideration of the plea put forward by the governor-general, Capt. Phillips put them at work and allowed them to complete the passage. Miss Heather Phillips, the twelve-year-old daughter of the captain, was the first Australian to receive recognition from Earl Dudley, for before leaving the liner he presented her with a hand-some gold brooch. **EMPRESS OF INDIA**

Brought Valuable Cargo Including Silk and Sealskins Valued at \$1,250,000

HAD NOTABLE PASSENGERS

Two Engineers Who Brought Chinese Wives Raise Head Tax Ouestion

(From Sunday's Daily) With some distinguished travellers and a most valuable cargo, the R. M S. Empress of India, Capt. Beetham, of the C. P. R., reached port yester-day morning from Hongkong via the usual ports of China and Japan. The white liner had nineteen saloon passengers, 42 intermediate and 216 steerage. The saloon passengers included Lord Northcote, ex-Governor-General of Australia, who has been travelling in Japan, with Lady Northcote and party. Other passengers were R. At-kinson, a marine engineer from Hong-kong for London; Miss B. R. Babcock, a missionary from Japan; Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Hare, who have been resident at Shanghai; Lieut. W. R. Darwell, at Snangnai; Lieut. W. R. Darwell, who has been serving on the China station; Rev. Father Duffrennes, a missionary from Quebec, who has been serving in Japan; J. H. Grace, a London importer; Capt. W. S. Wyles, who has been in command of a customs cutter at Shanghai; Paymaster Wm. O'Bryne, who has been on the China station; A. B. Johnston, a tourist, and R. Ito and S. T. Nishimura, Japanese tea importers returning to New York.

Included among the steerage passengers were two engineers who have been working on the Kowloon and Canton working on the Kowloon and Canton railway, who brought with them Chinese wives, and a knotty problem is offered to the immigration officials at Vancouver as to whether they will have to pay the head tax of \$500 on these wives. This was done in the case of a missionary from Formosa who arrived some years ago. He paid the money. Another white man who brought a Chinese wife with him was called agon.

same wives, and a knostly problem is ward accounted to whether the wall in the section on a transition of port the head cas of 160 on town which the wall wall to the section of the secti

We assure you of our gratitude and arkness set in householders took every precaution by barring windows affection.

From this day forward our emblem the crossed flags—and our motto. The crossed flags—and our motto continued to run until a late hour, although a terrific gale was blowing about ten o'clock which however, happily subsided as the night wore on and the watchfulness was again over for a time.

AORANGI FOR ANTIPODES

AORANGI FOR ANTIPODES

Left the Outer Wharf Yesterday Crowded to Her Crpacity With Passengers

Left the Outer Wharf Yesterday Crowded to Her Crpacity With Passengers

Full of passengers and with a light cargo, the H.M.S. Adving salled from the outer wharf yesterday morning for the Antipodes. On the last voyage of the Aorangi from here when Earl Dudley, governor-general of Australia great convenience to the travelling was going there to assume his official.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR ARRIVES IN VICTORIA

ord and Lady Northcote Leave Antipodes Amid Good Wishes

(From Sunday's Daily)

Lord Northcote, the retiring gover-nor-general of the Commonwealth of Australia arrived in Victoria yester-day en route for England on the Em-press of India, accompanied by Lady Northcote and his private secretary,

Steamer Tees Returned Yesterday-Princess May Sailed For Skagway H. H. Share. Lord Northcote travelled via Manila and Japan, at the latter

The steamer Tees, of the C.P.R., returned yesterday from Clayoquot and way ports on the west coast with a small complement of passengers. The Princess May sailed last night for Skagway and way ports. The steamer Charmer returned to the Vancouver, run this morning. The Princess Beatrice, which has been relieving her while the Charmer was undergoing an overhaul at Esquimalt, will be taken to Esquimalt for an overhauling on Tuesday. She will then relieve the steamer Amur on the northern B.C. route while that steamer has her overhaul. The Amur will make repairs then in consequence of her collision with the Vadso in September and her grounding at Locke harbor. quietly at the Empress until tomorrow when they leave for Vancouver, where they hope to meet James J. Hill, an old acquaintance of his Lord-THE ARCIG BRUTHERS

CLOSE THEIR SESSIONS

CLOSE THEIR SESSIONS

Appreciative Letter is Sent to the Mayor and Citizens of Victoria

Hill, an old acquaintance of his Lordship's. On Wednesday they will probably renew their journey east, but will spend some time in Canada before crossing the Atlantic. Their programme at present includes stops at Ottawa and Montreal, and it is possible that they will visit New York and Washington before salling.

Lord Northcote succeeded in winning the highest esteem of all parties in Australia by this invariable unbank.

In Australia by his invariable urban-ity as well as the tact and impartial-ity he displayed in the difficult politi-cal situations which arose from time

Parting Comments

The Daily Telegraph, of Sydney, in

its issue of Sept. 8, speaking of his tenure of office, says:

"His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Northcote are about to

(From Sunday's Daily) The Grand Camp of the Arctic to time during the earlier years of the history of the newly united Common-Brotherhood held its final session yes-

FROM WEST'COAST

grounding at Locke harbor.

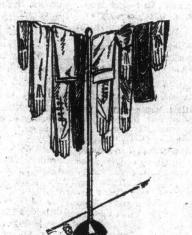
THE ARCTIC BROTHERS

of Victoria

Fashion's Latest in the Glove -Section-

What is going to be worn in Gloves this winter is a question readily answered in our complete new stock just received direct from Dent's-Europe's greatest Glove makers. A few lines itemized: DENT'S IMITATION REINDEER, the

very latest idea in gauntlet Gloves, chamois, drab and browns. Per pair. \$1.25 DENT'S HEAVY KID GAUNTLET GLOVES, tan only, very excellent value at, per pair\$2.00 DENT'S 12 BUTTON KID GLOVES, tan. black and white. Per pair \$2.00 DENT'S 16 BUTTON GLOVES, black and white only. Per pair.....\$2.50 DENT'S KID GLOVES, wrist length. Per pair, \$1.25, \$1.50 and\$1.65 DENT'S GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN. Per pair, \$1.50 and\$1.25 DENT'S GLOVES FOR CHILDREN. tans. Per pair, 75c, 90c and\$1.50



HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

British Emptre, of which Australia should be one of the most important component parts, but sy every lover of peace throughout the world. Australia has amply proved in recent years her loyalty to the Empire. Every increase her might and influence in that Empire's councils. In wishing you farewell and all happiness and prosperity. I would say that I shall take home with me none but happy recollections of the past and confident hopes for the future of this great country. To the King I shall have the honor once more to convey the assurance of Australia's King I shall have the honor once more to convey the assurance of Australia's devoted loyalty, though I know His Majesty needs no reassurance on this point. To my countrymen in Great Britain I shall carry the expression of your warm wishes for their prosperity; and my wife and I hope that for ourselves we may believe we take with us some measure of your personal regard.

NORTHCOTE.

Government House, Sydney.

Lady Northcote, to the Women of Australia—Will the women of Australia permit me to put in writing what I have so often trued to express in speech—that is my sincere gratitude for all the unfailing kindness and consideration I have received ever since my arrival in Australia up to the day of my leaving. Affection and gratitude are not diminished by leaving the country where one has been generously treated—they remain with me wherever I may be. This wenderful kind-NORTHCOTE. ness I have received will be an ever-living memory. I like to hope that this country of the Southern Cross adopted me, and I am proud and rateful for that adoption. Farewell, will not write—in spirit I shall be offten, very often with those who

offten, very often with those who have been so good to me, and to whom I am so grateful.

ALICE S. NORTHCOTE.

The public career of Lord Northcote extends over a period of forty, years; in 1868 he became a crerk in the Foreign Office, and in 1876 was private secretary to Lord Salisbury at the Constantinople Embassy. For three years, from 1877 to 1880, he was Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a post then held by his fathchequer, a post then held by his fath-er, Sir Stafford Northcote. In later er, Sir Stafford Northcote. In later Conservative Ministries he occupied the posts of Financial Secretary to the War Office and Surveyor-General of Ordnance. In 1899 he was appointed Governor of Bombay and in 1903 left India to take up the more important post in Australia. Lord Northcote has been Provincial Master of the Devonshire Freemasons since 1896. In 1873 he married Alice, the adopted daugnter of the first Baron Mount Stephen. Lord and Lady Northcote have no children.

STOWAWAYS CAPTURED Young Australians Gaught While En-deavoring to Beat Their Way Home

(From Sunday's Daily) Discovered hiding in the hold of the Aorangi yesterday afternoon when that vessel pulled into the outer wharf, two young Australians, Joseph Brown and Robert Jones, endeavoring to beat their way back to the Antipodes, were handed over to the local police as stowaways. The two youths, each about twenty years of age, shipped at Vancouver and secreted themselves in the hold. They stated to the police here that after doing their utmost to secure work at Vancouver and failing they determined to return to their

AMENDMENTS TO ACT

Private Bill Presented to Legis-

The city will make another attempt at the forthcoming Provincial legislature to secure the amendments to the Waterworks Act asked for at the last session and the legislative committee of the council will be instructed at Monday night's meeting of the council to take into consideration at once the advisability of re-presenting the private bill as submitted last spring. The city's application made last session to be given rights to sell power under the provisions of the private bill will also be urged. The legislative committee will also be instructed to consider any further amendments to municipal legislation which may be deemed to be desirable in the interests of the city and to make a report thereon to the the next meeting of the council.

Alderman Cameron will ask leave to introduce a bylaw to authorize the raising of further money for the carrying

introduce a byław to authorize the raising of further money for the carrying out of the work of local improvement already authorized under bylaw 518. The last of the local improvement debentures already authorized have been disposed of to the amount of \$65,000 but there are a considerable number of works of local improvement passed by the council for which funds must be raised from the bank pending the passing of the final assessment bylaws therefor.

Alderman Henderson, chairman of the streets committee will introduce a

Alderman Henderson, chairman of the streets committee will introduce a bylaw authorizing certain local improvement works on Vining. Banks and Gladstone streets and to raise the necessary funds from the bank in anticipation of the assessment therefor. The council will also pass the following works of local improvement:

To grade and gravel Sunnyside street and law a permanent sidewalk To grade and gravel Sunnyside street and lay a permanent sidewalk of cement on the north side thereof; to construct a permanent sidewalk on the north side of Garbally road from the Gorge Road to the westerly boundary of lot Al, with boulevard, curb and gutters.

Tenders will be called for the printing of the printing ting of the municipal voters' list's for

BLUE JACKETS ARRIVE TO JOIN SHEARWATER

Ninety-Nine Officers and Men Reach City on Princess Victoria

The contingent of blue-jackets, of ficers and men for H.M.S. Shearwater. Capt. Crawford, which is now lying at Esquimalt, arrived in town last evening from Vancouver on the Princess Beatrice in charge of Mr. W. 'H. Snell, the C.P.R. Co.'s travelling passnell, the C.P.R. Co.'s travelling passenger agent at Boston. The contingent numbers 99 men, including 7 officers, 8 petty officers and 84 men.

Mr. Snell states that they all had a most delightful trip, having crossed the continent from Quebec in a special train, consisting of six tourist and one first class passenger cars. And further in order to keep the men in the best possible muscular trim, the train was in order to keep the men in the best possible muscular trim, the train was stopped daily for a full hour at some convenient point when both officers, and men joined in playing in the most vigorous fashion football, the general result being in favor of the officers, on a score of 2 to 1.

The chief and petty officers, eleven in number, played on one side, and an equal number of the men lined up on the other side. The points at which the train stopped, and where these impromptu games were played.

New Westminster, Nov. 7.—In some these impromptu games were played places on the new grades of the B. C.

Timms, who was not seriously hurt, returned by another door, but took no further part in the meeting.

Calgary Libel Suit

Calgary, Nov. 6.—The libel case becopen and D. McGillicuddy, of the Daily News, was again postponed until Tuesday next to allow E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, to reach the city. Mr. McGillicuddy.

Always Leaders



Hand tailored garments. ready to try on, yet so constructed that alterations can bemade quickly and accurately, were originated with Fit-Reform.

The system of training tailors to become perfect in making an individual part of a garment, was introduced into Canada by Fit-Reform.

Styles which easily supplant the efforts of the best custom tailors are created by Fit-Reform.

The protection to purchasers of guaranteeing satisfaction or money back, was original with Fit-Reform.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION ALLEN & CO.



1201 Government St.

Broadview, North Bend and Agassiz.

The names of six of the officers are as follows: First Lleutenant L.A.H.B. Maitland-Addison, Lieut. C. C. Heycock, Lieut. T. G. Moncrieffe, Staff Surgeon W. E. Gribbell, Assistant Paymaster A. F. Weston, and Chief Engineer A. Sherriff. This contingent comes out to recommission the Shearwater.

Mr. Snell will leave town tomorrow upon his return trip to Boston, via Seattle.

"I may say," he added, "that the prospects for big business in the far East in connection with the Seattle Exposition next year are very bright

Exposition next year are very bright indeed, and I, for my part, look for a very remarkable addition to the usual volume of travel to all Pacific Coast

STEWART RIVER RICHES

Wm. Ogilvie Reports That First Sea on's Dredging Operation Have Been Satisfactory

Vancouver, Nov. 7.—William Ogilvie, formerly gold commissioner of the Yukon, is in the city. Mr. Ogilvie, who is president and general manager of the Yukon Basin Gold Dredging company, which is capitalized at \$20,000,000, was very enthusiastic over the prospects/in the Stewart river the prospects in the Stewart river country. The first dredge operated in one season on the Stewart river was built this summer by Mr. Ogilvie's company, and about a month's work gave satisfactory results.

were, Cartier on the north shore of Lake Superior, West Fort William, Broadview, North Bend and Agassiz. the rains of the past few days. On the latter line, a fill had been made across a former swamp. This fill literally sank ten feet because of the rain and the soggy condition of the ground underneath. In fact, the earth of the fill has been pretty well swallowed up by the swamp.
At the point of the crossing of the Yale road by the B. C. Electric, a fill on the latter sank seven feet. The damage done on both lines will take some little time to repair.

STRENUOUS TIMES

Reeve Rae, of South Vancouver Mun-icipality, Forcibly Ejects Coun-cillor Timms From Room

Vancouver, Nov. 7 .- Following a quarrel on a question before the tramway committee of the South Van-couver council, Reeve George Rae this afternoon seized Councillor Timms
bodily and threw him out of the room.
Councillor Timms charged the
Reeve, who had given a casting vote
on the question, with a wrongfully
crooked act. Timms further charged

Reeve Rae is a very large man. He walked around the table to the point where Timms sat, seized him and ordered him to retract. Timms refused, whereupon the reeve threw him out of the door and down the front steps. Timms, who was not seriously hur.



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dently not could hear spoke of hig "And he the dust as gruffly.

at Dawson

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Libel Suit

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Somers-A Thanksgiving

two year's work's worth. Its certainly up to us."

in the bunk, all of his senses alert on the in- little, he spoke to them. He had crawled into the cabin several hours before, exhausted from a thirty mile tramp in the first snowstorm of the season. It had not mattered to him that the cabin was of you chaps to put up with me and give windowless, and that the door hung creaking, me a lift now and then as you have. And I've and groaning from the leather strap that accepted it from you thinking when I thought served as a hinge; and because he was too at all that I was doing my share when, forthoroughly worn out to kindle a fire in the coal-oil-tin stove that was the only article of furniture the front room possessed, he had gone into the tiny bunk room and had slept the sleep of the utterly spent until the sound of roices aroused him.

Evidently others had been stormbound as well as himself, though they were also as evidently not in as weary a condition, for he could hear a fire crackling cheerily in the makeshift stove, and occasionally a laugh that spoke of high spirits.

"And he's just about as much entitled to the dust as you or me," a deep voice said gruffly. "He jumped the claim and served Somers a dirty trick. I heard the yarn down at Dawson last night, a fellow from Eldorado was telling about it. Somers is a 'no account' Englishman, but he came in here in ninetyeight and staked a claim on Bonanza, one of the best. Then something happened in the old country-mother dying I think it wasand nothing would do but Somers must pull up and quit before he'd done a stroke of work. He left his partner, Emerson, a worse than 'no account,' in possession, and didn't turn up again for a year. Seems the old lady took a long time dying. Anyhow Larry O'Brien, Irish as the devil, with a grudge against Somers on account of some trouble in the old. country, comes up the creek, sees how the land lies, gives Emerson a hundred dollars and gets him full, then ships him outside. Emerson hadn't taken out a shovelfull of dirt, was owing everybody on Bonanza, and was tickled to death to go. So when Somers turns up, his friends having lent him passagemoney to come back, he finds his claim jumped, a derrick, windlass, sluice boxes et cetera on his own land, and a cabin back on the bench where O'Brien sleeps by nights, and where one summer afternoon he defres Easy to do his worst, that he won't pay him a cent for his forfeited claim, and that he has no rights anyway, not having done any work or paid assessment fees. Big 'Easy' looks blank, flabbergasted, turns white about the gills, thinking of the money borrowed from trust-ing friends maybe. 'What am I to do?' he asks like the fool he is, instead of knocking O'Brien down and kicking the mean life out of him. 'Go to Hell,' the Irishman says. 'That's the advice your father gave mine when he robbed us of our land at Killaloe.'"

Laughter again and the clatter of a bottle against a tin mug. The tantalizing fumes of hot liquor reached Somers' nostrils, but his mind was busy with other thoughts than had to do with the comfort of his weary limbs. Again the gruff-voiced man spoke.

"Yes, I can make a touching story out of the facts when I lick them into shape, a story that will bring tears to your eyes. Phillips and Gregson may give us some trouble, but I doubt it. Stevens will see that O'Brien doesn't leave town too soon. We can make the neatest job out of it that we've done yet, providing we find the cache."

"Easy" held himself stiffly erect, straining his ears to hear farther. But the men had evidently concluded that they had had respite enough, for after another drink they left the cabin and whistling to their dog took up their journey again.

It was mid-day. The storm had ceased. and the winter sun was showing his face grudgingly above the hills, when Somers stepped into a roadhouse a mile or so above the Forks, and called for a long drink at the bar. Afterwards going into the back room he was hailed by half a dozen men who were playing poker at a table near the window.

"In good time, 'Easy,'" they called. "We've given our orders. The Thanksgiving turkey

is roasting." "And there's plum pudding," cried one.

"But no pumpkin pie," said a jovial faced man nearest the window, laying down his cards and trying to assume a doleful expression, "no pumpkin pie, and I was born and bred in New England"; then swinging round to get a better look at Somers. "What's up, Easy? You look all in!" Somers smiled a little and shook his head. "I'm quite fit," he said, "but I can't take dinner with you, boys. Enjoy the Thanksgiving turkey for me will you? I'm due up at Bonanza by midnight, and I shall have to start at once.'

"Not up to O'Brien's?" someone asked

'Yes." Somers voice was unwontedly firm. "Up to Larry O'Brien's to get what's due me there."

A blank silence fell on the little assembly, but it did not pay Somers the compliment of lasting beyond a moment. Then everyone laughed hilariously as if the big Englishman had said the funniest and most improbable thing possible. They quite ignored the fact

ND-O'Brien will be clearing out for that the subject of their mirth, a little pale good the day after tomorrow, and and erect with a suddenly acquired dignity, taking the whole swag with him, was regarding them with grave eyes into which had crept a glint of something that had nothing at all to do with his habitual too gen-"Easy" Somers sat bolt upright tle smile. Presently the laughter subsiding a

"I know I've given you all ample cause to make game of me," he said. "I've been 'Easy,' too dead easy, and it's all around decent tune favoring me in the game, I could blow in the dust on you, or, when luck failed I could make you laugh with a jest or a song. I've had my mind's eyes opened during the last twelve hours. Some chance words showed me the way to come face to face with myself. Boys I've been a d- fool."

No one among them spoke, surprise held them dumb, and Somers continued. "A couple of years ago you urged me to oust O'Brien off my claim by fair means or foul. I was a fool not to do it. The law would not have helped me any, but every man on Bonanza would have stood by me. I hadn't the nerve to do it. That's God's truth, I was afraid. But something's come to life in me. It needed hard words to waken it, and those words I've heard. Having been face to face with myself for twelve hours I'm ashamed to face myself any longer. I'm going to do what I should have done two years ago, and tonight is my last chance, for O'Brien goes out tomorrow taking his dust with him. I'm going up to the claim and wait for him there, and when he shows up I'm going to demand my fair share of what he's taken out of the land I staked. If he isn't ready to be reasonable, then we'll fight it out, man to

One of the little crowd spoke quickly You've no chance against him, 'Easy.' the surest shot on the creeks."

"It will be a fair test," said Somers quiet-"one man against another and some right on both sides."

"We shouldn't let you go," said Mathews, the man from New England. "There isn't a doubt but that knowing your intention we

should detain you by force if necessary. "But you won't try," Somers said grave-

"No, we won't try. It's your own busi-"I'll be back at this time tomorrow if I come at all," Somers said. "And I'll bring something worth having, depend upon it. You'll all meet me here, eh?"

"Sure we will, 'Easy,'" a chorus of voices assured him. He nodded, swung on his heel, and with his big shoulders held stiffly erect, went out

of the room, leaving an uneasy silence and a

little circle of grave faces behind him. It was dark again when he reached the cabin at No. - Bonanza, a pitchy black darkness without moon or stars. The air was still and heavy with frost. The last lights he had seen were a mile down the creek, and O'Brien's cabin was in total shadow. A round the houses as he neared the door, barking savagely. Somers spoke to it in a low voice and the animal was silent instantly, fawning upon him. He was about to raise his

face. Then two slender hands seized him with gentle force and drew him within the cabin. "Oh! Larry, Larry." A woman's sweet plaintive voice spoke to him, while a soft head was pressed against his shoulder. "I thought you would never, never come. Phillips and Gregson have not been here at all, and I was afraid, ghastly afraid, too afraid to light the lamp." She laughed and sobbed together, clinging to him in a glad abandon

hand to knock when the door opened suddenly

and a little rush of aromatic air touched his

of relief. Somers gently disengaged himself, a little stupified with the delirious surprise of it, but firmly convinced in his mind that the sudden, swift, warm beating of his heart was quite un-

"I am not Mr. O'Brien," he said, his voice rather unsteady. "I am so sorry." There was a choking exclamation of dis-

may. He heard the girl recoil from him, and move with rapid steps to the farthest end of the room. "But I am not here to harm you," he went on reassuringly. "You must not be frightened or put out. I didn't expect a woman -I thought-I hoped to meet Mr. O'Brien, I have urgent business with him."

The woman was moving about quickly. She endeavored to light the lamp, but her hand was unsteady and the match went out as it touched the wick. Somers offered to help her, and presently they were facing one another over the table, the warm light full upon both of their faces. The woman was young, very young and quite lovely, though pale just now and wide-eyed from some half-formed dread. Somers was smiling his easy gentle smile, and and the light in his blue eyes was wholly tender and protecting. Instinctively the girl's fear left her, but with the loss of the one emotion another gained ascendancy. The hot color began to mount into her face, and confused and embarrassed she let her white lids droop.

"I thought you were my brother," she said, "your voice when you spoke to Dan sounded like his, and besides Dan is never amenable with strangers. I am sorry to have

-to have-" "Not at all," Somers interrupted quickly.

"There is nothing for you to be distressed about. You are expecting your brother then

●I don't know at all," she ventured to lift her eyes to his for a moment. "But I hoped he would come long ago. You see, Phillips and Gregson were to have been here and had dinner with me. But something has kept them and I have been quite alone and terribly frightened." Her voice trembled a little. "Do you think anything could have happened?" the pleading in her eyes was rest-

"No," Somers said decidedly, then his innate abhorrence of falsehood prompting him, "Not to your brother anyway. One of the other men may be ill or-or hurt

"I don't know your country," she shook her head. "I only came in on the last boat and I'm going out over the ice with Larry. It seems strange to me, very strange that they should not have come or sent word. They were both well yesterday and quite looking forward to the dinner I was to give them. I have roasted pheasants and made pumpkin pies, but I haven't had the heart to eat alone."

"Pumpkin pie," said Somers a little stupid-"Oh, yes, pumpkin pie." Since he had entered the house he had totally forgotten the resolve that had been uppermost in his mind for the last twenty-four hours. The girl's words brought the scene in the roadhouse before his mental vision, and fired him anew with determination. The smile left his lips. He looked at her squarely.

"I am Eric Somers," he said.

She smiled without the slightest show of surprise, "And I am Sheila O'Brien," she responded. Then she held out her hand. "If you are a friend of Larry's," she said, "you are a friend of mine! Have you had your Thanksgiving dinner?"

"I haven't earned it," said Somers, a little relieved after all that his name bore no sinister significance for her. He held her hand a moment then let it go reluctantly.

"Will you not eat it with me?" she looked at him half-roguishly, half-timidly. you have said that you are sure Larry is safe, and since you are here to stand between me and danger, I think I could enjoy the din-

Somers said nothing. They had sat down on opposite sides of the heater, and the girl turned toward him, clasping her slim, pretty hands over the back of her chair and leaning her chin upon them. "Are you a very old friend of my brother's?" she asked.

"No," the man said slowly, hesitatingly, I'm afraid I can't come under that heading at all, though I have known Mr. O'Brien a great many years."

"Oh!" the girl's cheeks took on a deeper color. She unclasped her hands and sat very straight in her chair. "You will doubtless be explaining your words," she said, a little touch of the brogue showing in her accents for the

"I can't do that," he said a little curtly. colors even for the sake of retaining a momentary kindliness, and pride forbade him appealing to her sympathy. "I came here tonight to make a demand of your brother and if he failed to grant it to call him out as men of honor used to do in our fathers' time. But you needn't be afraid. I didn't expect to meet an unprotected woman." He stood up. The girl crouched a little in her chair, her face pale again, her eyes wide with fear. "I'm not a hardened criminal, you know," he even smiled with something of his usual gentleness. "They call me 'Easy' Somers in the Yukon," he went on, "because I've always been such a fool, a 'no account' Englishman, not in it at all with the other 'Sourdoughs.' So you see," his smile was a little bitter, "there is no reason after all for you to shrink from me."

But if Somers' words expressed one thing, his enormous form, his wide shoulders, his powerful hands expressed another to the girl. She saw only in him a strength that seemed omnipotent, a strength that even her fear-nothing brother would find impregnable. But presently the Irish spirit in her rose to the surface. She, too, stood up.

He looked down at her. "If you will let me stop until your brother returns," he said simply, "I will be of whatever aid I can." Knowing what he did, he did not realize the absurd incongruity of his words. The girl's

"Then of course you will be going," she

lip curled a little. "I should feel safer without you," she "I should feel safer quite alone."

For a brief instant Somers lived the scene in the roadhouse over again. For the first time the faces there that he knew so well had expressed other than a good-natured contempt for him, something that was almost respect. Well, he wasn't going to do anything to merit their change of feeling after all. He was going to be more of a fool than ever. Instead of taking away from O'Brien what was his own just due, he was going to stay by O'Brien's sister and protect the man's ill-gotten gains for him. He said with impatient

"Nevertheless I will stop with you." But a change had come over the girl's face. The last vestige of timidity left it. She lifted her chin haughtily and her blue eyes grew dark.

"I remember now," she said. "At first your name told me nothing. I have not been in Ireland since I was a little child. I was and the old tales I had almost forgotten. You are Eric Somers of Glentven, are you not?"

"And a fitting son of your father," her voice was very low. "As he robbed my father of Killaloe, so you would rob my brother of this, of this he has worked so hard to gain.'

Somers face lost a little of its ruddy color. "Lacking a knowledge of the true facts," he said, "no doubt that would be your interpretation. Let it go. Your brother will tell you better perhaps. Meantime-"

"Meantime, since you say your business is t with me, perhaps you will go." Somers hesitated a moment. If he told

her the truth about the plot he had overheard, would she believe him? Not likely. And if she did believe she would be panic-stricken, perhaps needlessly. He could wait about outside until O'Brien returned, and then he could leave her in safety.
"If you insist," he said.

"I do insist," she raised dauntless eyes to

* * * * * *

Somers walked down as far as the creek and stood listening. He was thankful that the dog did not attempt to follow him. She had evidently kept him in the house. The cold silence of the night was unbroken. He turned his head and glanced back at the window. He could see her dark head in profile as she sat close to the fire in an attitude of fearful expectancy. His heart gave a throb of pity. Then a slight noise broke the intense stillness. He leaned forward looking down the creek, every nerve strained to listen. Presently he heard the crunching of snow and the murmur of low voices. He had just time to step back into the shelter of the bush when two figures loomed up in front of him. Perceiving the light in the window, they stood stockstill within an arm's length of him.

"She is alone, sure enough," one of them said. "This is dead easy." "No need of firearms tonight," the other

laughed softly. The first man whispered again, "There's to be no shooting at all, mind that, nor no talk of it. We're friends of Somers, peaceable, well-meaning friends, who only want to see justice. No bullying, nor bull-dozing, unless Q'Brien arrives. I've taken all but one cartridge from your gun so you'd have no temp-

"The devil you did," the other laughed in a whisper.

They moved towards the house, and Somers followed, always keeping well in the shadow behind them. He heard them knock, saw the door open, the two men take off their. hats and the girl hesitatingly allow them to step inside. The light had been full on their faces and in that brief instant Somers had recognized "Silvery" Jennison, and Lawson, two of the proprietors of a notorious gambling den in Klondyke City, who were understood "You must ask your brother." All the gentleness had left his face, he looked straight before him. He would not sail under false they came, "Silvery" Jennison, so-called on account of the smooth glibness of his speech, having killed his man, and Lawson being a gambler of the most depraved type. Both bore the appearance of gentlemen, and it angered Somers to see the ease with which they had imposed on O'Brien's sister.

It took some little time and a good deal of careful manoeuvring before Somers could make an entrance through the back of the house. Access once gained, however, it was a comparatively easy matter to slip from the shed into the kitchen, between which and the living room where the three were assembled there was only a door and that afar.

He could hear Jennison talking and talking of him. He had evidently told a most pitiful story, for his flexible voice was by now sonorously pathetic, and he broke off his sentences occasionally to swallow the sham emotion which he pretended was overmastering him. Lawson was mute as usual. It was Jennison's role to persuade and where persuasion proved to be no avail Lawson aided in convincing.

Somers bit his lip hard when he heard his mother's name mentioned, and confrolled himself by a great effort from going into the room. He heard himself lauded for his deeds of charity, for his unimpeachable honor, for his never-failing kindliness and good-nature. He heard himself being pitied for the deprivations he had suffered, for the wrongs he had endured at the hands of unscrupulous men who had imposed upon his noble trust in human nature. He heard his present condition being described as penniless, poverty-stricken, and half-starving, with a debt hanging over him that meant his ruin body and soul if he could not get the wherewithal to pay it. He was collecting himself for a sudden entrance, when Sheila O'Brien spoke, her voice low and unsteady.

"You say you have appealed to my brother?"

"Again and again," Jennison said sadly. "It is not very clear to me," she said still unsteadily. "But I can see that a wrong has been done your friend, a wrong that must be

"I felt that we would not appeal in vain to womanly sympathy and comprehension." Jennison's voice was positively musical in its gentle triumph.

"Tell me, did he know of your visit?" she

"No, indeed," Jennison assured her. "Had brought up in Scotland, my mother's country, he so much as guessed at our intention he would have moved heaven and earth to balk

"That's the first really honest word you've spoken tonight," Somers said, quietly stepping into the room and bringing up before Jennison. "I've heard nearly the whole of your eloquent story, and it has moved me though not in the same manner in which you intended it effect the rest of your audience."

But Jennison was equal to the occasion, though the sight of Somers had startled him greatly, and the change in Somers' appearance had startled him still more. He essayed to smile, and rising, faced the other man.

'You have come to plead your own cause," he said. "But Lawson and I have done that for you. Miss O'Brien wishes to see justice done, and everything is all right. Lawson and I won't be unfair, you'll find," this last with a little ominous narrowing of his lids and a motion of his hand to his pocket.

But Somers was a changed man tonight. He did not flinch. His eyes were quite cold and steady upon the other man's. "Is to that," he began briefly, and in a moment he had covered Jennison with his own revolver, "I was in Flint's cabin last night," he said. "I heard you and Lawson plotting. I made up my mind then that I would forestall you here, and interview O'Brien before you could come, or keep you out until he did arrive. I didn't expect, as you did, to find a woman. That puts an entirely different aspect on the affair. Now, you get out, both of you."

"And leave the swag to you," Lawson spoke now for the first time realizing that the moment had come to drop the mask. "Not much, we won't. If you're willing we'll divy up, there's enough for all and no fear of interruption. Phillips and Gregson are bound and gagged in their own cabin. O'Brien won't leave town for hours, he's had his drink fixed for him. The road is clear for us to get down the river before a living man suspects-"

"I didn't come here to rob." Somer's face flushed hot. "And if you don't get out as I told you, I'll find a means to hurry you-Take your hand from your pocket, Jennison.

But after all he had to deal with men who had a dozen tricks to his one. Suddenly a shot rang out sharply, and Somers' right arm fell heavily.

"Ready to listen to reason now, eh?" Law-son was face to face with him holding his still smoking weapon against the other's "Do you think we're babies," he snarled, "or fools like yourself? I guess the fight's about out of him, Jennison," he fin-

ished with an insulting sneer. Somers had staggered a little, but recovering himself, stood upright, his eyes as un-flinching as ever, his jaws set. Suddenly his left arm shot out and his fist struck hard against Lawson's jaw, felling him instantly, Before Jennison could take his weapon from his pocket, Somers had transferred his revolver from his right hand to his left, and was covering Lawson's confederate.

"Put up your hands," he said evenly, with the exultant fire of battle in his eyes. "Higher up, if you please. Now, Miss O'Brien, I shall have to ask your help, I am afraid." The girl came quickly from the corner where she had been crouching. "Take his gun from his pocket," Somers ordered.

Tremblingly she obeyed him, handling the

revolver with fearful caution. "Now, go," Somers said briefly to the livid nnison. "Go straight out the door to the Tennison. creek and find the shortest way to your own side of the line. Don't wait for your friend, he'll come when he's ready-Ah, he's ready now," as Lawson, very pale except for the bruises on his jaw, staggered to his feet and gazed with helpless rage upon the erstwhile "Easy." "Neither of you need trouble to return to Dawson," the latter went on. "I'll swear out a warrant for your arrest the minute you do. Don't trouble to pick up your revolver, Lawson."

He followed them to the door, which he closed carefully behind them. Then, turning,

he faced the girl. She had laid Jennison's revolver upon the table, and now stood very forlorn and whitefaced in the middle of the room, twisting her hands together and regarding Somers with pleading eyes.
"Oh, I have misjudged you," she whisp-

ered. "And you are hurt—your wound—"
"Is nothing to worry over," Somers said quietly. "A little water and a bandage will soon set it right."

"Tell me," she asked as with hands that trembled she helped him to dress his arm. "Tell me, was any of the story that man told me true?"

"Some of it." There was not a trace of bitterness in Somers' voice. "Your brother did jump my claim. But that was years ago, and I've no doubt he felt himself justified. Perhaps he was." It was "Easy" who spoke

"And your mother—" she whispered timidly: "Was that true also?"

"Yes," paling a little, "that was true enough."
"Then Larry has been wrong, very wrong.

Oh, but he can be hard, cruel even, if he bears any one ill-will." She put the last stitch in the bandage with infinite tenderness. The

(Continued on Page Nine.)



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

Stands for Quality.

TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permis-sion to purchase the following describ-ed lands:—Commencing at a post plant. sion to purchase the following describ-ed lands:—Commencing at a post plant-ed in mound on the east side of Lough-boro Inlet about % of a mile south of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old mill; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to a point 1 chain from high tide; thence paralleling the said line of high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 20 chains, more or less to the northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres

DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD., By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent. Dated October 15th, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, 1908, an application will be made by J. H. Lawson and L. Genge, Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed of the Rithet Proprietary Company dated the 15th day of April, 1907, to extend the time for the registration of the said Debenture Trust Deed in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

This notice is given in pursuance of an Order of the Honorable Chief Justice, dated the 19th day of October, 1908.

BODWELL & LAWSON

Thirty days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Renfrew District, West Coast Vancouver Island, commencing at the S. W. corner lot 189, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to coast, thence west following coast line to polyst

less to coast, thence west following coast line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

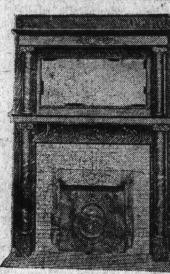
W. H. KIRKBRIDE,



best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

B. C. SADDLERY CO.. 566 YATES STREET



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RAYMOND & SON

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Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewiiting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal, H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President, L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand, H. G. SKINNER, Pitnan ShortMand.

MUNICIPALITY WILL BETTER ATTENDANCE **HOLD OVER AGREEMENT**

Oak Bay Wants More Definite October Shows a Slight Im-Understanding As to Cost provement Over the Preof Water Supply

While the city council has passed an agreement relative to supplying the municipality of Oak Bay with water, and the agreement signed by the procouncil the agreement was passed upon and one of the sections decided upon was the following: "Before the expiration of two years

o pay for the same the fair value

"The price to be paid for the water which price shall never be less than the current price paid by domestic consumers in the city per 1,000 gallons, with any frontage tax added, and the

times and mode of payment."
It is stated that the city does now own the mains within the municipality. The Cadboro Bay road main was, it is claimed, put in by the Agricultural as-sociation, and that on Foul Bay read, while laid by the city, has since been paid for by the Oak Bay Improvement company. As to the question of fron-tage tax, since the city does not own

chains, thence south 80 chains to coast thence west following coast line to point of commencement containing 640 acres more or less.

R. S. GOLLOP,
Nov. 2, 1908.

Thirty days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Renfrew district, West Coast Vancouver Island, commencing at the S. E. corner to 188, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains more or less to coast, thence west following coast line to point of acres have to be considered. The factors have to be considered and the city islated with the exhibition grounds and at the Old Men's Home. Is it expected that the city shall be charged not less than the city shall be charged not less than the city domestic consumers' rate for this? There is, too, a considerable amount of water used for municipal purposes such as for flushing drains within the bounds of the municipality. The municipality will require to know if it must pay the same rate for this water as domestic consumers using very much smaller quantities pay. In fact it is probable that before the

more or control of the control of th tory to both parties much considera-tion will have to be given to the question and the municipality does not feel disposed to accept or reject the agreement until these various phases of the matter have been fully gone into.

The agreement was considered at a The agreement was considered at a meeting of a committee of the Oak Bay council yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to let it stand over for the time being. The municipal council was rather surprised to receive the agreement all ready executed by the city without first having had an opportunity of looking it over and if necessary suggesting some changes. It looks, it is claimed, as if the city, after having decided to the form of agreehaving decided to the form of agree-ment decided upon had passed it along ment declared upon had passed it along to the Oak Bay municipality with the suggestion that the latter coud take it or leave it, but that it would be the last word from the city on the matter.

Mêtor Fire Appliances Calgary, Nov. 6.—The city council is considering the advisability of installing motor-driven fighting appliances for the Calgary fire department.

Calgary's Block Pavement Calgary, Nov. 6.—The Kettle River ompany, who have the contract of today received notification from the customs officials that blocks could be brought in free of duty.

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Standard Records, including all the popular Lauder numbers, at

AND ATTACHMENTS

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Good clear photos Illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colonist Office.

Sells Saanich Farm.

Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken and Mr. J. P. Mann went out to Saanich today and completed the sale of 70 acres of the Sandover farm, which was purchased for cash by an English gentleman, at a good price per acre.

BOARD PASSES UPON AT THE CITY SCHOOLS PLANS OF NEW SCHOOL

Up-to-Date, Fire Proof Build- Conviction of U. F. Bender Upprovement Over the Pre-

(From Saturday's Daily)

Plans of the new nine-room school

be made as to the style of roof to be

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT

City Secures Rate of Ninety-

Eight From a Toronto

Firm

There was a slight increase in the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools for the month of October as compared with the previous month which will be erected on the site re-cently purchased by the school board on Chambers street between Queen's per civic officials has been forwarded and the average of attendance was alper civic officials has been forwarded to the council of the latter, it is more than likely that the last of the matter has not yet been heard. In fact it is stated that the Oak Bay municipality has no intention of accepting the agreement until some more definite arrangements have been made as to what price the water will be delivered for by the city to the municipality. At last Monday night's meeting of the city council the agreement upon some content of the city council the agreement way assessed them. avenue and Princess street, were adopted at a special meeting of the board held last evening for the purpose of considering them. While the interior arrangement of the proposed building as shown by the plans was heartily approved of by the board, the fact that the architects had suggested a plain flat roof with a straight parapet the length of the building did not

council the agreement was passed upon and one of the sections decided upon was the following:

"Before the expiration of two years herefrom, arrangements between the parties for the permanent supply of water to the municipality from the city waterworks system shall be perfected in amplification of this agreement and

waterworks system shall be perfected in amplification of this agreement and the following shall be arranged:

"The municipality to acquire the water mains and apparatus of the corporation now in the municipality and to pay for the same the fear years.

Boys' Central—Actual enrollment, percentage of attendance 496.12; percentage of attendance 426.12; percentage of attendance 420.05; percentage of attendance 420.05;

tage tax, since the city does not own the mains and therefore cannot levy a frontage tax thereon, the question is asked is the municipality to be called upon to pay a frontage tax on the main running from Smith's Hill reservoir to the boundary of the municipality.

As to the question of price, several factors have to be considered. The city itself uses considerable water both at the exhibition grounds and at the Old Men's Home. Is it expected that the city shall be charged not less than the city domestic consumers' rate for this? There is, too, a considerable amount of water used for municipal.

101; truancy none; corporal punishment six; tardiness 14.

Hillside School—Actual enrollment 134; boys 71, girls 63; average actual attendance 118.94; percentage of attendance 83.76; perfect attendance 118.94; percentage of attendance 38.76; perfect attendance 118.94; percentage of attendance 93.38; perfect attendance 118.94; percentage of attendance 91.38; perfect attendance 91.39; perfect attendance 91.29; perfect attendance 91.

PRINCE RUPERT WORK TO LAST ALL WINTER

Railroad Contractors Figure on Getting Better Weather From Now On

(From Saturday's Daily)

J. W. Stewart, the active head of the big railroad contracting firm of Foley, Welch and Stewart, was in town yesterday on his way down from Prince Rupert. Discussing affairs at Prince Rupert at the Forevers restricted to the suffer of the sufferers, was \$4,709.25; making, with the city's corporate contribution of the bentures sold for the purpose of erecting this school and purchasing two sites the board realized but \$64,000, and as the two sites recently purchased cost about \$15,000 there will be little more than \$49,000 at the disrosely in the relief of the sufferers, was \$4,709.25; making, with the city's corporate contribution of \$1,000, \$5,709.25, while in addition consists the board realized but \$64,000, and purchasing two sites the board realized but \$64,000, and purchasing two sites the board realized but \$64,000, and purchasing two sites the board realized but \$64,000, and purchasing two sites the board realized but \$64,000 there will be little more than \$49,000 at the distance of the city's corporate contribution of \$1,000, \$5,709.25, while in addition consists the board realized but \$64,000, and purchasing two sides aloue \$100.00 the city's corporate contribution of \$1,000, \$5,709.25, while in addition consists the board realized but \$64,000. The city's corporate contribution of \$1,000, \$5,709.25, while in addition consists the board realized but \$64,000. The city's corporate contribution of \$1,000, \$5,709.25, while in addition consists the board realized but \$64,000. The city's corporate contribution of \$1,000, \$5,709.25, while in addition consists the board realized but \$64,000. The city's corporate contribution of \$1,000, \$5,709.25, while in addition consists the board realized but \$64,000. The city's corporate contribution of \$1,000, \$5,709.25, while in addition consists the board realized but \$64,000. The city's corporate contribution of \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000,

we have about 2,500 men at work, but would like to have twice that number. However, our gang is in-creasing now and we sent up 215 more men on the last steamer from Vancoumen on the last steamer from Vancouver. We expect to work all the winter and will probably get better weather for outdoor work from now on than we have been having. The snow does not lie very deep at Prince Rupert, but there will be enough for skidding, and it will facilitate our operations very much.

"We have had a lot of rain this seawe have had a lot of rain this sea-son, and I understand that it has been one of the wettest seasons ever known up there. For the last week, however, we have had beautiful weather, and we ought to get better weather right

FLETCHER BROS.

FLETCHER BROS.

EDISON HEADQUARTERS.

We ought to go along the 120 miles west of that town. We have the contract for building the 120 miles west of that town. We have the contract for building the 120 miles west of our 120 miles on the company have called for bids for the 200 miles west of our 120 miles ast of that class of security to be contract out of Edmonton, and also for another 150 miles at the end of our the last of that class of security to be as dolby the city, and the last the city for another 150 miles at the end of our has for sale, were purchased by Aemilius Jarvis & Co., of Toronto, at the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other than the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other income. We are tendering for the two new contracts, but they have not been awarded as yet."

M. J. JEWETT & SONS

Redwood, New York, Department 13.

Redwood, New York, Department 13.

That investors are convinced that Victoria city debentures are a safe and work in safe to that class of security to be said by the city, and the last the city of Toronto, at the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other than the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other work in the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other work in the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other work in the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other work in the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other work in the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other work in the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other work in the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, the other work in the rate of 98.03. Five offers in all so were received by the city, and the last the city of sold by the city, and the last of the c

Looking For Missing Boy

The police are looking for Albert Enright, a seventeen-year-old lad who left his home in Tacoma over three weeks ago. When last heard of a water for 60 days (Fall delivery) is only \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Spring price will be about \$3.50. We paid at rate of \$80,00 a sack. Write for further particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed, Marshall & Spears, Corfield P.O., B.C., VI. 023

FURE BRED LIVESTOCK

The police are looking for Albert Enright, a seventeen-year-old lad who left his home in Tacoma over three weeks ago. When last heard of the was in Vancouver when he was in Vancouver when he was the variety of the was in Vancouver when he supported, has since then heard nothing of him and as he is her sole support, friends are helping her in tracing the missing boy. Enright has but one arm and is otherwise. The sale compared very favorably with the recent sale of waterworks, the sole support, friends are helping her in tracing the missing boy. Enright has but one arm and is otherwise. Chewed His Tongue.

TANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Call. Sanish Enriest T Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

Sells Sanish E.

WARTED TO PURE Selection of water. F.

Looking For Missing Boy

The police are looking for Albert has been made for nearly two years. This sale compared very favorably with the recent sale of waterworks, the best which has been mothen here. This sale compared very favorably with the recent sale of waterworks, the other with the recent sale of waterworks, the other waterworks ago to Messrs. Stimson & Co., Toron-to, at the rate of 92, that firm taking some \$842,000 worth of debentures of the permanent of the provection developed in the San Francisco earthquake. He gains a livelihood by selling pourt provement debentures at the rate of 90, but the last sale is the post which has been made for nearly two years. This sale compared to the seven. The other three weeks ago to Messrs. Stimson & Co., T

LEMON EXTRACT COSTS A SPORTSMAN DEAR

held By Chief Justice Hunter

An appeal by way of certiorari from a decision of stipendiary magistrate Grayson at Alberni, came up yesterday before the chief justice. It was the case of U. F. Bender, an American real estate man and financial agent, who is well known in Victoria, charged with selling an intoxicant to an Indian, and who was fined \$50 and

osts.
The facts were unusual and caused a good deal of comment at Alberni at a good deal of comment at Alberni at the time. It seems that Mr. Bender had been lucky in getting a good catch of salmon, and a Siwash, known as Cultus Bob offered to help him take the fish to the hotel. On offering

September. The aummary of the reports from the various schools a plain flat roof with a straight past and the straight past a plain flat roof with a straight past and the strai

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL IN SESSION

will Consider Harbor Improved that a size of the control of the co ment and Various Other Matters

ed for the roof being gravelled and pitched but until the other roof pian has been submitted no decision will (From Saturday's Daily) The Council of the Board of Trade adopted.

Some of the members of the board met yesterday morning, the president, Mr. S. Leiser, in the chair, the other members present being L. A. Genge, J. A. Mara, George Carter, C. H. Lugrin, J. L. Beckwith and J. J. Shallcross, The committee in charge of the collection and forwarding of the collection and forwarding of the collection. felt that there would hardly be enough architectural beauty about the build-ing and called attention to other citing and called attention to other cities where additional expense was incurred in order that the public schools might be beautiful. However, it is recognized that the local board is circumscribed in its expenditures and while every effort will be made to have a building erected worthy of the city equal attention has to be paid to the matter of utility.

Rupert at the Empress yesterday Mr. Stewart safd:

"We have about 2,500 men at work, but would like to have twice that number. However, our gang is increasing now and we sent up 215 more

chased cost about \$15,000 there will be little more than \$49,000 at the disposal committee has notified the Board of Trade here that in due course a copy of a properly audited statement, detentions. However, our gang is increasing now and we sent up 215 more

The Shaughnessy banquet committee
—S. Leiser, L. A. George and J. J.
Shallcross, made their final report, expressing the deep gratification which
they in common with many other leading citizens felt in respect to the unqualified success of this expression of
the general esteem in which the president of the Canadian Pacific Relivay. DEBENTURES ARE SOLD dent of the Canadian Pacific Railwa company is held in the city of Victoria. Certain matters of business, which will be submitted for discussion at the rebe submitted for discussion at the regular monthly meeting on the afternoon of Thursday next, the 12th instant, had consideration, and it was felt that all the time which will be on that occasion at the disposal of the members, could be very profitably spent in reaching some definite decision in regard to what had best be done for the solution of Pacific Coast transportation problems, and the limited of the solution of the sol done for the solution of Pacific Coast transportation problems, and the im-provement of some adequate manner of the present harbor accommodation, with the view of securing to the com-merce of this city in its various fields something like its full and fair share of the enormous increase in traffic. something like its full and fair share of the enormous increase in traffic which, with some reasonable confidence, may be expected to arise in the very near future, and especially in the season of 1909 in connection with the Seattle exhibiton. The suggestions which were outlined in yesterday's issue of the Colonist, appeared to meet with very general approval A letter from Mr. H. B. Thomson, M. P. P., was with very general approval A letter from Mr. H. B. Thomson, M. P. P., was read, suggesting and strongly recommending the preparation and issue of a pamphlet which would very completely, but at the same time with due brevity, set forth the great extent as well as the extraordinary variety of the resources of Vancouver Island, in the matter of lumber, mineral, fish to the visitor and to the visitor and to the visitor and to the visitor and to the livestor, by the Island as a whole.

The subject was finally referred to the surface to both the visitor and the homeseeker—in the way of shooting, angling and in a mineral to the visitor and to visitor and to the visi with very general approval A letter from Mr. H. B. Thomson, M. P. P., was

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To those building their own homes we are supplying Yale & Towne hardware for many of the palatial homes being erected in the city and vicinity. Yale & Towne hardware is being used in the best business blocks in the city. Let us figure for you. Estimates cheerfully given.

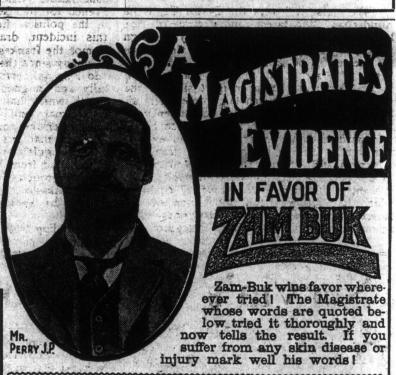
B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeens River and headquarters for outfitt ing for above points.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.



The Pavillon, Gold Fields, B.C. After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. It cured me of a skin rash of five years standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for. I do certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in their homes. It truly does more than you claim for it. Yours very truly,

ROGER F. PERRY, Justice of Peace for B.C.

Chronic Sore Quite Healed.

Mrs. M. A. Harris of 69 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont., says:- "My sband had a running sore on his ankle for about two months. Zam Buk showed satisfactory results from the first application (although other salves had failed), cleaning and healing the open wound. We have also found Zam-Buk unequalled for Cuts, Burns, Sores, etc., and have great confidence in recommending it to others."

ZAM-BUK CURES eczema, ringworm, scalp sores or open wounds, barber's rash, blood-poisoning, cold-sores, cracked hands, cuts, scalds, salt rheum and all skin injuries' and diseases. It is also a sure cure for piles.



Mail th's coup

to Zam-Buk Co. Toronto, send 1



This sur land over creet thing world be ch per, "just seized.

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. Dean was elected toria and Room 22, will be used as the place.

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Emperor William and His Latest "Indiscretion"

EREWITH is shown one of the William of Germany, whose latest indiscretion—the giving out of an interview with a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph—has set Europe by the ears.

"Flattering for Britain, but

This sums up the average feeling in Engand over what the Daily Graphic calls "imreasurably the most foolish of all the indiscreet things the kaiser had done." "May the world be charitable to him," concludes the paper, "just because of its foolishness, and foret it. Certainly if the kaiser expected to emedy the situation in England, which he so frankly described, his object will not be chieved, for his has given fresh material to British teutophobes, which they have eagerly cized. Why, then, if the kaiser is in the minority in his affection for England, did he say at Guildhall during his English visit that the mutual regard of the English and Germans was the basis of the world's peace, and that the German race felt toward the English as he did himself? What are these revelations intended for? If to create dissension between Britain, France, and Russia they have miserably failed, for the raking up of the past century's grievances has not only brought the members of the triple alliance closer together, but certainly thousands of Britishers have been offended by the awkward passages of

William T. Stead breaks out in an entire column in the Daily Mail, sarcastically thanking the kaiser for standing between England and the irate Teuton legions bent on her destruction. He says it has been the impression in England that she was protected against aggression by the pre-eminence of her navy, but now she recognizes that she has been sheltered and saved by the mighty arm of Victoria's grandson. "It is not to be wondered at, then," continues Mr. Stead, "that all Britishers cry, 'O, kaiser, live for ever!' Yet also a motor accident or a stumbling horse may deprive England of her only friend, and, therefore, it is best to lay down another six Dreadnoughts to provide against this dreadful contingency."

We consider," says the Berlin Taglische Rundschau, "the latest indiscretion of the kaiset as a heavy blow at Germany's foreign policy, especially as it comes at a time when we seemed to be gaining ground in the Balkans. We are of the opinion that such an indiscretion must be made impossible in the future, and that the Reichstag, immediately af-ter convening, must demand consistency in conduct, that German politics may be better safeguarded than heretofore." This expression from a leading journal, which usually is in accord with official sentiment, and known as the paper which the kaiser himself reads, is a mild reflection of the storm of criticism which has followed the publication of the kaiser's interview with an anonymous Englishman in the London Daily Telegraph.

latest photographs of Emperor pondent, declares that there is small hope that report of an interview that an ex-diplomat had ed to visit Germany, where the masses would the interview will have the intended effect in England, while its revelations as to the attiare bound to arouse indignation and distrust in France, Germany and Holland.

The kaiser's disclosures as to the support he gave England at the time are brought into contrast with Kruger's telegram, and are classed with the famous message, the Tweedmouth letter, and the Tower-Hill incident, as disconcerting evidence of the emperor's inability to discriminate between his personal acts and his acts as a sovereign. Emperor William's reference to the "yellow peril" is deemed especially unhappy, as Japan is hardly likely to reconcile the kaiser's words on this point with his recent act of conferring the order of the Black Eagle, the highest German decoration, on the visiting Japanese prince. The fact that the German people still cherish a sympathetic recollection of the struggles of the Boer republic does not tend to take the edge off popular criticism. The foreign office practically admits the authenticity of the interview, though still declining to confirm it in

"The confessions of an emperor," as the kaiser's revelations of his feelings towards England are called here, writes a Paris correspondent, form the theme of every conversation. France rejoices, though at first there was great indignation over the kaiser's assertion that France played the leading role in trying to form a coalition of the powers against Britain during the Boer war. Every Frenchman sees that William's conduct only proves the entire isolation of Germany, which has been the object of a certain number of European politicians for some time. The proof of this isolation is the fact that the kaiser's "confessions" show he cannot flatter a single firstclass power without ruffling the susceptibilities of another. It will be as agreeable to Holland to hear what he did and how he felt regarding the Boer struggle for independence as it will be to Japan to hear how the German war lord feels about the "yellow peril."

The avowed dislike of the majority of the Germans for the English nation is not at all calculated to help along any Franco-German conciliation. The natural aversion of the French for the German way of doing things in the political field is increased tenfold by this incident, drawing from the cantious Temps the frankest bit of warning ever given Germany since the "theft" of Alsace-Lorraine. "So long as Germany does not accept cheerfully and in good faith the new formula of equity which has rejuvenated Europe," says the journal, "and so long as she is determined to recover the commanding position of supremacy that Bismarck gained for her, she will struggle to separate England from France and from Russia, and to break up all the new groups. It is the voice of a dead man that speaks—a dead man who knew how to trouble the waters."

recently with the Emperor of Germany, says the Toronto Globe. In the course of the contude of the other powers during the Boer war versation between them the Kaiser reiterated with emphasis his condemnation of the unreasonableness of those British people who are "completely given over to suspicions quite unworthy of a great nation." He recalls several instances in which he rendered important ser-



EMPEROR WILLIAM

vices to Great Britain at critical periods in the South African war, and if the whole interview is not a manufactured romance these occurrences are calculcated to modify very much the British view of the Emperor and his advisers.

The first of the instances he mentions is the mission of the Transvaal's delegates to European powers for the purpose of securing recognition of the independence of the South did not also give his English mouth-piece a with the greatest sea power hint to "speak now." That would be very herein lies Britain's lesson.

have received them gladly, but the Emperor refused to hear them, and their mission came to a sudden termination.

The second instance is the invitation extended to Germany by Russia and France to join them in calling on Great Britain to end the war. "The moment had come not only to save the Boer Republics, but also to humiliate Great Britain to the dust." The Emperor not merely declined the invitation, but telegraphed to the British Sovereign that he had done so, and his despatch, he says, is in the archives of Windsor Castle.

The third instance is that of a sorrowful letter received by him from his "revered" grandmother, Queen Victoria, to which he sent a sympathetic reply. He did more in asking one of his officers to procure precise information as to the number and the disposition of the combatants on both sides, drafting a plan of campaign which he submitted to his general staff for criticism, and sending it also to Windsor Castle. The plan thus prepared closely resembled, the Emperor says, the one actually adopted and carried out by Lord Roberts.

If this alleged interview really took place the world will soon know the fact, and if the Emperor's statements are correctly given in the report they should cause a strong revulsion of feeling towards Germany. To many British people the strained relations between the two countries have been matter for deep regret, and this may be the beginning of a better state of feeling on both sides. The matter will, no doubt, very promptly be cleared up.

The Montreal Star says: The "magnificent indiscretion" of "the reputable Englishman' who made public a chat with the German Kaiser, which it seems took place a year ago, has stirred up a great deal of excitement in Europe. The German Foreign Office seems to have taken the remarkable-and not very tactful-course of letting it be known that the conversation was not strictly private at all, but was intended to be published when "the reputable Englishman" should deem the occasion fitting. This puts rather a new face on the affair. The Kaiser intended his defence to reach the English people. While the British public will be pleased to note that the Emperor is desirous of standing well in their esteem, they will take a different view of a premeditated appeal for their confidence than they would have held regarding a pardonable 'betrayal" of a private conversation.

"The reputable Englishman" cannot be congratulated on the time he has chosen for making his interview public. It comes just at the moment when an "entente" between Britain, France, and Russia is most desirable, and when Germany is suspected of desiring to prevent such an understanding. Suspicious Britons will ask themselves whether it may not be that the Kaiser, who deliberately planned to have this "private" interview "betrayed,"

The press generally, says a Berlin corres- a long cable dispatch which gives an extended comed in Holland and France, and they desir- astute international politics, though the frank statement of the German Foreign Office is not. Possibly we may hear that the Foreign Office has been misrepresented.

At any rate, the story is bringing forth other stories from Paris which, again, put new faces on the affair. From Paris, it is claimed that it was M. Delcasse who put a stop to the proposal of a Continental alliance against Britain, and that he promptly reported the matter to Lord Salisbury. If Lord Salisbury had both Germany and France hastening to tell him of this awful conspiracy hatched against him by "others," he must have been vastly amused; and we can imagine his sardonic laugh even amidst the gloom of the South African "muddle." It is possible that the truth was that Russia desired such a step; but that neither France nor Germany would trust each other sufficiently to act together. One story is that Germany demanded a compact to recognize and defend the existing territorial rights of all three as a condition to her co-operation—a condition which no French Government could accept and live.

Possibly the whole truth will now come out as the result of the Kaiser's interview. But it will certainly not have the effect of weakening the "entente" between France and Britain or the good understanding with Russia. Things have changed since the Boer war. The Japanese war followed it; and it tumbled the old order in Europe pretty well to pieces. France is no longer the historic enemy of Britain. Russia is no longer her greatest rival. The Channel fleet has found a new cruising ground in the North Sea. To tell us that Russia desired the humiliation of Britain eight or ten years ago, is to bring us no news. To tell us that France was then in no friendly attitude, is to confirm what we already know. But both Russia and France have shifted their ground since then.

The Great Powers care little for the past when they are planning for the present and the future. International alliances are not founded upon gratitude, but upon mutual selfinterest. National antipathies play their part in making it easy or difficult for representative statesman to lead their people the way they think they ought to go; but these quickly give way before the plain teaching of a new situation. The rise of a new menace will drive ancient enemies into each other's arms. The concern over the disclosures of a European plot during the Boer War will be chiefly historic. It will not affect the future. If it is said that they may reveal the perfidy of foreign governments, it will be replied that no one imagines that Ministers or diplomats wear their hearts upon their sleeves. Secret alliances are the commonplace of history.

One fact stands out of the business very clearly; and that is that, even in her darkest days, Europe could not unite against Britain. As the Spanish Armada felt toward the little "Revenge," lying shattered and sinking in their midst, "they feared that she still could sting." Neither of them cared to go to war with the greatest sea power of the ages; and

Servia's Fate Foreseen

(Written for The Colonist by Lally Bernard)

ONDON society is like one of those bran pies, beloved of childish days. Your invitation card to some social function, formal and unostentatious, is in reality a sort of lottery ticket. You may possibly draw a "blank" or

find that it means an enormous gain in the way of world-wide experience and interest, in a city where the last census shows a population as large as of the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

Somewhere between the courses which marked the progress of a dinner party in the house of an ex-army officer long identified with both Canadian and Imperial politics, the writer suddenly became aware of the identity of an exceedingly handsome old gentleman who had "taken her down to dinner" and who wore a goodly array of foreign orders unfamiliar and curious.

This was Monsieur M-, long the accredited representative of Servia at the Court of St. James, and who had but lately retired from his position when the regicide Government of King Peter, the present monarch, came into power.

In some way or other the conversation, turned to the subject of Spiritism, the modern cognomen for "Spiritualism," and the recital. of the following story from the lips of the gentleman in question, marked that dinner party as one of the most memorable of many extraordinarily interesting experiences in London

It appeared that Monsieur M- had for many years been the intimate friend and confidential adviser of King Milan and Queen Nathilie, and subsequently occupied much the same position in regard to King Alexander,

the unfortunate son of an unhappy mother. Mr. Alfred Stead, the well known editor of the "Review of Reviews," was one of the many English people who delighted in the sharming society of Monsieur M— and his wife, and some six weeks before the hideous tragedy at Belgrade, which so horrified

the civilized world, Mr. Stead had invited both Monsieur and Madame M- to be pretake place at his residence on a certain evening. A newly imported medium from Yorkshire was to give an exhibition of her powers to a few intimate friends of the Stead family. It so happened that on the day in question Monsieur M- had received a letter from King Alexander, and before leaving for the Steads' house, he had, more by the way of a joke than otherwise, enclosed the hasty scrawl of his royal master in a blank envelope, with the remark that he "would give the medium something to puzzle over!"

On arriving at the house of Mr. Stead, Monsieur M. found that the medium—an exceedingly ordinary type of the Yorkshire woman-had for some reason or other failed to reach the stage known as "sub-conscious," a state necessary for mediumistic manifesta-

It was nearly eleven o'clock before she had attained the condition necessary for the exercise of her peculiar psychic powers. and at that hour Monsieur M- was due at one of the foreign embassies where an important function was in progress and where his

attendance was necessary. Monsieur M- confided the sealed envelope to an English friend, with the remark: "If you get a chance, put this into her hand, and tell me the result at the club tomorrow."

The "result" was so startling that the friend in question did not wait to see Monsieur M- at the club the following afternoon, but before Monsieur M-had left the breakfast table next morning, his friend was ushered into the room, simply beside himself with excitement. "What in the name of Heaven did you put into this envelope?" was his greeting. "It brought about a scene which put an end to the seance!" "What was the scene?" demanded the wily diplomat, putting the proffered envelope into his pocket after examining the seal to ascertain that it had not been tampered with.

Then the subsequent tale was told. To-

wards the end of the evening, the envelope had been put into the hands of the apparently sleeping woman, whose head was supported on two cushions laid on the edge of the table by which she sat. "I cannot read it, I cannot sent at a Spiritualistic seance which was to crown," she began to murmur, and suddenly a look of acute distress shadowed her face, and she began to moan and whisper, as if in fear, muttering with increasing excitement, "The soldiers will catch them, the soldiers will catch them"; and then called loudly, "Oh, "That "Ah!" with a wild shriek, "They have thrown them into the garden!" The excitement and Preserved. evident distress was so great that those in charge of her deemed it wise to restore her to her normal condition. She awoke perfectly sweet gravity. tranquil in mind, but with a livid face, bathed in perspiration and every sign of physical ex-

Monsieur M-, long schooled in the value of silence, gave his friend no satisfaction regarding the contents of the envelope. He was not a believer in Spiritism, but it was an open secret that the populace in Belgrade were hostile to both King Alexander and Queen Draga, whose interference in state affairs had caused great offence, but so far the loyalty of the army had never been questioned. Why, then, had the medium imagined that the "soldiers" were intent on doing bodily harm to

the King? In diplomacy the most trivial incident often becomes a clue to an important train of events, and Monsieur M-, disbeliever though he was in mediums and spiritism, felt compelled to write an account of the whole incident to King Alexander, delicately suggesting that his Majesty might do well to ascertain if any treasonable influence was at work

among his Guards. King Alexander's reply was to laugh the whole thing to scorn, and upbraid Monsieur M--- 'for listening to "old woman's twaddle."

Six weeks later, in the Royal Palace at Belgrade, the whole tragedy outlined in a London drawing room, by a Yorkshire medium, was enacted to its smallest detail, and while yet breathing, King Alexander and his

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)

"Easy" Somers—A Story

(Continued from Page Seven.)

read, it, but the man who writes it wears a blue eyes she lifted to his were beautiful with unshed tears. "And you stayed tonight to defend me, even after I had turned you away." Some of the tears ran over on her cheeks. "Oh, for me," she said, with a very sweet abandonment, "the old family feud is quite, quite

"Thank God," Eric Somers said, deeply

Presently the girl set the table at his elbow and when everything was in readiness stood beside her chair looking at her guest with a

"This is indeed our Thanksgiving dinner," she said. "Will you ask God's blessing upon

He rose at once and obeyed her unhesitatingly and reverently.

After the meal the two sat beside the glowing heater, while the little clock that hung on the wall ticked three hours away. They talked quietly of various things, commonplace things enough; but their eyes spoke a different language from their lips, expressing thoughts that were far too sweetly subtle for words to frame. And by-and-bye O'Brien returned.

The first moment the Irishman entered the room his hair literally stood on end with anger and a nameless dread of what might have happened during his absence, of what still might be the outcome of Somers' visit. But his sister ran to him, and with her arms about him, told him in soft, swift words the story of the night's happenings. Somers stood during the recital, his face a little pale, his eyes hard upon O'Brien's, his blood-stained shirt and bandaged arm bearing eloquent testimony to the part he had played, and whatever O'Brien's opinion of him he had always known him to be a man of honor.

Sheila ceased speaking and let her gaze wander from Somers to her brother, mutely, subtly pleading.

O'Brien bit his lip, tried to speak but could not. Then Sheila to help him whispered soft-

"For him and for me the old feud is dead, Larry."

"And for me," blurted out the Irishman. "From now on its share and share alike between Somers and O'Brien." He strode across the room and grasped the other man's left hand, and during a brief silence the two faced one another, neither of them ashamed of the emotion that made their eyes dim.

About sun-up the next day, the stage carried the three into The Forks, where at Somers' request, he was put down. Sheila handed him a parcel as he got out of the sleigh. "For your friends," she said with a smile, "especially the friend from New Eng-

"You'll meet us at the hotel about four o'clock," O'Brien said heartily. "And we'll put the seal on our friendship for good and all." "And before very long,' the girl asked with

pretty wistfulness, "You, too, will come Home and we shall see you there?" "As soon as the river breaks up in the spring, I'll take the first boat for the

'Outside,'" Somers replied looking deep into her eyes. * * * * * * * As the stage took up its journey, he walked

into the cardroom of the roadhouse, where his friend had assembled to meet him. They were all there and greeted him warmly, shouting a dozen excited questions as they saw his dangling coatsleeve and his arm in a sling across his chest.

"Everything's all right, boys," he said, smiling his old gentle smile, but with a new brightness in his eyes. "Everything's all right, and here's proof of it." He laid Sheila's parcel upon the table. "It's your privilege to open it, Mathews," he said. "My contribution to the Thanksgiving dinner is a little late perhaps, but-

The rest of his words were drowned in the laughter of the men. Mathews had untied the parcel and disclosed to view a pumpkin for a moment, forget that these are

Why We Won

"I will tell you why we beat them, and also why the Japanese beat them;

men, living in equality under a glori-ous constitution, which proved in-vincible; and therefore, I charge you see to it that in Canada these things are as they are in England! (Cheers.)

are as they are in England! (Cheers.)
"This nation just born, is crying for
White Canada! Amen to that!
(Cheers.) But to be strong it must be
White to the core, and not a Canada
with a white skin which only hides
foul corruption, (hear, hear), but the
heart of her and the hands of her must
be white too! (Cheers)

HONOR VETERANS OF CRIMEAN WAR

Successful Function at Dominion Hotel on Anniversary

hand His Worship Mayor Hall, Judge Lampman, president of the Canadian club; Capt. Crawford, of H.M.S. Shearwater, Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, U. S. Consul Smith and Col. Hall, and upon his left hand Col. J. G. Holmes, A. E. McPhillips, M.P.P., Col. E. G. Prior and Col. R. Wolfenden. The arrangement of the decorations reflect exceedingly great credit upon mine host Mr. Jones, as well as upon all who had anything to do with these man was equal to 17% men of mixed.

Fernie, Black Watch; Brinkley son, Major Wilson, Jas. Brown, H. M. S. Penelope; John Hughes, H. M. S. Shannon, Baltic Sea; and Geo. H. Shannon, Baltic Sea; and Geo. F. Smith, H. M. S. Tribune, Sebastopol.

The dinner, which was a splendid representation of fine culinary skill, was so leisurely despatched that coffee and the toast to the King was not until shortly after 10.30

Speaker Introduced. His Majesty's toast having been loyally honored, President Stern said: "Gentlemen, as the chairman upon this very auspicious occasion, it becomes my duty to say a few words in appreciation of your attendance upon this happy celebration of an important event in our military annals. (Applause). I will also take advantage of opportunity to outline the steps which have been taken to bring abo which have been taken to bring about the formation of this association, as well as to give some idea of its pre-sent position. (Hear, hear). Briefly, some eight months ago, some 20 or 30 of us came together and in due course formed this association. ed this association, and since then it has made very fair progress, as its membership is now somewhere be-tween 70 and 80. (Applause). Its aims, gentlemen, are threefold: aims, gentlemen, are threefold: Friendly, benevolent and social; although as regards the social feature, this is our first public appearance. (Applause). While I am glad to add that as we have also been able to assist a few of our distressed com-rades, we have already in some small

honorary president of the association thing at the right time and in the right and because he had heard no other

honorary president of the association on rising to deliver the address of the evening had a very pleasant and most hearty reception.

He said:

"Mr. chairman and gentlemen, I find myself to night in a position of great honor and of some embarrassment. I have had the great good luck to be chosen as your honorary president and as your spokesman on this your first public function, and yet many if not more of you are my betters in this respect, that you have had that baptism of fire which has been denied to me. It is however, gentlemen, true that I have twice received Her Majesty's commission as consular officer as captain in my country militia and as magistrate, but I wear no uniform because I never had a chance of swinty series to the fiving line and I way. (Hear, hear and applause.) And that up-hill charge of 3,000 against 30,000, when the Scotch ate their way of hea eats its way through the service and went through his foes! (Cheers). On how the wonderful half hundred for the 20th doggedly elimbed uphill to bayonet 800, for, gentlemen, you cannot with any propriety call such a deadly and such a determined climb as this was, a charge (hear, hear), and though most of them, it is true, were engulfed and lost, still the few who were left made a bloody lane through is Wrong Inside (Cheers). Nor have I time to tell you of the individual and hand-to-hand fighting upon this dreadful ridge; where one of our Tommles objected to his pal kicking a man who was down, although that pal had three very ember, the Russians had decided to the fiving line and I way. (Hear, hear and applause.) And went through his foes! (Cheers). On how the wonderful half hundred of the 20th doggedly elimbed uphili to bayonet 800, for, gentlemen, you cannot with any propriety call such a deadly and such a determined climb as this was, a charge (hear, hear), and though most of them, it is true, were engulfed and lost, still the few who were left made a bloody lane through lise wrong the such a deadly and such a determined climb as this way. I have I

out of the war, and being unpurchase-able, had unflinchingly refused it (Cheers.) And then she set to work laws of arithmetic, (hear, hear), with-(Cheers.) And then she set to work with her home officials and her parliamentarians to handicap herself as much as possible. She had been, as usual, fighting in India, and consequently had an abundance of really when their ammunition was exhausted to the state of t quently had an abundance of really splendid leaders to her hand, who had been trained and hardened in active been trained and hardened in active their fists. Service, tried and experienced men. (Hear, hear.) But hevertheless she wilfully chose as her leaders in this difficult campaign men who had grown old without having seen service, (Hear, leading to the lead to the Home Ridge, and column after column was in difficult campaign men who had grown old without having seen service. (Hear,

and that as we have also also some complete the complete

came
As a leaping light, as a falling flame
And never a thrust was wasted."

of the individual and hand-to-hand fighting upon this dreadful ridge; where one of our Tommies objected to his pal kicking a man who was take away the danger.

There are tablets and powders that will stop a headache promptly—but to his pal kicking a man who was take away the danger.

SPEECH OF THE EVENING

Delivered By Capt, Clive Phillities and as magistrate, but 1 were not unform because I never had a chance to one the security of the security of

applause.) At Baiakiava, Scarlett thought that one was equal to ten and charged ten times his number, and uphill too, at that, putting 3,000 against 30,000, and the one after all did lick the ten. (Cheers.)

"Then on the some day Lucan and Cardigan seem to have agreed that 600 were equal to an army of several battalions of artillery, (Hear hear.) and proved it by riding through them, whilst at Plassey a neighbor of ours whilst at Plassey a neighbor of ours in Shropshire decided contrary to the in Shropshire decided contrary to the large of the strength hear.) .

And five minutes later Lord Raglan all who had anything to do with these appropriate and sometimes, at least in the case of a hotel whose ordinary business compels rapid work, rather difficult preparations. Two great British ensigns covered the wall and windows right in reserved the pressure of the press

the case of a hotel whose ordinary the case of a hotel whose ordinary to business compols rapid work. Rations are considered to the case of a hotel whose ordinary to business compols rapid work. Rations are considered to the present of the crimes of the present of the present of the present of the crimes of the present of

being strusk by the general likeness of our prairies to the steppes of the Crimean, a carpet of flowers in early summer, a waving cornfield in autumn and in the winter when the wind haunts the beggarly dry bouran across olation. (Hear, hear.)

"Until November 5th, England had played her game, as she has always played it. She had been offered a bribe in Egypt to induce her to keep out of the war, and being unpurchase-able, had unflinchingly refused it laws of arithmetic, (hear, hear), with-out order, without design. (Hear,

Defender of the Faith—that Faith which is, thank God, still a real thing to all of us, and not a mere mockery. "Of course, when their Queen called, her men came; of sourse, when the squire went single handed at a column the boys who had bird-nested with him, rushed in behind him; of course, when either was down, prince or plough boy, his friend, whether he was a prince or plough boy, gave his life. with bayonets, with the butt-ends o their muskets, and with their fists.

old without having seen service. (Hear, hear), and sent out as her cavalry leaders Lord Lucah, Lord Cardigan back and broken; our men not even back and broken; our men not even knowing that during all this anxious period they were fighting fresh troops. (Hear, hear). They thought that they were continually repelling the same enemies, whereas in point of fact they were distributed. hear.)

"One exception, however, was made in the choice of the commander-inchief, Lord Raglan, a one-armed Glostershire man of 65, who had had his arm shot off as he stood beside the Iron Duke at Waterloo. (Hear, hear and applause.) You know him, perhaps, but do you know the story of that arm?

were continues, in point of fact they were destroying a fresh column at each repulse they inflicted. (Cheers). "In our favor, if we needed any, (hear, hear), we had the dense mist which hid the enormous odds from our eyes, while the very narrowness of our front made the enormous masses of Russians, who were hurled again and again against us, comparatively iner-

Russians? (Hear, hear.) I tell you that this is not true any more than it is true that one Japanese is either stronger or braver than the Russians. (Hear, hear.) Now I have lived with Russians, both with peasants and with princes, and I know that man for man they are quite as strong—aye, and quite as brave—as any men on earth. (Hear, hear and applause.) And do not, for a moment forget that these are to do our duty. (Cheers.) In conclusion Mayor Hall trusted that the citizens of Victoria would loyally and generously subscribe to the Veterans' Benefit Fund of the Association. moreover the very men who once stood as a bulwark between the Yellow races under Timur, the Tartar, and the White races of Europe, and by their courage and by their constancy saved Christendom from being overwhelmed. (Cheers) (Cheers.)
Mr. C. Fairey sang the "Midship-

mite, and at the request of the chair-man, Mr. Porter recited, amid the most lively applause, Tennyson's famous lines, "The Charge of the Light Bri-gade."

Mr. McPhillips, in seconding the motion, in vivid terms expressed his extremely high appreciation of the ad-dress of the evening and referred to the conspicuous bravery which had been exhibited by Irishmen, not only in the defence of the British, "the mightlest empire which the world has ever seen," (cheers), but also as in the case of Marshal Macmahon, in the French army, in foreign lands. (Cheers).

The motion having been declared carried amid tumultuous plaudits, Mr. J. G. Brown most acceptably sang "The Deathless Army."

Capt. Curtis, R.N., one of the Crimean veterans, spoke humorously of the omission of mention of the handy man in the oration of Capt. Wolley. Major Wilson, another veteran of the Crimea, who fought with the 42nd Highlanders, responded to the toast of Col. Holmes. He recalled the cold gray November morning 54 years ago. The number of Crimean veterans, he said, was gradually decreasing, but he was satisfied that they had handed over their work to successors who were fully able to carry out the sacred trust and uphold the honor of the Empire. They had done so in the Soudan, in India, Africa and elsewhere and he had not the slightest doubt but that they would always uphold the honor of the flag.

Judge Lampman responded to a toast to the Canadian club, a toast was drunk to Host Stepehen Jones, who

Phillips, John Bartlett, A. E. Morley, S. H. Hogan, Capt. Laugston, F. Dunn, Iromy D. Ray, trooper, A. Mulcahy, master gunner R. C. A., Louis J. Seymour, R. V., formerly 1st Exeter, England, Alex. Peden, Ray Power, R. W. Perry, Will Godson, lieut. Australian Bushmen, A. J. C. Gallety, Capt. P. C. Musgrave, J. R. Mackie, T. N. Hibben, M. T. Bell, Lorne S. Bell, James Key, George Marsden, J. C. Walker, James D. Fraser, Fred W. Webber, Thos. F. Moore, J. M. Langley, W. P. Allen, R. P. Clark, Arthur Berwick, W. H. Price, Jas. Brown, in Russian war H. M. S. a prince or plough boy, gave his life to save him. (Cheers.) It was not either the strength or the courage of your nation which won at Inkerman, but it was the Faith of Men, who be-lieved in their God, and the love of Jas. Brown, in Russian war H. M. S. Perselope, John Hughes, H. M. S. Shan-non, Baltic Sea, Geo. H. Smith, at Se-bastopol H. M. S. Tribune, T. Harmon, China war, Henry F. W. Behnsen, Franco-Prussian, J. A. Forman.

> Court. W. A. Robbins, F. Jeune Fleury, L. D. Stevenson, J. G. Hands, R. L. Fraser, Thos. Booz, Chas. Minckler, Lieut.

They Tell Us Plainly That Something Is Wrong Inside.

(Applause.) But, gentlemen, there is one lesson which he has learned, and which we as Britishers should all learn

The motion having been declared

Executive B. C. A.—Wm. C. Winkel, secretary; W. P. Beaven, W. C. Warren, S. C. Thomson, W. J. Edwards, S.

heart of her and the hands of her must be white too! (Cheers.)
Gentlemen, let our religion be a real thing to us, to practice not to preach; it is a soldier's religion. Suffer no corruption in political or in any other form of life! (Cheers.) Hang the men who set Class against Class, and who strive to upset and to uproot wholesale discipline! (Hear, hear and cheers.) And fight, gentlemen, not with the Jawbones of asses, but with the clean weapons of honest and true men, and then so shall our Canada find as her great Mother, England, found

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE .- Red Cross No. 1 mineral

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.— Red Cross No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B. 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,

Agent.

NOTICE.—Eureka No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B. 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,

Agent.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 27, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

improvements. ROY C. PRICE, Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

Capt. Curtis, who spoke of the naval work in the Sea of Azov.

Corporal Cooney gave a splendid recitation, "The Wreck of the Armored Train."

Improvements.

ROY C. PRICE, Agent.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eagle No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A.

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,

Agent.

Agent.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 5. mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13858, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. NOTICE.—Sunrise mineral improvements.

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Red Cross No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

NOTICE.—Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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TAKE NOTICE,—Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining of Rupert district. Where located West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that 1, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. NOTICE. — Victoria mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located West Arm of Quatsino Sound.
TAKE NOTICE, that 1, James A Moore, free miner's certificate No. E

ROY C. PRICE Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

improvements.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

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improvements. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eagle No. 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE. Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

Africa and elsewhere and he had not the slightest doubt but that they would always uphold the honor of the flag.

Mr. Evans sang "Soldiers of the King."

Mr. Evans sang "Soldiers of the King."

Reminiscences were given by Mr. Milet, who fought with the Northumberland regiment, the "Fighting Fifth," at the Siege of Lucknow; Tom Harmon, who served on a warship in the Crimean war in far eastern waters; C. F. Moore, who was paymaster of Gordon's Green Turbans in China, and Capt. Curtis, who spoke of the naval work in the Sea of Azov.

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE,

Agent.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS drunk to Host Stepehen Jones, who replied neatly, and the successful function was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem and Auid Lang Syne.

The following gentlemen were present: Col. Holmes, D. O. C., Captain McPhillips, Lieut.-Col. E. Wolfenden, I. S. O. V. D., Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, V. D., J. Gordon Smith, William Blakemore, J. H. Harris, J. M. R., G. G. Bulmer, W. Ridgway Wilson, Geo. Phillips, John Bartlett, A. E. Morley, S. H. Hogan, Capt. Langston, F. Dunn, Least Col. Processing and the successful for a certificate of improvements.

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 3 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound. TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B introduced the mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE, ROY C. PRICE.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS ROY C. PRICE,

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—Eagle No. 6 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before, the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

ROY C. PRICE, Roy C.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.





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HE SIMPLE LIF

THE HOME GARDEN

ALL THE PERENNIAL LARKSPURS WORTH GROWING

HE perennial larkspurs are undoubtedly the most popular And no wonder. The spirit of the flower is aspiration itself, witness the towering spikes and the colors of the sky. For two weeks in July the larkspur is the queen of the hardy border. And in the fall larkspurs give another good show

of color though the spikes are not then so large and perfect. Interest in the larkspurs now centres in the hybrids, most of which bear the names of prominent people.

The points of a good hybrid larkspur are: densely flowered spikes; many blossoms open at the same time; large individual flowers; rounded sepals. ability to stand without stakes; and above all good constitution, which implies resistance to blight.

Six species are commonly said to have entered into these hybrids, but the conclusions reached by the latest monographers are so astonishing that I have had the types traced from authentic pictures so that anyone may udge for himself this season which ones have been the most important in the evolution of the best garden varieties.

But first we must understand the structure of a larkspur flower, which is very interesting. The five showy parts are not petals, but sepals, although they perform the function of petals, i.e., attracting insects. One of these sepals has a long spur.

The true petals are generally four, and the two upper ones have colorless spurs which run back into the spurred sepal. These upper petals are really nectaries, and the function of the blue spur is doubtless to keep bees from getting at the nectar by a short cut without cross-fertilizing the flowers.

The two lower petals are generally notched and bearded so as to suggest the hind legs of a bee at work in the flower, whence the name 'bee larkspur."

I. The Hybrid Larkspur of Botanists

It is quite likely that D. hybridum of the botanists is not in cultivation, and that the nurserymen use this name collectively for the hybrids that have originated in cultivation. The true hybridum is distinguished from all other species mentioned in this article by having leaf-stalks that sheathe about the stem. Its leaves are many times parted into linear segments. The flowers as first pictured were only three-eighths of an inch across. There was once introduced a crimson flowered form of it known as var. puniceum. It is greatly to be hoped that this can be recovered, on the chance that it may prove to be easier to grow than the other red-flowered species. D. hybridum grows wild in Asia.

II. The Large-Flowered Larkspur-Grandiflorum

The other perennial larkspur with leaves divided into many linear segments is D. grandiflorum, which is often said to be the species vidual flowers that the hybrids possess. The flower of grandiflorum was depicted as one and three-fourth inches across as long ago as 1760. On the other hand, it has only six to nine flowers in a loose cluster, which cannot be called a spike. It came originally from Si-

The most famous variety of it is the Chinese larkspur. In other words, D. Chinense of the nursery catalogues should be called D. grandiflorum, var. Chinense. This variety has never been distinguished by any characters of botanical importance. The gardeners are pretty well agreed that it is dwarfer and has larger and more numerous flowers. It commonly grows one to one and one-half feet high, while grandiflorum may be two and one-half

The unique merit of the Chinese larkspur is that it will bloom earlier and give more flowers the first year from seed than any other perennial larkspur. To get a fair show of flowers by August it is best to sow the other species indoors in March, but the Chinese larkspur will be covered with flowers on Independence Day from seed sown outdoors in April. It probably has more of the everblooming habit than the other species, for the variety known as Blue Butterfly begins to bloom when the plant is only nine inches high and under favorable conditions will continue until frost

III. The Mysterious Formosum

I could scarcely believe my eyes when I read a statement by the latest monographer of the whole genus (Huth) to the effect that the true D. formosum is practically unknown to gardens. The man who first described it Boissier, 1856) says that it is unique in having golden hairs on the upper petals, as well as the lower ones. All the famous old colored plates that call themselves D. formosum are referred by Huth to D. cheilanthum.

Moreover Huth describes a D. tormosum. var. centiflorum which he says is "the most beautiful of all delphiniums, but gardeners are little acquainted with it because it was introduced into cultivation comparatively late." It will be difficult for any gardener to believe that the best species of the genus—one with a hundred flowers in a spike and each flower two and one-half inches across-could remain comparatively unknown to cultivation after

once being introduced. It is native to Ar-

IV. The Big-Lipped Larkspur-Cheilanthum The name D. cheilanthum rarely, if ever, appears in catalogues today, yet if Huth is right it is to this species that we must attribute practically all the plants sold as D. formosum. The original description of D. cheilblue - flowered hardy plants. anthum, made in 1820, is founded on two pictures, showing the prominent beard on the lower petals. This flower was a small one-about three quarters of an inch across. Later pictures that call themselves cheilanthum show flowers an inch and a half in diameter and in 1838 we get in Sweet's "British Flower Garden" a variety with a dozen flowers on a spike nine inches. long. The leaf from the picture of 1769 shows one of the upper leaves and we must always be on our guard against these in Delphinium, since they are not characteristic. The most characteristic leaf to be found in the genus is the one which is shown in Sweet's picture, which he calls D. cheilanthum, var. multiplex and my readers will instantly recall this as the most familiar type of foliage among perennial larkspurs. The leaf is usually five-

> Huth says the tradesmen used to offer a D. cheilanthum, var. formosum. It is quite possible that this got shortened in the trade to D. formosum and I can testify that the specimens which the New York Botanical Garden got from American seedsmen under this name are really cheilanthum, for the golden beard on the big lower lip of this flower is unmistakable. This species is native to Siberia and the plants grow about three feet high.

> V. The Tall European Larkspur-Elatum The long spikes that we often find among the hybrids are generally supposed to be derived from the tall European larkspur (D.

five feet high. The earliest good picture of it (1756) shows a spike sixteen inches long, containing more than forty flowers, each five-eighths of an inch across. The nurserymen sometimes brag of spikes three feet long. The reader must brace him-

self for another shock, for in the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture" Davis says of elatum: "It is probable that all, or nearly all, the plants sold here under this name should be called D. exaltatum." VI. The Tall American

Larkspur-Exaltatum I do not see how anyone can confuse the tall larkspur that grows east of Nebraska with the European species. True, they both have small flowers in long dense spikes, but look at the leaves! The European species (elatum. generally has a 5parted leaf, while the American (exaltatum) generally three-parted. But it is still more significant to compare the width of the divisions. The wedge-shaped divisions of exalta-

tum seem highly characteristic. The leaf and flower from Philip Miller's "Dictionary," 1760, shows about twenty-five flowers, each fiveeighths of an inch across. E'en Homer nods, and Nicholson and flower of exaltatum that I re-

in his "Dictionary of Gardening" is clearly mistaken in making elatum a mere synonym of exaltatum. For, even if the European and American plants should be considered the same species, the name elatum must be given the preference since it dates from 1753, while exaltatum was not described until 1780.

We ought to know more about the tall American larkspur. I shall be grateful to any who will send me plants from the wild for my garden. I should like to know the merit of this species as compared with clatum and particularly whether it is more resistent to

The Red and Orange Larkspurs

There was great excitement in 1855 when the scarlet larkspur was introduced and again in 1870 when the orange larkspur was brought into gardens. Hitherto perennial larkspurs were confined to blue, purple, and their derivatives, including lavender and white. The two new species seemed to promise every other desirable color, for yellow is easily derived from

Unfortunately these species, though perennial in California, will not survive northern winters. They can be made to bloom the first year by starting seeds indoors in March, but if one could get fresh seeds in August it would probably be best to sow them then and winter the plants in a coldframe.

Both species have a sort of tuberous root and after flowering the plants die down to the ground. The dried roots have been offered by bulb dealers, but have not given unifrom success. I have as yet found no indication that anyone has succeeded in crossing these

species with the tall perennials. The cardinal larkspur (D. cardinale) is usually considered the better species as the flowers open wide (one and one-half inches) while those of the orange larkspur (D. nudicaule) remain partly closed. They are also smaller and in looser clusters.

These species should be grown in sandy soil and it might be well to lift the roots after flowering and lay them on or near the surface of the ground under a coldframe in order to imitate the rainless Californian summer. Mr. E. D. Sturtevant says that the roots endure great drought and become as brittle as pipe stems, yet start readily on the arrival of the rainy season. A big mass of scarlet larkspurs three to seven feet high in California is a memorable sight, but in the East we commonly get miserable little plants a foot or so high bearing only a few flowers.

The May-Blooming Larkspur-Tricorne

A May-blooming larkspur ought to be of considerable interest, yet I know only one nurseryman who catalogues our native D. tricorne. It usually grows only a foot high and bears six to ten purple, rarely white, flowers each a little more than an inch in diameter. The rockery is a better place for rare plants with tuberous roots than the border, because. in the latter situation when the tops lie down, the roots are easily ruined by a careless stroke

The Pale Yellow Larkspur

There is no golden larkspur, and unfortunately the pale yellow larkspur (D. Zalil) belongs to the same cultural group as the Californian species, although it is a native of Afghanistan. It is a freer bloomer than the other tuberous kinds but is inclined to bloom itself to death. There is an exquisite colored plate of it in the Garden (English) for 1896, showing flowers one and one half inches across and two dozen in a spike. It has been known to attain a height of five feet, but few people make it average more than two. It would be a great achievement to cross this species with elatum), a plant that ordinarily grows about a white-flowered perennial larkspur. D. Zalil

is often sold under the name of D. sulphureum,

but there is no excuse for confusing them. D.

sulphureum is a worthless species growing

only three to six inches high and having only

The Musk-Scented Larkspur-Brunonianum

num), according to the Botanical Magazine, "is remarkable for the very powerful odor of

musk, which is not peculiar to this species of

mountaineers erroneously suppose that the

musk-deer feed upon them, thereby communi-

cating the peculiar odor to their glandular se-

cretions." The flowers are blue, with dark

centres, about one and one-half inches across

and about five blossoms on a stalk. The plant

grows about a foot high, is tuberous and comes

A Guide to the Species

For those who wish to determine which'

pecies have played the most important part

in the evolution of the hybrids I give the dis-

tinctions between the six species on which the

latest monographers (Huth and Davis) lay

B. Leaf stalks sheathing at base-hybri-

BB. Leaf stalks hardly dilating at base-

BB. Lower petals entire or undulate or

C. Fls. very large; spurs 4-5 in. long, often

CC. Fls. smaller; spurs 2-5 to 3-5 in. long,

AA. Seeds decidedly winged.

longer than sepals-grandiflorum.

about as long as sepals-cheilanthum.

B. Lower petals 2-lobed-elatum.

most stress.

formosum:

lightly 2-lobed.

A. Seeds scaly.

from Thibet at an altitude of 14,000 feet.

The musk-scented larkspur (D. Brunonia-

three to five flowers in a cluster.

AAA. Seeds irregularly wrinkled, hardly winged-exaltatum.

Unfortunately, the doubles produce a few seeds or none and therefore I add the following key, based almost wholly upon the original descriptions:

A. Lvs. many-times parted.

B. Petioles sheathing at base-hybridum. BB. Petioles not sheathing-grandiflorum. AA. Lvs. usually 5-parted. B. The petals all bearded-formosum,

BB. The lower petals bearded. C. Spikes many-fld.: fls. small-elatum.

CC. Spikes fewer-fld.: fls. large-cheilan-AAA. Lvs. usually 3-parted-exaltatum.-

Wilhelm Miller in Garden Magazine. ____

NEW PLANTS

Through the courtesy of The Garden, a well known English horticultural weekly, we are enabled to present to our readers, from time to time, a list of the latest productions in plants and flowers. In order that our friends may know where to send, should they desire any of the specimens, we will print the articles in their entirety.

Ilex Perryii.—A new and distinct species of Holly from China. The plant exhibited was little more than two feet in height, bushy, compact and forming a perfect pyramid. The leaves are small, glossy green, and quite unlike any species known to cultivators. We think very highly of the new-comer, which should prove of great value in the garden. Shown by Messrs. James Veitch and Sons, Limited, Chelsea. First-class certificate.

Gladiolus Golden Measure.-A valuable addition to the yellow-flowered section, and a good and vigorous variety withal. Award of

Gladiolus White Cloud.-The large and handsome flowers of this variety are of an ivory white tone and well disposed in a compactly-formed spike. Award of merit. Both were shown by Messrs. Kelway & Son, Langport.

Dahlia Marathon.-A Cactus variety with a flower of unusual size, w e 1 l formed and colored a rosy fawn. The base of the florets is yellow and the tips of a golden h u e. Shown by Messrs. J. Stredwick & Son, St. Leonards. Award of merit.

Dahlia Tom Jones .-A show variety. This type of Dahlia still appeals very strongly to the florist. The variety is a very attractive one, the florets being edged and suffused rose-pink on a creamy yellow ground. Shown by Mr. S. Mortimer, Farnham, Surrey. Award of merit.

Tritonia (Montbretia) Norvic.-A showy and good novelty, dwarf growing and free flowering, with muchbranched and dark-colored stems. The color is yellow, much stained with reddish orange. Award of merit.

JEOWN IN Tritonia (Montbre-VICTORIA tia) Hereward. - Another novelty of sterling merit, with palest orange-colored, widely-

opened flowers 3 inches across; free and late in flowering. Award of merit. Both were shown by Major Petre, Westwick, Norwich (gardener, Mr. Davidson).

TRAPES

Kniphofia R. Wilson Kerr.-A tall-growing and handsome variety with attenuated inflorescences of reddish scarlet flowers. From Messrs. R. W. Wallace and Co., Colchester. Award of merit.

Phlox General Von Lassberg.--If we rethe genus, but exists in other high alpine gard this from the standpoint of purity and plants which form a peculiar group, with large size of flower individually, we say at once half-closed membraneous flowers, whence the that it is the finest pure white herbaceous Phlox we have seen. The variety attains to 3 feet high, and when well grown should prove a grand addition. Award of merit.

Phlox Violet.-The name here given is suggestive of the color of this showy and distinct sort, which is the deepest we have yet seen. Award of merit. Both were exhibited by Messrs. Gunn and Sons, Olton.

Gladiolus primulinus hybrids.-A charming new and beautiful race, with somewhat small spikes of hooded flowers, which are singularly novel and artistic-looking in their present form. There are varying shades of yellow, primrose and rose and pink, and these are occasionally combined in one flower. Shown by Messrs. R. W. Wallace and Co., Colchester. Award of merit.

Pteris aquilina Nicholsonii.--An elegantlooking variety of the well-known Bracken hailing from New Zealand, and probably only hardy in the open in the more favored parts of Britain. The variety is very distinct from the typical form we know so well. Exhibited by Messrs. H. B. May and Sons, Edmonton.

Award of merit. Sophro-Laclio-Cattleya Danae superba .-This is a very pretty Orchid of a mixed parentage, no less than three genera being em- no less than 13 1-2 inches in circumference.

ployed in its production. In form the flower is midway between a Laelia and a Cattleya, the sepals and the petals being a lovely mixture of dull purple and apricot. The labellum is of medium size, with a bright purple edge and a very rich lemon-colored throat, the whole making a very handsome flower. Shown by Lieutenant-Colonel Holford, C.I.E., C.V.O., Westonbirt, Tetbury, Gloucester (gardener, Mr. H. G. Alexander). Award of merit.

Catasetum russellianum.-A curious addition to this interesting family of orchids. The flowers are borne rather closely on a pendulous raceme and are of medium size. In color they are a greenish white, with thin green venation over the whole flower. The plant exhibited was in a 3-inch pot, and carried one raceme composed of twelve fully-developed flowers. Shown by Sir Trevor Lawrence. Bart., Burford, Dorking (gardener, Mr. White.) Award of merit.

Cattleya Rhoda.—This is one of the prettriest Cattleyas we have seen for a long time, and a mere description cannot do it justice. The sepals are lanceolate, long, and of a rich crimson apricot color. The petals are ovatelanceolate, partly twisted, and of a somewhat lighter color than the sepals. In addition they have a distinct edging of delicate primrose coloring. The labellum is very curiously shaped; it is nearly flat and extends abruptly about two-thirds up from the base, thus forming a reniform sort of fan. At the base, in what would ordinarily be the throat, the color is a mixture of very rich yellow and crimson, but on the broader portion it is rich carmine, daintily edged with pale primrose. Shown by Messrs. Charlesworth & Co., Heaton, Bradford. Award of merit.

Brasso-Cattleya Mme. Charles Maron, Sander's variety.—This is a large flower with a long and unwieldy name, which it does not deserve, as the bloom itself is very refined. The long, narrow sepals are bluntly pointed and somewhat reflexed at the edges, the sepals being very much broader and slightly crenated. The labellum is quite characteristic of the family, it being very large, broad and highly fimbriated. The color of the whole flower, with the exception of the throat of the labellum and at the extreme base of the segments, which are primrose, is bright lilac purple. Shown by Messrs. Sander and Son, St. Albans. First-class certificate.

Laelio-Cattleya Elva St. Vincent.-A very pretty flower of rich yet refined coloring. The sepals and petals are of the usual bright rosy, mauve coloring, but the labellum is most distinct. As the ground color is very deep rich purple, this being relieved by two large dots of pale and deep yellow hues situated at each side of the entrance to the throat, these give the flower a most striking appearance. Shown by H. S. Goodson, Esq., Fairlawn, Putney. Award of merit.

All the above were shown before the Royal Horticultural Society on September 1st, 1908, when the awards were made.

MEDIUM LOW HEADED TREES

I prefer trees medium low-headed so as to have room to pick up dropped fruit. Then one can gather faster from the ground than on ladders, and I find that trees do not split and break off when heavily loaded with fruit, as they will rest on the ground or can be more easily propped than those with high tops. If they are too low the fruit does not appear to color as well as when off the ground a little

The common practice in our locality is medium low-headed. I hardly think borers would do any more damage to low-headed trees than high. The flat-headed borers generally attack a tree that has some injury on it, sun-scald, rotten wood or something of that nature on the tree that is injured.

The fruit on medium low-headed trees is not damaged so much in wind storm unless it falls from the very top. As I have had but little experience with high-headed trees, I cannot say which is easier to destroy caterpillars on, but since I can spray medium low trees with less difficulty, I should imagine they, would be more readily destroyed on the medium low tree.-Iowa Farmer.

LOCAL GROWN GRAPES

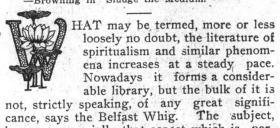
On this page is shown a photographic reproduction of a bunch of grapes grown in a Victoria garden. They were exhibited in Challoner & Mitchell's window for a few days and attracted much attention from the fact that not only were they of excellent size and quality, but of historical interest. The vine from which they were plucked originated from one which was brought to this country from Europe by Sir James Douglas many years ago. Since that date large quantities of excellent fruit have been grown, and the yield this season was in every way excellent.

SPLENDID B. C. APPLES

During the week the editor of the Simple Life Life department in the Colonist had an opportunity, through the courtesy of Mr. James Argylle, of inspecting a number of very, fine apples grown at Kamloops. They were of the Wolferiver and King varieties and were perfect in every respect. Judged by any standard they would be hard to beat anywhere. The Wolferiver is a beautifully rosy-red apple, firm and juicy. The King is of a fine golden tint, streaked with red. They measured

THE LITERATURE OF SPIRITUALISM

"With my phenomena I laid the atheist sprawling on his back, Propped up St. Paul, or at least Swedenburg!" —Browning in "Sludge the Medium."



however, especially that aspect which is particularly concerned with the question of the survival of personality after death, appears to have a curious fascination for a certain type of mind or temperament. They represent serious-minded people as a rule with a strong pre-disposition to accept upon the flimsiest evidence pseudo-proofs of what no man living knows a particle, however earnestly he may desire real knowledge. That is precisely where the clever, designing medium reaps a comfortable harvest, or has done so until exposure followed hot-foot. From many points of view, most of all dispassionate views, the fact is all the more astonishing. The results such as they are do not carry the level-headed inquirer very far-they are trifling, often they are childish, invariably they are singularly indefinite. The vigilance of the Society for Psychical Research is all very well in its way. It does good work in keeping down the weedy growth of charlatanism, and in time, but a very long time, it may conceivably throw valid light on the single side of the questionings of mankind through the ages to which no answer has ever been vouchsafed. These three volumes, "The Naturalisation of the Supernatural," by Frank Podmore; "Occultism and Common Sense," by Beckles Wilson, and "Spiritualism," by James Robertson, each in its own way, are germane to these general considerations. They are profoundly interesting, needless to say, but the point which is vitally important is whether they really widen the borders of knowledge by a hairsbreadth, dissipate gross stupidities, or merely pile still further mystery on what is already mysterious enough—the survival of personality after death in fine. Almost from the historical dawn of religious ideas till the middle of the nineteenth century the majority of mankind from the savages in the lower scale to the storm-tossed type of mind like that of Cardinal Newman-have accepted that view, proof or no proof; Shakespeare indeed, with that large utterance always characteristic of his personal-impersonal phraseology, has his pecuof the acutest in the way of intelligence to voice, that of Huxley, neither affirms nor

in it, but, on the other hand, I have no means sometimes in surprising variety—at dark of disproving it," to cite his own words. Or, again, it is impossible to forget the attitude of a man like Sir Oliver Lodge, an intimate friend of the late Frederick Myers, who devoted his life to the search for scientific proof after a period of rank scepticism when annihilation appeared to be the probable doom both of the individual and the race. Myers believed that he had found the proof of the immortality of the soul, and there is no doubt that Sir Oliver Lodge, who is among the highly cultured men of intellect of today, is heart and soul with him. Hence after all one reaches an undeniable "impasse." Now as regards these inquiries, or expositions, under review, which take up the matter independently each of the other, Mr. Podmore's may be confidently accepted as being the most authoritative, but not the most interesting, as will presently be seen. It is not in fact too extravagant a claim to insist that the book is a skilful presentment of an able materialist whose main conclusions are those of an intelligent scientist, and a member of the Society for Psychical Research, if one is not in error. His attitude is frankly critical, and in the last analysis hostile. His chapters deal with topics such as experimental thought transference, hallucinations in general, communication with the dead, and clairvoyance and prevision. The puzzling case of Mrs. Piper, whose extraordinary powers as a medium have been under expert investigation, is given a detailed consid-

"Occasional revelations of fraud on the part of mediums had done little to damp the ardor the believers. So long as it was possible to appeal to unexplained marvels in the past, so long was it easy for most minds to regard each successive exposure of trickery as an isolated incident. It was manifest indeed that the mediums had not suffered irretrievably either in purse or reputation from repeated exposures. Their business had no doubt met with a slight check in the four or five years immediately preceding the foundation of the Society for Psychical Research. But this was partly due to the rival attractions of Theosophy and the thaumaturgic feats of Madame Blavatsky. Further, some of the most noted mediums of the earlier generation had withdrawn from the active pursuit of their profesto give sittings, but was prevented coming to England by reason of the legal proceedings which Professor Lankester had instituted liar note—the bourne from which no traveler against him in 1876, and which were still returns. And still another type representative pending. But the phenomena still continued, though the performers came somewhat less modern scientific training has given prominently before the public eye. Eglinton continued to give slate writing performances denies-"I neither deny nor affirm the immor- for some years, and both he and other psychitality of man. I see no reason for believing cal mediums exhibited materialisations-

seances. . . Indeed, dark seances for ma-terialisation, though now more difficult of access to those who have given no pledges of fidelity, have continued down to the present

Mr. Podmore, in short, both in this excerpt and the volume generally, makes out an indictment in terms plain and unequivocal so far as recorded or reported manifestations and the like have gone. But he is not wholly sceptical, for he also makes certain admissions on the score of the impossibility of explanation. In contradistinction to him, it is curious that Mr. Beckles Willson, the writer of "Occultism and Common Sense," is an enthusiastic recruit. He is indeed so enthusiastic it is difficult to decide how far he has actually gone or how far he may go. And to stiffen his presentation of his views he has very adriotly managed to enlist Professor W. F. Barrett, a past president of the Society for Psychical Research, in the way of an introduction, which Professor Barrett did not write, at least for the purposes of Mr. Wilison's book. judging from the warm repudiation he wrote n the columns of the Times just after its publication. At all events the volume is written with the laudable hope of presenting spiritualism and occult phenomena, as they strike "a man of the world" with an absolutely open mind as he enters upon his investigations. The ground is covered, it must be granted, with much fulness-dreams, hallucinations, phantasms of the dead, hauntings, the divining rod; mediumistic and other phenomena, the materialisation of ghosts, spirit photography, even the trance utterances of the redoubtable Mrs.

Piper are not overlooked. "When I first ventured into the wide and misty domain of occultism," he writes, "with a light heart I set forth with an open mind. My sole aim was to ascertain, as far as the means at the disposal of an ordinary man with little of the mystic in his composition would allow, what degree of probability attached to published phenomena, which the ordinary laws of Nature, as most of us understand them, could not satisfactorily explain. At the threshold of my inquiry one prominent and, as it seemed to me, disconcerting fact confronted me-namely, that, although for a couple of generations "supernatural" manifession. D. D. Home had retired into private tations had been promise yours! Manifest belife some years before. Mr. Moses' psychical, fore the public challenging full investigation phenomena had ceased in 1880 or thereabouts. and inviting belief, academic science Slade was indeed willing, it was understood, continued to dispute the very basis of such phenomena. . . . And so our little tour into the occult is ended, and we return into the place of common things—things which we know and can touch and find a practical use for. . . True, miracles do not happen, but there are events of frequent occurrence in this age, as in all ages, of which we have a record, which are miraculous in the sense of

notism a miracle? Would Sir William Ramsey and Sir James Crichton-Browne throw these manifestations into the limbo of humbug and charlatanism? And supposing they, and such as they, continue incredulous, is not incredulity a fixed quantity in any society?

One word more. I should like to see a census of all the minds which embrace a belief in the truth of supernormal phenomena. It would astonish the sceptic. It would reveal to him the attitude of society at large towards spiritualism and the other world is not the attitude of any but a fraction of the component parts of society, not even the evenlybalanced attitude of Huxley towards Almighty

It will be observed by the alert reader that Mr. Willson, wittingly or unwittingly—it would be a matter of difficulty to decide—begs the real issue, which has nothing to do with the fact how many persons believe in inexplicable phenomena in general or how many do not. That issue turns on the question of proofs. The book is an interesting contribution, but decides nothing. It is in fact a relief to get out of his comparatively artificial atmosphere to the red-hot convictions of Mr. James Robertson on "Spiritualism," the subtitle of which is "The Open Door to the Un-seen Universe." He writes, moreover, as one having authority, for the book is based on thirty years' personal observation and experience concerning intercourse between the material and the spiritual worlds. Its material originally appeared in the columns of "The Two Worlds," under the editorial supervision of Mr. J. J. Morse, of Manchester, a "trancemedium," but a name by no means generally familiar outside spiritualistic circles. Mr. Morse states in a brief page of preface that no one in the ranks of British spiritualists can better tell the history of spiritualism than Mr. Robertson, who dates the volume from Glasgow, and may be judged to be a canny Scot even in these tenebrous regions! He is in point of fact a Glasgow business man, and has been president of the local spiritualistic body for upwards of twenty years. It is scarcely too much to say that, although ostensibly a vigorous plea for the soundness of spiritualism, it is in reality an interesting and vivid piece of autobiography of a temperament thoughtful, fearless, frank, possessed of a considerable gift of literary expression. Of the three volumes it will be found to be the most valuable within its obvious limits. Mr. Robertson has thought and read and knows the intricacies of the subject thoroughly. He has too, made the acquaintance of remarkable people—cranks sometimes—the late Gerald Massey among them, concerning whom he has written a brief biography with the help of first-hand information that ought to prove useful some day. In the same chapter both Alfred and Frederick Tennyson, as well as Mrs. Browntheir being supernormal, for which science of- ing, are claimed as thoroughgoing believers the meantime unquestionably the wiser course fers no consistent explanation. Is not hyp- in spiritualism in Mr. Robertson's sense, will be to keep an open mind.

whether the statement squares with the actual facts or not. Here is an instance of his personal note:-

"I am no visionary, and have no predisposition to superstitution, no wonder-mongering in any department, so that when this land of splendors opened to my sight I did not lose my senses, but looked it fully and squarely in the face, and recognised that here was an unfoldment of nature's processes which hitherto had been hid from me. I never could live in unreality. . . . I did not start with any thought or desire to enter on a road which would reveal to me a world beyond the gates of death, nor did I believe that there was in this universe of ours, or ever had been, such evidence as would establish such a fact so that it might be grasped by human senses. I had long ceased to regard the books called sacred as being in any way historical or authentic, and felt that the present day was as much entitled to witness the occurrences narrated in them as any past age. . . . I had reached the position of many others on these questions-I was neither a believer nor altogether an unbeliever. . . The secular school, with its presentation of one side of man's nature, did not satisfy me. . . . I had heard of spiritualism at a distance, but all the talk about spirits coming to tables was to my mind only lunacy abroad, and it never crossed me that here could be found any possible solution of the great question of human immortality. I had even tried to read D. D. Home's "Incidents of My Life," and cast it aside as wretched drivel, unworthy of the serious attention of rational minds. Swedenborg seemed a strange character. . . . the modern seer had no message for me just then. had but one desire-to know the truth; but

one fear-to believe in a lie." In this mood he started on his voyage of investigations chiefly, so far as the initial stages were concerned, through the writings of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, Sir William Crookes, Professor Barrett, and other intellectual men of light and leading. As a candid, modest, even at times stolid, presentation of his personal views and the history of the movement down to the closest details the volume is unlikely to be superseded. He is inclined sharply to condemn the Society for Psychical Research, which peculiarity may be left to the reader to excogitate. For the rest one remembers it has been stated that Professor Churton Collins, whose death occurred under most unhappy circumstances quite recently, made a deliberate compact with a friend that he would, if he could, communicate in a form agreed upon from the other side, although an uncompromising disbeliever is immortality. When he does, and concurrently his communication is also properly authenticated, then the world at large may take seriously a great deal of so-called phenomena. In

Literature of Amusement in a quality than it was before every one learnt to road; but it is

HE President of the Board of Education, opening a public library on Wednesday at Walker; Newcastlecould be divided into six compartments-first, the literature of record; secondly, the literature of logic; thirdly, emotional and rythmical literature; fourthly, reactive literature, by which we suppose he meant the literature of revolt and criticism; fifthly, creative literature; and, sixthly, all the rest. We are not concerned now to discuss the question whether these are the best divisions that could be made, though we may point out that the greatest creative literature is also emotional and rythmical—that is to say, is poetry. Our object is to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Runciman did not give a compartment to the literature of amusement, that he did not eyen mention it, in making his divisions, although he went on to speak of fiction and to suggest that a five years' time limit for novels ought to be imposed upon the purchasing committee of the library. But perhaps he would say that the literature of amusement is no literature at all. It all depends, of course, upon what you mean by literature. Mr. Runciman himself was not very exacting or fastidious in his standard of literature, for he included books of reference in the literature of record; and, if they are literature, the term must surely be extended to any kind of printed matter which makes sense. We shall, therefore, speak without misgiving of the literature of amusement; and we think it deserves a compartment to itself, because it is the only reading of the great mass of men who can read at all. This is a fact which the President of the Board of Education would, no doubt, officially deplore. He said that, so far as literary influence went, the effect of the newspaper was positively pernicious, that English is garbled monstrously in the evening papers, and that from the weekly and monthly magazines come no calm development or consecutive thought. Remarks of this kind are frequently made by people of culture who train their minds by reading the classics, and who hold that every one should read with the object of training his mind. Perhaps every one will do so in the universal leisure of Utopia; but people of cul-

culture only because they have more leisure than most of the world; that they can make a serious business of reading because they have on-Tyne, said that English literature time to amuse themselves in other ways. The great mass of working men and women cannot make a serious business of reading, because they have other serious work, which, whether manual or intellectual, absorbs all their en-

ergies, so that when it is over they are content with mere amusement. The commonest form of amusement, now that all can read, after talking is reading; and it is just as unreasonable to complain that the tired worker reads trivialities for his amusement as to complain that he talks trivialities for the same reason. You can no more expect him to read "Paradise Lost" than to talk like Macaulay, for good reading demands a mental effort like good talking, and the tired worker cannot make that effort. Even the man of culture is not always training his mind upon the great classics. Often he would be himself surprised to know how little time he spends upon them, and how much upon reading that demands no mental effort from him whatever, the kind of reading that is usually called belles lettres. But even assuming that he does assiduously train his mind upon the classics, he has no right to assume that others, for want of that training, get no training whatever. Every busy man gets training and discipline from his work; so much, indeed, that he wants to be free of it all in his leisure, to give his mind a rest. But as the mind, like nature, abhors a vacuum, he is apt to take his rest in reading what calls for no mental effort; and, just because this kind of reading calls for no effort and is not taken seriously, it is not likely to have the evil effects which people of culture expect from it. The common absence of a sense of style or of the power of consecutive thought are results, not of the literature of amusement, but of the struggie of life. Most men have something more urgent to do than to attain them; and, since they have not attained them, they are content with a literature of amusement which may not seem very amusing to those who have attained them. But that is no reason why the lucky few should be angry at the want of taste in the less lucky many, or rail at the vulgarity of the ture should remember that they have acquired mob, or deplore the decadence of literature.

posed that it could be otherwise. You can take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink. You can teach a boy to read, but you do not thereby give him the inclination to read Shakespeare or Milton. If he is an ordinary kind of boy, and grows into an ordinary kind of man, he will not have this inclination without a training that will take up a good deal of his time. To the great mass of those who learn to read, that training is impossible. While the number of those who can read has been much increased. the number of those who have leisure to read good literature has not been much increased; and therefore there are not many more readers of good literature, nor will there be, until there is more leisure. The main effect of popular education has been to make reading popular amusement; and it is well that people at large should get what harmless amusement they can. We are not now defending the literature of amusement which is not harmless; but we would point out that those who get a harmful amusement from reading would probably, if they could not read, get it by other means. The half-educated man who now learns nonsense from a newspaper would probably, if he were not educated at all, learn worse nonsense from talking with his fellows. Men are sure to have their opinions about what they do not understand; and ignorant opinion, as we can learn from many old satirists, has not been created by popular education or the newspaper. So long as there is a literature of amusement, it is sure to have vices, like all kinds of amusement, but the worst of these can be dealt with by the law more easily than the vices of most kinds of amusement. And, as a matter of fact, the literature of amusement provided for the poor is at least as harmless as the same literature provided for the rich. Its morals may be vague and sentimental, but they are usually very lofty. If this literature contains more breaches of the Sixth Commandment, it contains fewer of the Seventh; and what there are of those are severely punished. It is not much like life; but that is the very reason why it amuses; and it is just as much like life as the realistic literature which does not amuse, even unintentionally. Needless to say, we wish that there were more readers for the great classics of literature, and we are aware of their importance to the soul of man.

Irish Wit and Humor

EVIEWING the book just issued by E. A. E. Somerville and Martin Ross, "Further Experiences of An Irish R.M.," the Belfast Whig says: If the Irish do not "joke wi' difficulty" an Irish humorist in these days must learn to joke with carefulness. Mr. Synge's levity in "The Playboy of the Western World" provoked a storm of which the echoes have not yet died away, innumerable partisans spend laborious nights in the galleries of music halls for the purpose of hissing "Mulligan's Motor Bike" or calling down vengeance on the head of the stage Irishman, and a host of critics, blue pencil in hand, wade through the pages of each new publication more intent on scarifying authors who offend their susceptibilities than on discovering literary ability. Patriotic sensitiveness is not to be despised, but it can be carried too far, and even the disappearance of the stage Irishman is too dearly purchased at the cost of setting up a

censorship based on mob law. The hopeful feature of the affair is that the new band of writers do not seem inclined to take these critical thunderbolts very seriously, and serenely pursue their own line while the heathen rage without. Mr. Synge is frankly unrepentant, Mr. Birmingham has survived the onslaught on "Hyacinth," and Miss Somerville and Miss Ross have added another volume to the delectable "Experiences of an Irish R.M."

When Major Yeates, R. M., made his first bow to the public with Flurry Knox and the egregious Slipper there were not wanting reviewers to point out that it was too late in the day to resuscitate Lever, that the new Ireland of co-operaive creameries and mystical poetry could have no dealings with the old Ireland of horse-copers and whisky-drinkers. Theoretically they made out a good case, but readers were not long in discovering that the most fascinating of agricultural organisers had no chance with the delightful detrimentals of Skebawn. Humor is too rare a thing to be of the theft of Trinket's colt or James Canty's manipulation of the rum barrels that drifted ashore from the wreck knew that this was the real thing, and that "Some Experiences of an Irish R. M." was one of the books that stand as a landmark in humorous literature.

element and things

Nor does the second series—as is too often the irritating habit of sequels-fall behind the first. If some of the tales have not the fine careless rapture of the earlier volume they are marked by a more artistic elaboration of detail, and nine out of ten of our modern shortstory writers might well take a lesson from the authors in the art of leading up to a crisis and in the subtle humor that makes the turn of every sentence a joy. Irish humorists have for the most part been content with broad effects, and, providing they drove home the main point, have not worried much about slovenly writing; but every page of "Experiences of an R.M." reveals genuine craftsmanship, and dialogue and commentary are alike delightfully done.

One could quote a hundred extracts in support of that, but this, taken almost at random from "The Boat's Share," an irresistible parody on a typical petty sessions case, illustrates the vivid humor that give the tales their unique appeal:

"As for language," replied Mrs. Brickley, with clear eyes uplifted a little in the direction of the ceiling, "there was no name from heaven to hell but she had it on me, and wishin' the devil might burn the two heels off me, and the like o' me wasn't in sivin parishes. And that was the clane part of the discoorse, yer Worships!"

"Mrs. Brickley here drew her cloak more closely about her, as though to enshroud herself in her own refinement, and presented to the Bench a silence as elaborate as a drop scene. It implied amongst other things a generous confidence in the imaginative powers of her audience."

If one has a fault to find with the book it is that Flurry Knox and Slipper have been allowed to fade into the background, though fortunately for us Mrs. Knox, of Aussolas, with her weird purple velvet bonnet and blistering wit, is still to the fore, and dominates every scene in which she appears. And if some o ignored, and those who had once read the tale, the old favorites have gone there are no lack of new creations to replace them. Mr. Jeremiah Flynn, farmer, cattle dealer and district councillor, is a worthy rival to the great Canty, and his epical attempt to annex the hound Playboy as good a tale as one has heard for many a long day.



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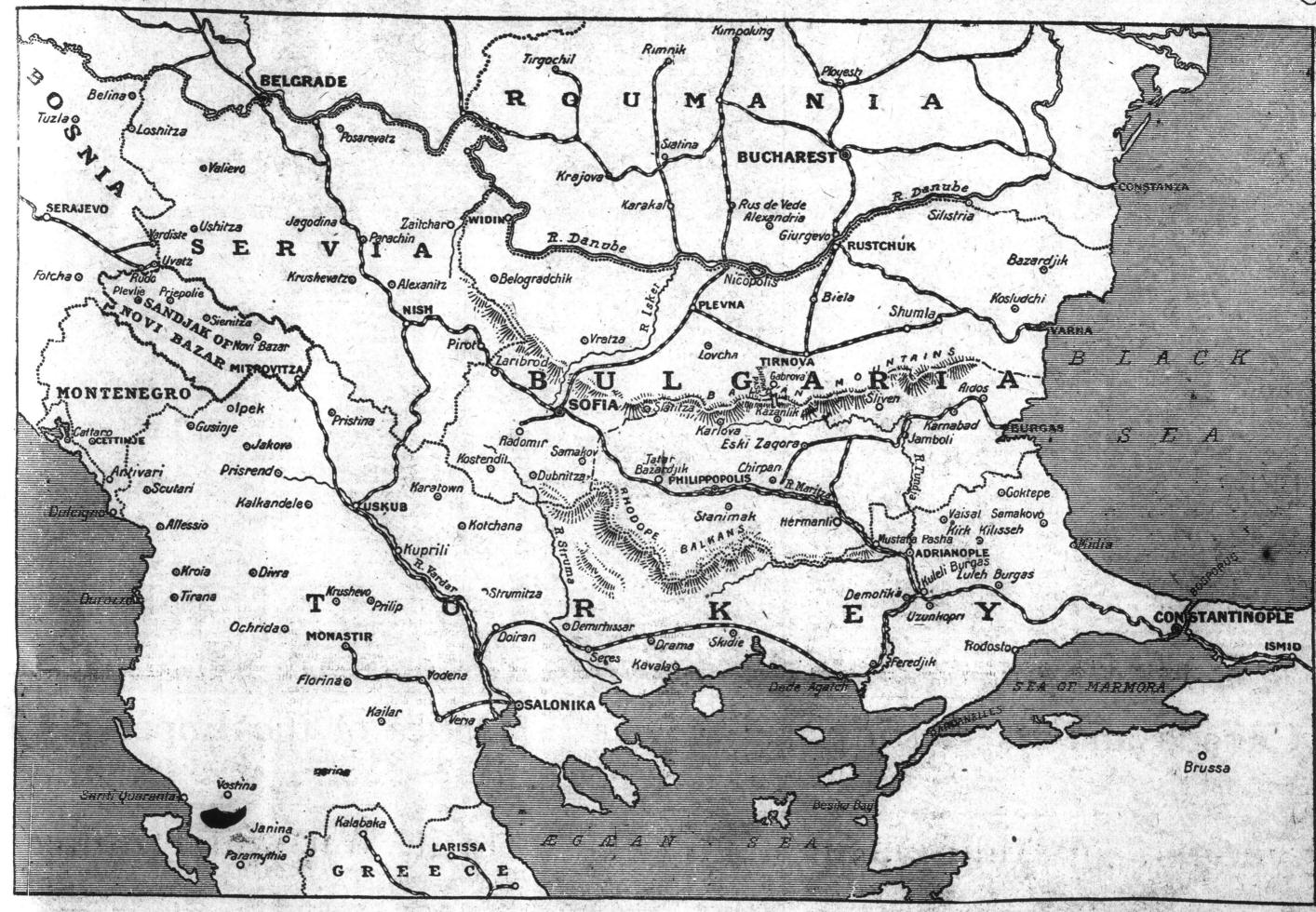
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THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS



R. W. T. STEAD made the following statement to a Central News representative on the Balkan situation:

"My own view," he said,
"has always been the same
—that the key to the peaceful solution of every Eastern question has always lain in the cordial co-

operation of England and Russia. If England and Russia will work together hand in glove they will be able to pull the thing through. If they don't, they won't. Hence, so far from regarding the arrangement between Sir Edward Grey and M. Isvolsky with distrust, I think it is the sheet anchor of the situation. I think it is certain that there will be an insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which of course will excite sympathy both in Servia and Montenegro, and through them in Russia. But I do not believe it will bring about a general blaze, and for this reason the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is regarded by the Pan-Slav party in Russia as definitely sealing the doom of Austria-Hungary as it exists at present. M. Novikoff, who is Ambassador at Vienna, always defended the Berlin treaty on the ground that by handing over Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria it rendered inevitable the transformation of that artificial German-Magyar empire-kingdom into a Slavonic federation. Austria-Hungary will probably quarrel as to whom the provinces should belong. The probability is, however, that Austrialungary will hold together until the Emperor dies. After that the deluge. With regard to the Bulgarian question, the Bulgarians have already got their independence. They would not get Macedonia even if they went to war. They have got their railway, and the only question about the railway is as to how much they will have to pay for it. The Bulgarians and the men in command at Constantinople are much too shrewd to risk the immeasurable ossibilities of war merely on a quarrel about he railway. Patience is the great thing. Let

peace-making machinery of The Hague before appealing to the sword."

The Treaty of Berlin
The position of Bulgaria proper, of Eastern
Rumelia, and of the Occupied Provinces is defined in the following articles of the Treaty of
Berlin:

Article I. constitutes Bulgaria an "autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan."

Article II. delimits the geographical frontiers of the residentials.

tiers of the principality.

Article III. enacts that "the Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte with the consent of the Powers." No member of a reigning dynasty amongst the Great European Powers is to be elected Prince of Bulgaria.

Article IX. provides that the amount of the annual tribute payable to Turkey by Bulgaria shall be decided by an agreement between the Powers signatory of the Treaty, to be settled at the end of the first year of government under the new regime. The Powers are at the same time to determine what portion of the Turkish Public Debt should equitably be borne by Bulgaria.

Article X. transfers to Bulgaria the charges and liabilities undertaken by the Turkish Government in regard to the Rustchuk-Varna railway, as also its engagements with Austria-Hungary and the railway company for the development of the Turkish railways, in so far as these may be affected by the development of railways on Bulgarian territory.

Article XIII. constitutes a province south of the Balkans "which shall take the name of Eastern Rumelia, and which shall remain subject to the direct political and military authority of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, while retaining administrative autonomy."

Article XIV. delimits the geographical frontiers of the new province.

anuch too shrewd to risk the immeasurable possibilities of war merely on a quarrel about the railway. Patience is the great thing. Let the other Powers use their moral authority to induce the disputants to resort to the sultan is to appoint the officers.

Article XVI. enables the Governor-General of the province to cail in Ottoman troops if its internal order or its security is threatened.

Article XVII provides that the Governor-General shall be appointed by the Porte, with the consent of the Powers, for a term of five years.

THE OCCUPIED PROVINCES

Article XXV. provides that "the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary." Turkish administration is to continue in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, but Austria-Hungary reserves the right to garrison it and maintain military and commercial roads.

THE AUSTRIAN SECRET AGREEMENT

The terms of this article were so unsatisfactory to the Turkish plenipotentiaries at the original negotiations upon the Treaty at Berlin in 1878 that they were only induced to give their consent by receiving an undertaking from the Austrian delegates, which was not to be divulged by the Turkish Government.

THE CONFERENCE OF 1886

The position of Eastern Rumelia was altered by an agreement signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Turkey, at Constantinople, on April 5, 1886.

Article I. of that agreement provided that the office of Governor General of the province, created by Article XVII. of the Treaty of Berlin, should be vested in the Prince of Bulgaria. Article II. reserved certain Mussulman vil-

lages to the Turkish Government.

Article III. provided for the appointment of a Commission by the Sublime Porte and the Prince of Bulgaria to suggest any necessary modifications in the Organic Statute of the province and to safeguard the interests of the Turkish Treasury.

It should be added that Bulgaria has never paid the tribute due to Turkey under Article IX. of the Treaty of Berlin, nor borne any share of the Ottoman Debt. Eastern Rumelia has paid some tribute and some share of interest on the Debt under Clause III. of the Agreement of 1886, but with extreme irregularity.



"HE PUT IN HIS THUMB"

Shade of Prince Bismarck (to little Franz-Josef Horner). "HULLO, MY BOY! BREAKING THE PIE-CRUST I HELPED TO BAKE? WELL, WELL; AFTER ALL, THEY'RE MADE TO BE BROKEN, AND I'VE DONE A BIT IN THAT WAY MYSELF,"

The Awakening of China-The New Peking

London Times writes: For the student of political and racial questions, few places on earth can compare in interest with the capital of China today. To re-visit it after an absence

of ten years is to realize something of the forces at work in and around the Middle Kingdom, something of the results of the deadly struggle for world-power which has made Manchuria and North China the cockpit of Asia, and of which the end is not yet. To those who knew the Peking of the nineties, the contrast offered by the city of today gives food for much reflection. There are other phenomena in this part of the world equally striking, such as the creation and growth of the Russian railway city of Harbin, and the grim, silent passing of China's sovereignty in all that region sacred as the birthplace and cradle of the dynasty, but none of these strike the imagination so forcibly as the outward and visible signs of fusion and change that con-

front one in Peking.

Before the Chino-Japanese war of 1894, and even after the great Boxer upheaval, the Pe-king known to travelers and European diplomacy was much the same slumberous, dust-laden medieval city as that from which Nurhachu and his Manchu bowmen drove the effete Mings three centuries ago. Remote, deliberately inaccessible to all influence and intercourse, holding haughtily aloof from the everapproaching clash of conflicting systems, Peking stood, above all, for the home and headquarters of the Bannermen (that conquering race from whom the instinct and power of conquest has long since departed), an anachronistic excrescence clinging to the walls of the Forbidden City. Long regarded by Europe (and particularly by Russia) with feelings of superstititous awe, by reason of a survival of respect daying away back to the days of Kangshi, the capital of China has come to be recognized since the exposure of 1895, as the home of an alien race of rulers, effeminate and slack after generations of tribute eating ease, the seat of a Government Manchu only in name, and unchallenged only by force of tradition. Despite the rude shocks of 1860 and the nearer perils of 1895, Peking at the close of the century had apparently learnt nothing and forgotten everything except its inextinguishable desire for seclusion, that desire which found its final expression in the Decrees of 1900 ordering the extermination of all foreign-

CORRESPONDENT of the London ers. Isolated for want of all means of rapid communication, innocent of sanitation, police, and all other forms of civic administration, the capital of China slumbered on, only ten years ago, amidst the gathering forces of disintegration. Through her filth-strewn streets, axle-deep in dust or mud, still lumbered the rude vehicles of a primitive civilization; through her ancestral, battlemented gates, close-barred at sunset, long lines of slow-pacing camels bore the city's food supply with a congenial flavor of ancientry. Such was Peking in the nineties, a city well content in squalid isolation, brooding on her empty dignities, capital of the chiefest of earth's peoples. What need was there for the sacred city of the Dragon Throne to change any of her ancient ways because of the clamor of upstart nations on her borders; was she not still the centre of the universe, and suzerain of many great States, receiving tribute, as of old, from ibet, Korea, Nepal, and many other vassals?

And today, as if by enchantment, the old order has changed, and the capital of China no longer typifies the mouldering traditions of the Manchu hierarchy, but rather the new national instincts and aspirations of the Chinese people. On the immediate causes of the transformation we need not dwell, for they are known to the world—the aftermath of the Boxer madness, which brought the railway and the outer world to the very gates of the Palace; the continued occupation of the city, and its road to the sea, by the military forces of the allied Powers; then, five years later, the amazed awakening of all Asia to the earth-shaking fact that Oriental armies had successfully challenged the boasted supremacy of the white races; last, and most vital, the creation and pressure of Chinese public opinion, articulate through the new Press, bringing to bear upon the heary traditions of Celestial statecraft its unmistalecable demand for new methods and new ideals. The keynote of this public opinion, born of "Western learning" and recognition of China's humiliating weakness, is "China for the Chinese," and its avowed object is that the Government should speedily put an end, by effective reforms, to a situation which thinking men have come to regard as intolerable, a situation which involves curtailment of sovereign rights, the presence of foreign garrisons, "spheres of influence," and extra-territoriality, with all its privileges for the alien. And thus the day of reform has been made to dawn in high places,

and the Mandarin made to realize that the ancient house must be put in order, and that

So it has come to pass that today three railways bring their traffic and broadening influences to the very gate of the city. The tinkling camel bells are gone, their old-world music replaced by the indefatigable bugling from school parade-grounds and camps. No longer does the medieval watch patrol the midnight streets with noise of rattle and drum; the new police, with their foreign uniforms, rifles, and sentry-boxes in every quarter, have consigned it to oblivion. Well-paved streets, flanked by brick drains, now connect all the principal gates; the paper lanterns that accentuated the darkness of former days have been replaced by electric light; scavenging is no longer left to the unaided efforts of pariah dogs and pigs; broughams and jinrikshas ply in the place of sedan chairs and springless carts, and public buildings of suitable size and design are being provided for the various Government offices. Most remarkable of all-as indicating the change in social and educational standards—is the new zoological and botanical garden, whither large crowds of both sexes resort daily; a purely Chinese enterprise, of which the citizens are justly proud. All these manifestations of a new and energetic administrative faculty are the work of the past ten years, and to those who remember the Peking of the old regime the change is a matter of wonder and hopeful augury. If any one had predicted in 1900 that in less than ten years a foreign adviser to the Chinese Government would be driven in an automobile, in company with a member of the G and Council, from the city to the summer palace, or that Chinese newspapers, printed in the capital, would freely discuss the necessity for constitutional government, his friends might reasonably have called in medical advice; yet these things, and others equally remarkable, have come to pass. To pressure of public opinion in the provinces the change is primarily due; the actual inception of reformed administration in Peking (frankly modelled on the example of the foreign settlements at Shanghai and Tien-tsin) must be credited in great measure to the wisdom and courageous initiative of Yuan Shih-kai, Prince Su, and other prominent progressives.

Nevertheless, and while these evidences of reform are entirely hopeful and reassuring, there remains inevitably in the mind of the close observer a sense of peril in the very sud-

denness and feverish haste of the changes that confront him on all sides, a feeling justified by all the history of the East. The flower of reform is certainly in full bloom, but what of the roots? Some millions of taels have been. and are being, spent on proving to the civilized world that modern municipal administration is not beyond the powers of Chinese officialdom at its fountainhead, but there are already signs that the strain of this unusual expenditure is beginning to tell heavily on the boards concerned. When looking beyond the immediate present, it is therefore natural that one should seek to find in the financial policy of the Central Government some proof that these reforms are the result of a definite and deliberate plan of reorganization, and are not merely due to the spasmodic activities or transient influence of a few progressives. Considering only what meets the eye in Peking itself, it is evident that for the permanent and satisfactory maintenance of police, public lighting, and other things hitherto undreamt of in Chinese philosophy, there must first be devised a system of municipal taxation, sanctioned by law, with definite allocations of revenue, and there must also be a public service composed of officials specially trained and permanently employed for this class of work. In other words, the old hand-to-mouth, happy-go-lucky methods (methods which find the solution of every financial problem in a new loan from a foreign bank, and by virtue of which every Mandarin leaves "maintenance and repairs" to his successor) must be replaced by an efficient and business-like system, if the beginnings of reform are not to lead to worse chaos than before. The metropolitan boards themselves require to be reorganized in fact as well as in name (of which there is as yet no sign), and the Central Government could, therefore, give no better earnest of its inteitions than by disbanding forthwith its army of inefficient and sinecure officials, that locust horde whose immediate interests have hitherto been stronger than all the counsels of progress. It is too much to hope that the Mandarin of China will follow the example of the Daimios of Japan in a general and patriotic surrender of his class privileges, but in the absence of any such altruism it may safely be said that, unless the Government is prepared to face the thorough reorganization of the country's civil service and finances, other reforms, however outwardly impressive, can be at best but face-saving

And when, wandering in the streets of this new-decked Peking, so often rough-handled in the past because of the ignorance or weakness of its rulers, one sees the military garrisons of seven foreign powers philosophically accepted by this patient, peace-loving people as part of the established order of things; when one remembers what this incorrigible, apres-moi-le deluge ignorance has already cost China, and what forces are already now gathering on her defenceless borders; when one realizes that it is this very weakness of the Chinese Government which perpetually threatens the peace of the East, one cannot but fervently hope that all these sudden evidences of patriotism and public spirit may prove to be the first fruits of a genuine and permanent awakening; that all the many current schemes for constitutional government, a reorganized army and navy, opium abolition, State education, and the development of the country's wealth, which exercise the minds of the Grand Council, may become accomplished facts while yet there is time, and may commence with a radical reform inthe methods and personnel of the administration. For the writing stands clear upon the wall today, deep-graven by the events of the past ten years, so that he who runs. mandarin or mule-driver, may read and understand the law which decrees the survival of the fittest. Time alone can show whether the lesson has been learned in China as it was learned by the patriotic people of Japan 40 years ago. For the present, therefore, while welcoming every sign of progressive change at the capital, we must inevitably suspend judgment as to the permanent value and effect of the initiative shown by the central and provincial Governments.

A strong China, wise in council and resolute of purpose, would ensure the peace of the East and the postponement of many perilous questions; a weak and inefficient China means perpetual unrest and the constant harassing and shrinkage of her frontiers. Every wellwisher of this inoffensive, law-abiding, and industrious people, every one interested in the peaceful development of their commerce and well-being must hope for permanent and practical results from the present awakening of the national consciousness. And, since it is within the yellow-tiled walls of the Forbidden City that these results must first take form and life, the march of events at Peking, political, financial, and administrative, deserves the closest attention of the civilized world.

Canada and Its Destiny

miralty and form part of the Imperial fleet."

by Mr. Howard d'Egville, hon. secretary of the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, who has just returned from Canada, says the London Standard, where he has been on a short tour of investigation, on behalf of the committee as to Canadian opinion upon / cooperation for defence and representation of the Oversea nations in Imperial affairs. Mr. d'Egville has visited Quebec, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton. Owing to the Law Term beginning yesterday Mr. d'Egville was compelled to curtail his journey and to decline many cordial invitations extended him to address further meetings.

Seen by a representative of the Standard yesterday at his chambers in the Temple, Mr. d'Egville first of all expressed himself as greatly impressed with the potentialities and productiveness of Canada. "Of course," he continued, "the result of my investigations will be embodied in a report to my committee, but I think I am entitled to say at this moment that I have been greatly encouraged by all I have seen and heard regarding the great question of Imperial co-operation with which I was specially dealing in the Dominion. People told me before I went out that I should find very few Canadians in favor of closer cooperation for defence, but having met and talked with those whom I think I am entitled to describe as leading citizens of the Eastern towns of the Dominion, I have found a strong feeling in favor of increased efforts on the part of Canada towards the maintenance of the naval supremacy of the empire. While I was not so concerned with the views of the politicians, with the main tenour of which I was already fairly well acquainted, I think I may say that I met most of the leading men in commercial and educational spheres, and was greatly struck with their enthusiasm for the empire, and their strong determination to regard the destiny of Canada as bound up with that of Great Britain and the sister selfgoverning States. Regarding my actual talks with leading politicians, I would rather not speak at present, as, owing to the elections now taking place, I think it would be improper. for me to touch upon matters controversial."

Asked as to the success of the meetings

FOUND the feeling of the leading many meetings in England on Imperial ques-Canadian people who have thought tions," he said, "I have seldom, if ever, met upon the question of Imperial co- with such hearty responses to every point operation more in favor of the esmade in dealing with the desirableness of for many weeks, walked by the help of a stick
tablishment of ships than of cash closer union. At the Canadian Club in Haliinto the living room, and sat there while his contributions to the Admiralty at fax, and at the Empire Club in Toronto, one family dined. He even engaged, with vigor, Home. The universal feeling was that any could not have desired more hearty support to in a discussion upon ethical subjects, with one ships provided by Canada should, in time of all suggestions thrown out in the direction of of his disciples, Mr. Ge. He was none the war, be under the entire control of the Ad- co-operation; while at a well-attended meet- worse for his exertion, which he repeated on ing of the Board of Trade in the commercial This, in effect, is the conclusion arrived at capital of Montreal I can only say there was chess, and enjoying conversation. His conone greeting, that of whole-hearted support for closer union and a more direct assumption Canada of the responsibilities of empire."

Mr. d'Egville here remarked that he did not visit Canada to advocate any particular policy, but to find out Canadian opinion as to the form of representation in Imperial affairs likely to be satisfactory to Canada, and the lines of co-operation upon which the people of the Dominion were prepared to proceed. "So that my addresses were not dogmatic assertions as to what should or should not be done. I naturally threw out some suggestions, upon which I had the advantage of receiving many valuable opinions."

Questioned as to any practical results liketo accrue from his visit, Mr. d'Egville said he felt he ought not to speak until he had consulted with his committee. "But," he added, "that there will be some practical results I have little doubt, and, if allowed to go so far, I may say that I think they will be more satisfactory than I ever anticipated before I left England."

COUNT TOLSTOI

The following letter appears in a recent issue of the London Times:

Sir, Dr. C. Hagberg Wright has now returned from the mission which he undertook to Yasnaya Polyana, on behalf of the British Tolstoy Celébration Committee. The extremely interesting letter which he addressed to The Times on Tolstoy's 80th birthday, and which you published on the 17th of last month, described the welcome which he received, and also gave some idea of the storms which Tolstoy's jubilee provoked throughout the whole of Russia.

When Dr. Wright wrote, he had but just arrived at Yasnaya Polyana. He stayed there several days as the guest of the Count and Countess Tolstoy, and he has brought back to us several very interesting details. He was the only stranger present. Communications are not always easy in Russia, and they were certainly not facilitated on this occasion for the fervent votaries of Tolstoy. It was fortunate for us that we were able to prevail upon the which he addressed, Mr. d'Egville spoke en- zeal of Dr. Hagberg Wright to take the Brithusiastically. "Though I have addressed tish address in person, since that of the

French Committee (of which M. Anatole France was the chairman) and that of the German committee did not arrive at all, so long as Dr. Wright was at Yasnaya Polyana.

In his letter to the Times, our honorary secretary mentioned that Tolstoy was then still confined to his bed. But on the day following his birthday he rose for the first time for many weeks, walked by the help of a stick successive days, listening to music, playing valescence may now be looked upon as begun, although his weakness is extreme.

On the day that Dr. Wright left, Tolstoy called him into his bedroom, and said, with much earnestness:-"Mind you tell all my English friends that I am exceedingly grateful to them for the address which they sent me by you. I am deeply touched by the proof of so much sympathy," and the tears sprang to his eyes. At the same time, he gave Dr. Wright the following letter, which he had dictated to his private secretary, M. Tchertkoff. This letter is sent to me, but I regard it as equally addressed to every one of the hundreds of English men and women who signed the memorial:

To Edmund Gosse, Esq., Chairman of the British Tolstoy Celebration Committee.

Yasnaya Polyana; 12 Sept., 1908. Dear Sir,—Leo Tolstoy requests me to write to you on his behalf, as he is still too weak to write himself, though he is getting better and stronger every day.

He wishes me to thank you most heartily for the address on the occasion of his 80th birthday, which his friend Dr. C. Hagberg Wright, the hon. secretary of your committee, so kindly brought over to him, and for the sympathy which you have shown as chairman of the British Committee. Tolstoy has been exceedingly touched by

this expression of English sympathy. Dr. Wright will give you details of the conversations he has had with Tolstoy on the

Tolstoy requests me to forward to you his portrait, on which he has written his autograph; it accompanies this letter, and he begs you to accept it from him, together with his best wishes for yourself and for all his Brit-Yours sincerely, ish friends.

V. Tchertkoff. The signed portrait is a magnificent heliogravure from the latest and best of photo2 graphs. If I were a disciple, and worthy of the master, I should share this admirable work with the other members of the committee. But I am still unregenerate, and I shall keep this portrait jealously to myself in precious memory of a unique and fortunate occasion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, EDMUND GOSSE.

Duties of the Imperialist



make-shifts.

R. WALTER LONG was the guest of the evening at a dinner given recently by the Junior Im- hight position (loud cheers). perial and Constitutional League at the Holborn Restaurant. The

among those present were Sir Henry Samuel, tion upon which our Empire was to be raised Sir J. Runtz, and Messrs. H. M. Imbert- (hear, hear). While it was necessary for a Terry, Percival Hughes, Thomas Cox, and government, and for every thoughtful man in G. O. Borwick.

Mr. Long, in replying to the toast of the "Unionist Cause," proposed by the chairman, spoke on the subject of Imperialism and the House of Commons. He said it was the first gathering he had ever attended in the course of his political life where the average age of those present was as small as he believed it would be proved to be that evening. Their chairman had reminded them of their obligations to the great Empire of which they were citizens, and it was to the young men of this country that we must look for the carrying on of those traditions which they held to be true. The young men of the country, however, had no right to take any credit to themselves for the Empire of which they were citizens; they had no right to boast of its greatness, or its strength, or its might in the councils of the world. That those things are as they are was the result of the work of their fathers and grandfathers (hear, hear.) They had no right to boast until that time when they took off their armor and could show that they had been worthy sons of their sires. The duty and responsibility of the Empire were with the young men of this country.

He had just left the House of Common and with respect to the work which was there being done, he observed that in the present political situation many Unionist members could, he thought, better serve their country by going out and addressing meetings of their fellow countrymen, when asked to do so, than they could by being present in that House, because the present procedure in the House had really been reduced to a farce (hear, hear).

Dealing with the Children Bill, Mr. Long said that, while not denying its usefulness in the majority of its clauses, it was an instance of the Government fiddling while the State was burning. They knew that there were at the present moment terrible difficulties facing the wage-earning classes of the country (hear, hear). Yet, instead of the Government directing their attention to the social questions which moved all hearts and filled all with anxiety, they were directing their attention to adding further penalties to those who found it hard enough to live, and placing in their path greater difficulties even than those with which they were at present confronted (cheers). It was a case of the Government paying attention to comparative trifles when

there were great questions which must be solved if the State was going to maintain its

Social questions must be dealt with, because if we had a people discontented, suffering, and president of the league, Viscount knowing that they were exposed to evils cap-Castlereagh, M.P., occupied the chair, and able of remedy, they would be a poor foundathe country, to turn attention to those social questions, they were compelled, whether they liked it or not, also to turn their attention to the great Imperial questions with which we were, as the greatest nation in the world, day by day confronted (hear, hear). He rejoiced that the League should be asked to bear in mind such great Imperial questions. They were told to rely upon the fact that our Colonies were devoted to the Mother-country, and that they needed no special ties to bind them to us. He thanked God for the unselfish devotion of the Colonies to the Mothercountry, without which the severance of the ties would have come long before this (hear, hear). It was the splendid devotion of the sister nations to the old stock that had kept the Empire going as long as it had been kept going (cheers). But were they certain that would always continue? It had hitherto been to a large extent a case of the Mother-country and the sister nations living, as it were, a separate life of their own, united by affectionate ties, but not bound by any commercial bond. The proposition that the Unionist Party had made, and with which they were identified, was that there should be such a reconstruction of our fiscal system (loud cheers) as would give greater freedom to the industries of our own country, and at the same time bring into partnership, not foreign countries who were jealous of us, but our own sister nations who were proud of us (cheers). Was that an unworthy ideal? Yet the present Government slammed the door, and would have nothing to do with it. That was their record in Imperial statesmanship. When they came to the defence of the Em-

pire they were told by the Government that they had been compelled to make reductions, not because they wanted to, but because they were bound to cut their coat according to their cloth, and that they must economise. Before any British government made that statement they ought to be perfectly certain that they had made every possible investigation into the opportunities for increasing income, and until they had exhausted all those methods no government should say that the cloth was so little that this nation could not cut the coat it wanted to cover decently the whole of its body (loud cheers).

Other toasts followed, the speakers including Mr. Percival Hughes and Mr. H. Imbert-



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e speakers includ-nd Mr. H. Imbert-

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE PRIZE GOOSE YARN



F ten men who have followed field sports consistently for thirty years but one has managed to kill a wild goose. These statistics are not government, but are just as good. gray goose or a Canadian Honker would have made a square meal for a Cave Man ate at irregular in-

though tervals and had the capacity of a heyenne Indian, an Esquimau, or a Dutchman who has spent four days in the prohibition South. Undoubtedly, however, a hundred-year-old goose was a wise old bird even in the days when the Cave Man was oung, and the latter reviled him and shook his stone hatchet at him and called him a goose, or whatever was Dutch for goose, for have never thought that the Cave Man talked anything but Dutch. You see our ancient man with the woolly hair and the Wild West ways never talked at all except when he had his mouth tremendously full and then Dutch was the only language at all adequate to his needs; hence he must have said while hunting for his hatchet, after an unavailing throw at big flock of Canadas. "das-a-ver-damteheile-un-tunderweter-creiblien-ganse.' And so the term goose is synonymous with fool to this day, though in his heart the sportsman knows its injustice and would rather bag a single wild goose than be chased by a grizzly

This goose tale takes us to Northwestern Minnesota where the wild geese breed. One lay young Art Wise, who never could be induced to do anything but shoot during the last ten of his twenty years of life, came to me with the story that there were a million geese using in the old Lefarge wheat field.

You like to count in round numbers, don't you, Art? A hundred, a thousand, ten thousand, a hundred thousand, a million."

Well, there are a hundred acres of solid geese, anyhow, and counting one to every square foot and the air full of 'em, how many does that make? I put dad to figuring at it last night and he hasn't told me yet, but he finally said that he would count a hundred geese for every one that we killed and that could have three days in which to do the killing. How many will we have to bag, and when shall we go?"

We knew that we should have to go about killing those geese methodically, with no slipshod plan of campaign. That afternoon we drove out the ten miles to the Lefarge farm, put out an immense number of geese without frightening them unnecessarily, saw which way they went and where they came from, dug our pits with care, caution and goose-sense, and returned to town. The next day Art went back to see if the birds had developed any shyness of the place, but he reported an old gander standing guard over each pit. On the third day we were in the blinds before daylight, happy, and blessedly ignorant of what the day was to bring forth. We disliked getting out so early, but who knew when those geese would begin to appear-we didn't.

Pipes were smoked contentedly while we listened for the distant sound of the geese. Coming day widened the wheat field until we wet piece of ground, surrounded by a thousand acres of uncut, short prairie grass. It had been too wet that season for Farmer Lefarge to cut much of his wheat and it still stood on the ground but it was straw fallen, and the scattered grain had sprouted and was growing green amongst the yellow straw of the wasted crop. In odd strips up and down the field some grain had been cut and shocked, but fostered by much rain the top bundles had ambitiously attempted to produce a second crop and had succeeded in crowning the mass with a tangled cap of green. The goose food was limitless, grain in the kernel and grain growing sweet and rank. The wide view from any part of the field rendered unpleasant surprises impossible and so an army of geese had been camping there while they grew fat and strong, ready for the coming trip south.

The sun came up whitening the ridges: a flock of chickens worked their way out of the grass and climbed on the wheat shocks. One shock within fifty yards of us seemed to be a favorite, and so many of them fought for a place on top of it that it fell over, whereupon they scratched at it more vigorously. We were hunting geese. We watched a coyote trying to creep upon the grouse, but he made a rank failure of it and the birds flew to the next shock while he trotted about until he got our wind and then went off in prancing, stiffegged jumps. A badger passed between our pits, pausing every few feet to lock about with great caution, but he never saw a thing even when we stood straight up to show him. And we were hunting geese with not a goose in sight. I got out of my pit and called Art over to tell the story of his trip to the World's Fair, for I knew that would keep him awake and watchful while I took a nap which he would never notice unless I snored.

"How many will we kill, Art?" "Well," e replied, "say about a hundred. I should like o save money enough to take me to the next Vorld's Fair.'

This started him and he had just gotten ell along down to the girls of the Samoan lands when I awoke, hungry, at nine o'clock. eleven o'clock we went to breakfast-not goose had been sighted. At two o'clock we ere still in the pits waiting grimly, though art would have taken less than a dollar apiece r his hundred geese now.

there was ice on the still water among the cat- along down the barrel of the rifle to catch all tails; the haystack where we hitched our horse was nearly as white as snow with the frost; but it was hot now. The heat glimmered and flared in white waves over the yellow prairie; the blue Dakota hills beyond Red river appeared, and again they danced up and down in the uncertain light. Art called my attention to a little black speck in the west-the geese

The speck widened, deepened, broadened and lengthened into a goose army with scouts. flankers, outriders, and commanders, but with no more discipline than a South American Revolutionary force. Wise old ganders gave commands in deep voices, but feminine geese replied saucily and flew after their own fashion. But they were all coming in an army -the devil take them-who ever heard of

geese doing anything like that? The mass became individual birds, platoons, and companies in some approach to order; we could distinguish the trumpet-like commands of the old ganders from the gabble of the ranks. We lay low, like the buckskinshirted men at New Orleans, waiting to see their eyes. The scouts passed over us, unsuspicious, and the flankers went by. Our eyes searched the great flock for thick clumps which we could rake fore and aft. And then, hang the whole undisciplined lot of 'em, they were already low but they started to drop plump down on us. Goose wings went by so close that I ducked and an old gander stuck out his feet until I could see the very nails protruding as he braced his wings and balanced on the edge of the pit. We arose into a confusion that carried us with it. Squawking cries, jostled wing beats that hammered the air, a world of geese struggled tumultuously, none flew straight, nothing was methodical, no expected thing happened; but we shot. A goose's head flew off-I can always rementber that. I can also seem to recall great wings collapsing and long necks doubling up, but cannot quite separate anticipation and imagination from the real. Frenzied guns were reloaded with crazy shells and fired again. And then it was easy to see that we had routed the whole goose army, which was in rapid, disorderly retreat.

We gazed after them with a long, lingering stare to mark those that might still fall out of the ranks, and then turned our attention to the wounded and the dead. All we could find was one old goose with her head shot clean off. Art searched the stubble and swore to himself and to me; I laughed because it was only necessary for swearing to be

done by somebody, and he did it well. "Do you know," he said, "those durned, measly geese played 'possum. I shot a hole right through forty of them and they all folded their wings and started to come down; they knowed if they didn't pretend to be killed I'd 'a' shot 'em again. Then when I shot somewhere else they just riz up again and went away. But I saw seven fall that I killed afterwards; now where are they?"

I offered him the one old goose with her head shot off but he scorned it. We drove a mile out of our way that night to give that goose to a Swede, and Art stayed all night with me, not wishing to see his dad. But the geese came back again and so did we .-Recreation.

A PANTHER STORY

It was a real thief of a panther that haunted Khadgiri, and there was no end to the mischief he had done and the amount of goats and calves that he had stolen, so said the natives. Sahibs had tried for him when doing district work near the place; had tied up for him, had sat up for him at night, had heard him frequently roaring round their tents at night, though a panther's roar is more like a very grating clearing of the throat at the times that he is out hunting; but he was too wary, and had never given a chance. So as I was at the place for a few days, and had heard he had taken away a calf from the cry middle of the village a few days before, I determined to have a try.

I think we tied up a goat each night for four nights, choosing the paths that would seem the likeliest for the panther to come along on his way to the village. but nothing happened. Then the next night we tied up a sturdy little brown goat. One always comes away from the tying up with a stab in one's heart, leaving a helpless and innocent animal to his fate, although many other lives must be saved eventually. It is, however, consoling to think that nearly all goats, after crying to their companions for half an hour, nibble a little and then lie down and go to sleep, and then if the panther does come the goat has hardly time to wake and jump to his feet before all is over; at least such is my experience.

But to return. We had tied our goat to a small tree some sixty yards from the end of the village, and when we went to look in the early morning found he had just been killed, was quite warm in fact, and only a very small piece had been eaten off the shoulder. There was rejoicing among the men. "He hasn't had time to eat, so must come back early in the evening!" However, with a panther that is as may be. To judge by his pugs he was only a small one.

We placed a ladder in a tree close by, hiding it with branches as much as possible. and about five o'clock I took up my position and sent away the men, not to come back till they heard my whistle. There seemed a good chance of his being late, as he was such a wary one, and the spot was so close to the village. There was a good moon, and I meant to make We had started that morning in fur coats; an all-night watch of it, so tied a piece of tape

tle came straggling by at sunset, raising the dust, with the small native boys driving them, a few men back from their work, and twilight settled down. Belated rooks flew home, and a flock of paddy birds flapped by; the noises of the late night birds and frogs began, and also the silences of the jungle night. Then came an hour of mysterious, interesting, and noiseless watching. The moon was well up, when the stillness was broken by a few sharp cries and a sad wail. This was curious, and I puzzled over what animal could have made it; t hardly sounded like a child. One or two monkeys chattered and swore, then fell another silence for perhaps an hour.

The shadows had moved along, and were over the dead body of the goat, which made it nearly impossible to distinguish from the ground, where absolutely silently another grey shadow appeared from behind a bush crept up to the carcase, and, without a moment's looking round or waiting, set to work on his supper. There was the noise of a tearing of flesh, and the panther must have meant to eat it where it lay; but there is always the chance of the kill being pulled under a bush as far as the rope will allow. So with the help of the white line down the barrel aim was taken. There was a bang and a flash, and after the flash was absolute darkness for some seconds, until one's eye could grasp, as it were, the outlines again. The panther had made no sound, and lay there, to all appearance dead, but to make sure a second shot was fired. Then there were shouts from the men. 'Sahib, sahib! is he dead?" as they hurried up, and they had to be stopped from coming close till I could scramble down the ladder with the loaded rifle, in case of the panther having any life left in him, the men being unarmed. The whole village turned out, men, women, and all the babies and children, with torches and much shouting. One bullet went straight down into the back near the shoulder, and the second near it in the side. It was a small female, only six feet eight inches, but the villagers did not mind that. It was carried up back to camp, a long procesison following, being called all the bad names that the people could think of-thief, murderer, rascal, badmash-all along the road. This is a very ordinary story, and now comes what

struck me as curious, ma The next morning we skinned him, or it should be her, and wondering why she had been so long coming if she was really hungry the evening before, not having had time for a meal when the goat was killed, we thought we would try and find out. So the stomach was cut open, and there we saw large pieces of undigested monkey, perfectly clean and only just swallowed. Out came a hand and forearm whole, the hairs on the back of the hand and arm as clean and fresh as if they were on a live monkey, and the little black palms of the hands and nails intact. There were pieces of more arms and legs, and there were large fresh pieces of meat and bone off the back and ribs, quite clean, and such big mouthfuls! The stomach was crammed, and the wonder is the panther ever came back to the original kill. There were pieces of nice clean skin with the long hair on, and the men were as much surprised as I was. This must have been the cry that was heard soon after sunset, followed by the swearing of one or two other monkeys, who probably had watched the tragedy. Then, of course, the skin had to be stretched out and the lucky bones given to the cook to clean. The villagers clamored for bits of the fat which the skinner dealt out to them, keeping the biggest share for himself. I have often asked what the fat is good for, and some of them say it is a very good medicine for rheumatism, and others that it "makes you very bold." S. L. B.

SHARK-HUNTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA

For over two months the small steamer of which I was chief officer plied along the Pacific coast of Central America from Panama to the Costa Rican border, navigating a region frequented only by the native pearl fishers and an occasional small local trader. Our mission was of a character which often required anchoring for several days in lonely coves or lying off and on the shore for like periods.

It was monotonous in the extreme at times, under the burning tropical sky, the intense heat lulled only temporarily by fleeting thunder storms, with terrific downpours of rain for a few minutes, followed by a depressing, steaming humidity when the sun shone again. Amusements were few, as no one was allowed to go ashore except on duty, and the scarcity of fresh provisions was only partly relieved by the catching of a few fish from over the

One amusement, however, was extremely exciting and popular-shark killing. They were not mild looking nor mild mannered sharks, either, that were our prey. They were the huge, hideous, cavernous-jawed tiger sharks, which could nip off a man's head, arm, leg, or large part of his body and gulp it down in a jiffy. The waters in which we sailed and anchored were infested with these monsters, and they would often follow the ship for miles. I do not recall seeing one less than six feet long. The largest we caught measured twelve feet from nose to end of tail. We saw larger ones, notably a famous shark which survived many a combat with man and his

This huge fellow was known to at least two. generations of sea-faring men as "Taboga Bill." He derived his name from his habitat,

which was in the waters off Taboga Island, a been taken up to nearly ten pounds weight, the moonlight possible. Then the village cat- beautiful health resort and watering place a and scarcely ever going lower than two. few miles out in the bay from Panama City. He was a wily old fellow, and although several times wounded, once losing a fin in an encounter with some men in a boat, he was never killed or caught, as far as known, but although seen for years by hundreds of sailors and travelers, he disappeared from his old haunts during the influx of Americans after the acquisition of the canal zone, and it is generally conceded that he has died, probably from old age. From the two or three glimpses I had of him I should say he was fully fifteen feet long. Others give him greater length.

> To amuse ourselves we frequently took rifle and revolver shots at the sharks about the ship, but this was neither exciting nor sportsmanlike. The favorite method of capturing them was a decidedly seamanlike one. literally fished for them, as we did for the ugly twelve-footer we caught while lying off the San Pedro river, near the mouth of which is the town of Pedregal, Chiriqui Province,

> This fellow had been our companion for two or three days. He had a voracious appetite and quickly devoured any of the refuse thrown from the ship that came anywhere near him. He was quick and powerful in his movements, although wary and cunning. He was likewise greedy and a bully, brushing aside the smaller sharks that got in his way. We determined to get him.

A big meat hook, well sharpened, was baited with a piece of salt pork and suspended from a cork life preserver floating in the water. A stout Manila line was made fast to the life preserver and led over the taffrail aft. We anglers (there were three of us taking turns) then began our fishing.

It was several minutes before the old shark would approach the baited hook. He was evidently suspicious of it. He would approach it, look at it, smell it, dart away, circle around and return to it. We gently agitated the line. He grew bolder and finally began to make quick, cautious nibbles at it, until pretty soon most of the bait was gone. We started to haul in and put more bait on, and then, with a dash, Mr. Shark bit. He swallowed the whole thing. That was our time. We quickly jerked the line in, but as a strain came on it we saw at once that the shark was stronger than the three of us, so we had to take a turn with the line around a cleat, easing off as the strain increased and hauling in as it lessened.

The shark, now firmly hooked, went into a desperate "flurry." He dived and turned and thrashed the water in his frenzy. So violent were his struggles that we feared the line would part, but it held and we began to pour lead into our victim, as to have hauled him on board while he was full of life and vigor would have imperiled limb if not life of any one approaching near enough to despatch him.

And he was hard to despatch. I was using a high-powered 38-calibre military pattern Colt automatic pistol. One of my companions used a small calibre Lee rifle, the other an old style 45-calibre Winchester. It was the last that did he most damage, for while the small calibre stell-jacketed bullets of the Colt and the Lee passed through and through the shark, several of the soft Winchester bullets were found imbedded in his body.

For fully twenty minutes we "played" shark, and great sport it was. His strength and rage waned slowly. Finally, probably due more to his own terrific exertions than to our shots, he began to weaken, yet not to such an extent that three of us could haul him aboard. So we rove the line through a small leading block made fast to a boat davit, called come of the crew, and soon had him hanging, still struggling, to the davit head. There we fired several more shots into him and he appeared to relax.

But he was by no means dead. Nooses were slung around him and he was hauled, shot full of holes, on deck. Weak though he was, he had plenty of fight left in him. His eyes still glared, his tail flapped, his vast jaws, with double rows of hinged, saw-edged teeth, moved convulsively as if yearning to macerate one of his foes. His huge body, a dirty mud color, with black transverse stripes (hence the name "tiger-shark"), pulsated with pain and rage. In a moment of comparative rest, a man, thinking the shark at last dead, approached with an iron bar to pry open the jaws and extract the hook. Instantly the jaws snapped and the man leaped back none too soon.

The shark's head was chopped open with axes, but even then the body, tail, and fragments of jaws worked convulsively for several ninutes. It was the most wonderful exhibition of vitality and pluck I ever saw.

The spine once severed at the neck, life soon became extinct and then we took our measurements and proceeded to collect trophies. The ship's surgeon took the spine and gave it a treatment which converted it into a unique walking stick. The eyeballs were preserved and became hard, milk-white spheres. The fins were given to some of the nen as curios and the teeth were distributed. The cuff buttons I now wear were made from them, and, with a simple gold setting, are handsome, being very hard, highly polished, with strange serrated edges and as white as the purest ivory.

We caught other sharks, but none gave us the battle this big tiger did.-Arthur H. Dutton, in Western Field.

The Nipigon River, distant 950 miles west from Montreal, on the line of the Canadian Pacific, is pre-eminently the superior of all the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, from a

taken anywhere from twenty miles up the river as far as Lake Nipigon they will be the brook trout, pure and simple, but occasionally, trout are caught at or near the mouth of the river, which display the markings of both brook and lake trout, undoubtedly hybrids. However, these latter are as game, and put up just as good a battle, as either of their parents. Nothing will be lost if one of them should be hooked. They very seldom take the fly, and are generally taken by trolling, or bait casting.-Field and Stream.

A few more particulars with regard to the catch of Mr. Greswolde at Campbell River. It is a remarkable bag. "Mr. Greswolde's actual catch of big fish numbered forty-seven, weighing 2021 lbs., an average of 43 lb. a fish, his total bag of salmon in fourteen days' fishing being ninety-two fish. A ton of salmon in a fortnight cannot be considered bad work."-

SERVIA'S FATE FORSEEN

(Continued from Page Nine.) unfortunate wife were flung from the palace windows into the gardens below, by the officers of the Royal Guard who had supped but a few hours before with their royal mas-

Since the evening that the writer heard this curious story from the lips of Monsieur many are the charming hours she has spent in the little sitting rooms of their apartments in London, listening to stories of life in the Balkan Provinces, poring over the most interesting books, pictures and souvenirs of crowned heads and notable figures in the whirlpool" of Europe, as Mr. Archibald Coljuhoun has called his admirable volume which deals with the history of the Balkans.

Madame M--- had never had any personal intercourse with Queen Draga, as she was not a personage of whom Madame "approved," but it so happened that after the tragic death of the unhappy King and Queen, that the Queen's sisters, innocent of any offence, were exiled to Dresden, and they were permitted to take all the jewels and clothing of their unfortunate sister. The bulk of these articles had been sent by friends from Dresden to Christie's famous auction rooms in London, to be sold for the benefit of the girls who were on the verge of starvation. A reserve price had been put on the Queen's wedding dress and a Byzantine costume of rose-colored velvet, embroidered in gold, with which was worn a crown of more or less tawdry workmanship and material, evidently donned by the late Queen at some fancy ball. No sale has been found for these articles, which in the kindness of her heart Madame M- had consented to harbor until some one returning to Dresden could be found to take them to

Knowing the interest felt by the writer in all that concerned these unhappy people, Madame M- had invited her to come and see the few articles committed temporarily to her care. Laid out on the sofa in the modest little sitting room, was the dress in which Queen Draga had appeared at her all too tardy marriage! It was the usual combination of white satin, chiffon and lace, from the atelier of a Parisienne Modeste. Trivial and commonplace in material and make, it had yet acquired that curious impress of human individuality which a garment once worn by the victim of a tragedy, assumes in the eyes of the public. A little crushed, it lay prone on the sofa, suggesting somewhat the inertness of a prostrate human form and the sight brought a thrill of pity for the woman who had worn it, and a chill of apprehension least evil influence might cling

"Ah, Madame, do you not fear to have these garments of ill-omen in your rooms?' The impulsive words were scarcely uttered before repented of, they were cruel in view of the kindly feeling which had prompted the gentle old lady's simple act of charity. Butthey were all too true! The day following, Madame M- was entertaining some of her friends at a fashionable club of which she was a member in Dover St. Piccadilly. While moving from one apartment to another, she made a mis-step, fell, breaking her right wrist so badly that it is doubtful if she will ever regain the full use of the hand again!

Monsieur and Madame M- are the authors of several most interesting volumes dealing with the history and traditions of the Balkan States. Several really admirable translations of poems and legends are embodied in a little book for which Madame is responsible. Their quiet drawing-room in London is the meeting place of many notabilities, from various countries, and the variety of types which are represented in their interesting circle are well worth studying. It is safe to say that at this moment there are few more interesting centres.

Editing a paper is a nice thing. If we publish jokes, people say we are rattle-brained. If we don't we are fossils. If we publish original matter they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church we are heathens. If we go we are hypocrites. If we remain in the office, we ought to go out and hustle. If we go out, then we are not attending to business. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear, good clothes they say that we have a pull. trout-fishing point of view. The trout here Just as likely as not some one will say we sometimes attain a phenomenal size, having stole this from an exchange. So we did.

Tuesday Starts an Eventful Week

On Tuesday next we will place on special sale a shipment of fifty-eight cases of Whitewear, Children's Dresses, Sateen and Moreen Underskirts, Silk Waists, Boys' Overcoats, Umbrellas, Women's Shirt Waists, Men's Underwear, Dress Goods, Men's Flannelette Nightshirts, Men's Soft Shirtscollars attached, also the

SEASON'S GREATEST COSTUME SALE

New lines of goods are being unpacked daily, and we are expecting to have an interesting week at THE BIG STORE commencing Tuesday morning.

Three Lines of Dress Goods for Tuesday

35c for 50c Values 50c for 75c Values 75c for \$1.25 Values

These dress materials comprise the season's most wanted cloths, the newest weaves and the most stylish colorings, and the prices are not the least attractive feature.

AT 35¢-Striped Tweed Mixtures, colors principally navys, browns and greens. Reg. 50c.

AT 50¢—Cheviot Serges, colors, navy, brown, cardinal, and black, 46 inches wide, Panamas 42 inches wide, all wool, colors, myrtle, browns, navys, cardinal, wine, white and cream, tweeds, 54 inches wide, in short lengths, regular price

AT 75¢—Splendid assortment at this price. Some of the season's novelties, Cheviots 50 inches wide, colors, navys, browns, cardinal, wine and black, diagonal serge, fancy weaves, extra heavy in navys, brown and cardinal, regular price \$1.25.

Coat Sweaters for Women

For these cool, damp days, every woman should have a coat sweater. Nothing so comfortable, better and more useful than a coat not so bulky and just as warm. We have just received another lot of the large full styles, some with belts, in the loose fancy stitch that is so desirable. The colors are grey, brown, red, white and green. They are excellent values at \$4.00 and \$3.75

Boys' Overcoats Underpriced

\$7.50 Values on Sale at \$4.50

Our Boys' Clothing is popular for many reasons, the principal ones being the combination excellent quality, perfect making and moderate prices. For this sale we offer a good line at a substantial saving from the regular price. The coats are made of good Canadian Tweeds in attractive designs and serviceable colors. They are splendidly made and finished with a velvet collar. The sizes range from 24 to 33. Regular value \$7.50. Tuesday's price \$4.50

The Greatest Costume Offer of the Season

Sample Costumes at \$25.00 and \$35.00, the Regular Values of Which are \$35.00 to \$50.00

Samples of anything are good to buy. You always get the makers' best endeavors in a sample article. This is particularly true regarding ready-to-wear garments, everything in connection with the making of the suit is done

in the very best possible manner. These suits were made by one of the best tailors in Canada. We were really fortunate in getting these just at this time, and the general public is fortunate also, as it enables us to offer New Costumes at end-of-the-season prices. We give descriptions of some of the The Costumes at \$35.00

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in black

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, in blue, brown and black diagonal serge, coat 34 length with pointed effect, semi-fitting back with clusters of buttons, singlebreasted with outside pockets, lined throughout with silk, skirt new circular cut with double pleat back and front and finished with wide bias fold. Tuesday's sale \$35.00

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in very fine French serge, colors, navy, green and black, jackets 36 ins. 191 long with semi-fitting back, single breasted and trimmed with jointed stitched straps of self, roll collar and cuffs inlaid with satin, lined throughout with satin, skirt full circular cut with wide bias fold and button trimmed. Tuesday's sale \$35.00

The Costumes at \$25.00 WOMEN'S COSTUME, in English serge, colors blue and black, coat 34 length, semi-fiting back, with long waisted effect and fin-ished with buttons, roll collar and cuffs of self, with stitching, lined throughout with corded silk, skirt circular cut with wide

collar and cuffs inlaid with velvet and button trimmed, lined throughout, skirt circular cut and finished with two stitched folds. Tuesday's sale .. \$25.00 bias fold. Tuesday's sale \$25.00 WOMEN'S COSTUME, in black Venetian, with chiffon finish, coat 34 inches long, semi-fitting back and doublebreasted with side pockets, collar, cuffs and pockets with silk braid trimmings, lined throughout with fancy silk,

skirt new circular cut, finished with stitching. Tues-NOMEN'S COSTUME, in brown stripe, Empire back, single breasted, with fancy buttons and cuffs inlaid with velvet, lined throughout with corded silk, skirt circular cut, with wide bias fold. Tuesday's sale \$25.00



The Thrifty Man's **Opportunity**

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Tuesday will offer the man that cares to save money on his fall outfitting, the opportunity of filling his wants at most favorable prices. In the immense shipment of goods that we have received none were bought under more favorable conditions than the men's goods, and we assure every man that attends this sale that bargains in plenty await them this week.

MEN'S HEAVY STRIPED FLANNEL-ETTE NIGHT SHIRTS, with turn down collars, full size bodies, sizes of collars 15 to 17. Value \$1.00. Tuesday 75¢

MEN'S FINE HEAVY STRIPED FLAN-NELETTE NIGHTSHIRTS, trimmed on collar and down front with fancy braids, full side bodies, sizes of collars 15 to 17. Value \$1.25. Tuesday \$1.00

MEN'S EXTRA FINE TWILL FLANNEL-ETTE PAJAMAS, fancy stripes in various shades, made with military collar bands and pocket. Value \$2.75. Tuesday \$1.75 BOYS' STRIPED FLANNELETTE NIGHT-SHIRTS, with collar, assorted shades, all sizes. Value 75c. Tuesday 50¢

MEN'S FINE QUALITY DARK GREY UNION FLANNEL SHIRTS, made with

MEN'S STRONG UNION FLANNEL SHIRTS, dark greys, fawns and mixed stripes, collars attached and reversible, fine shirts for working and everyday wear. Value \$1.25. Tuesday \$1.00

MEN'S EXTRA STRONG WOVEN ENG-LISH OXFORD SHIRTS, large bodies, double stitched, 75c and 65¢ MEN'S IMPORTED HEAVY FLANNEL-ETTE WORKING SHIRTS, medium dark stripes, full size bodies, 75c and 50¢ FINE IMPORTED ENGLISH UNION

FLANNEL SHIRTS, collars attached, various stripes, large size bodies, strongly made. \$1.25 and \$1.00 SPLENDID QUALITY EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH TWEED FLANNEL SHIRTS, collar attached, dark and light greys, also stripes \$1.50

100 dozen MEN'S HEAVY FLEECE LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, soft and warm for the cold weather. Will not irritate the most sensitive skin, Tuesday, per garment 50¢ MEN'S HEAVY NATURAL SHADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, shirts double

MEN'S MEDIUM WEIGHT MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, striped and natural shades. Tuesday, per garment .. 50¢

Dresses for Small Children

No need to go to the trouble of making dresses for the little folks when you can buy them ready to put on at less than the price of the materials. You will wonder how it is possible to sell these dresses at the prices marked when you see them, but we bought them cheap and give you the advantage of the bargain. FLANNELETTE DRESSES for small children, in navy and

white spots, different sizes, at the remarkable price of 35¢ FLANNELETTE DRESSES, navy and white, red and white figures, trimmed with white braid, very pretty at 50¢ CASHMERE DRESSES, in navy blue and cream, trimmed

Silk Waists \$1.50

You will hardly credit this, and you might be excused for being sceptical, but on Tuesday we will offer New Silk Blouses at this price. They come in brown, black and cream, made of a soft Jap silk. The styles are very pretty, being made with tucks, some wide, some narrow, and some styles are trimmed with fine lace. When you come to consider the price of the silk, you will realize what an exceptional bargain we offer when we say that we will sell those blouses while they last on Tuesday

Silk Waists \$1.50

A Sale of New Whitewear

Whitewear, not soiled or mussed, but fresh from the makers, and at prices that are sure to appeal to you. Bought out of season, that's the reason we offer it now. If we had bought it to sell at the regular time the prices would not be the same as now. Whitewear will keep, you'll need it next spring, if not before, and the values we offer in this sale make it well worth your while to buy now.

White Underskirts

AT 75¢-Made with a flounce of fine tucks and a deep lace frill.

AT 75¢-Made with a flounce finished with fine tucks, lace insertion and frill of heavy

AT \$1.00-Made with deep flounce with fine tucks and frill of lace. AT \$1.00-Made with deep flounce of fine tucks and frill of embroidery.

AT \$1.00-Made with deep flounce, with two rows of lace insertion and lace frill. AT \$1.00-Made with deep flounce of fine

tucks and deep frill of fine lace. AT \$1.00-Made with deep flounce finished with tucks, wide lace insertion and deep frill of heavy lace.

AT \$1.00-Made with deep flounce, and finished with fine tucks, embroidery and in-

AT \$1.25-Made with deep flounce of fine tucks, filet lace insertion and lace frill.

AT \$1.25-Made with flounce of wide lace insertion and tucks, with frill of deep lace. AT \$1.25-Made with flounce of deep tucks and finished with embroidery and insertion.

AT \$1.25-Made with a deep flounce of fine tucks and trimmed with embroidery. AT \$1.50-Made with extra deep flounce of fine tucks and insertion, deep lace frill.

Muslin Drawers

AT 15¢-Made of soft cambric and finished with tucks and hemstitching.

AT 50¢-Finished with fine embroidery and washing lace.

AT 50¢-Made of muslin finished with tucks and deep lace. AT 50¢-Made of cambric and finished with

fine embroidery. AT 50¢-Made of muslin and trimmed with filet insertion and embroidery.

Corset Covers

AT 50¢-Made of fine muslin, trimmed with three rows of insertion and pretty lace, one of the very best values offered.

Nightdresses

AT 75¢-Made of cambric with yoke of fine tucks and trimmed with embroidery. AT \$1.50-Made of fine cambric trimmed with embroidery and fine lace and insertion.

Tuesday's Sale of Women's Underskirts

A special buy enables us to offer these Underskirts at the prices mentioned. They are good fall coats and made of excellent materials, in every way desirable skirts and exceptional

WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, good quality fast black sateen. Price on Tuesday 50¢ WOMEN'S MOREEN UNDERSKIRTS, in black, navy, grey and green, splendid quality and an excellent bargain at \$1.75

Umbrellas

A line of very strong frame, self opening Umbrellas for Men. The handiest umbrella to carry, no matter how you are loaded down with parcels, this style of umbrella can be opened, as only one hand is necessary. The tops are a heavy quality of black mercerized covering and will wear well and not fade. A great umbrella and a great bargain at this price. Regular value \$1.25. Tuesday 90¢

Umbrellas

Hot Lunches, Soup a Specialty, at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Parties Catered for at Our New Tea Rooms

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