# Che Semi-Mlleckly Calomisis. 







## Victoria's First Y.M.C.A.

$5=5=5$
 $\max ^{2}=$ Iore that might be of interest to our early
pioneers, I came across the encosodi interest
ping pioneers, I came across the encosed interest-
ing account of the forming of a branch of the
Young Men's Christian Association in Vic-
 m sorry did not remember it sooner, so
fat it could have been read at the openg
cercises, but "better late than never." I all accompany it with some comment.
In the first place it is likely that all those
Iesent on that auspicious occasion are gone eption of our out dear rest, wient the notable ex-
the Venerable
thien
fishop Cridge, who is within a few weeks of $5 \mathrm{atz}=\mathrm{x}$ $v== \pm=$ , sappers and miners. The three Protestant denominations then
tablished in Victoria were represented by established in Victoria were represented by
the Rev. Edward Cridge, as already stated,
Rev. Dr. Evans, of the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Rev. W. F. Clarke, of the Congrega-
tional Church. Of the laymen mentioned,
there was Judge Pemberton, father of Mr. there was Judge Pemberton, father of Mr.
Chartres Pemberton, I. T. Pidwell, father of
The he late Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Judge Cameron
. J., Captain Prevost, father of Chas. J. Pre-
ost of Duncans, who was a very prominent $5=5=5=$ $= \pm==2$ $= \pm=5=$ $-x=4=$ - 5xevex EDGAR FAWCETT.
Colonist of September
"Pursuant to public notice the Supreme
Court Rooun was, filed on Saturday evenening $==5=$ $=$ =x $x^{x}=5$ $=\mathbf{2 x =}=$ f scientific, and historical knowledge to
ooung men, and the immense advantages
vhich they would derive from Divine assit-
ance in pursuing those various branches of ance in pursuing those various branches of
tudy which were essential to the good citizen
and Christian.
 $=\mathrm{mav} \mathrm{E}$ $=5=-=-$ $45=5$ $4+5=$ $=5=5=$ $= \pm=5 \mathrm{za}$ $=4=5$ $\mathrm{c}_{2}^{2}=\mathbf{x}=$ $5=2=2$ EzEvev $=+x^{2}=$ $=\mathrm{max}$ $=5=-=$ $=5==$ not only secure moral but financial support.
The Rev. W. F. Clarke. Congregational
Missionary, with great pleasure seconded the Missionary, with great pleasure seconded the
motion, and supported it with a spech of
considerable length, replete with argument considerable length, replete with argument
and illustration, portraying the advantages of
the Association in a community like this, $=5=2$ $=5=2=5$ $-2=5$
ed to act as office-bearers, for the ensuing
year, Patron, His Excellency, the Govetnor
 President, Col. Moody, R.E.; Vice-Presidents
Judge Cameron and Captain Prevost, R.N.
Committee, Messis. A. F. Pemberton, Pidwell
Sparrow, Burr, Hit. Damo Sparrow, Burr, Holt, Damon, Evans and
Cunningham, with power to add to their
numbers; Secretary Mr. Cooper." He concurred in the ©oject of the Associa-
tion; and briefly adverted to the fact that the
Rev. Mr. Cridge and himself had, a year ago,
contemplated contemplated, a similar institution.
John . Wrigh, Es, seoted seond the motion.
Col. Moody having setired from the chair, it was. filted by J. T. Pidivell, Ess, whe whant the
Rex. Dr. Evans moved: That the thanks of Rev. Dr. Evans moved: That the thanks of
the peeting be presented to Col. Moody for
the very able manner in which he had occu-
pied the Chat the very able manner in which he had occu-
pied the Chair."
Seconded by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, and CoI. Moody then briefly replied that he
canee here form England with the esole object
of promoting the best interests of the oun-
ryy, and in aiding in the promotion of the try, and in aiding in the promotion of the
objects of this Association he was but per-
forming his duty forming his duty.
All the speakers were repeatedly appiaud-
ed, and all the resolutions passed by acclam-
ation. $\underset{\substack{\text { ed; } \\ \text { ation } \\ \text { Th } \\ \text { Th }}}{ }$
 E. Cridge pronounced a benediction, when
the meeting dispersed, highly ratified whth
the organization of the First Young Men's Christian
Island."

RETROSPECT
Over the distance that ties

Say! may we not hold sweet cea



Litiliew thought in thase bygon days Little rekk you of ot the pathess wild,
O. Toot the stormy seat





The pleasant word, the cheerfuif look,
The optimistic view;
The smoothing out in life's rough book he smoothing out in life's rough book
Of the wrinkled page by youl. And now, dear heart, e'er the old year's
days

They are sitiping away, these vanishing

Into the silent past.
Then let our contract with fleeting time
Be a melody pleasingly heard; Let us weave life's fabric, a true design,
And fill up the chalice with love's sweet
wine, But never an angry word.
${ }_{21}{ }^{2}$ Belville Street, City., Dec. I8, IgII. THE SELF-ACTING TELEPHONE The telephone,girl, the crescendo "Hello
Hello! Exchange," and the exasperating de
lays will shortly be things of the past, says a London exchange. The first public demon
stration of the working of the automatic tele Stration of the working of the automatic tele-
phone system which the General Post Office
has ordered for some provincial towns was has ordered for some provincial towns, was
given at Donnington House, Strand, yester-
day, and it was shown that by this system one say, and it was shown that by this system one
subscriber could ring up another without the
aid of any exchange operator and with no loss
of time of time. Strowger system, a combination of
The
American inventions, has already been working for years in over fifty towns in the United
States and in many other parts of the world
At At the beginning of this year four experts
from the English Post Office went across the from the English Post Office went across the
sea to see it in use, and a a result of their re-
port oone installation has been ordered for the
Central London Post Office, another for Epp Port one installa
Central London Pont Office, another for Ep
som, nd a third for Portsmouth, while nego
tiations are in progress for Ieeds and othe som, and a tuird for Portsmouth, whe nego
titations ire in progress for Leeds and ottie
towns. The London automatic service is no
for the use of the public. It is being put up so
trat the General Post Office officials may thor-
oughly test it. But 6 ooo subscribers in Eposom
wihl be connected with it and a larger numb
ber in Portsnouth warly in the New Year. If will be connected with it and a larger num
ber in Portsmouth carly in the New Year. It
arrangements are completed the system at arrangements are completed the system at
Leeds will include over 5 ,ooo subscribers.
London will have wo wait, as the authorities
are anxiouis thorouritly to test the working of
 complicated teleptrone service in the world.
Practical Experiments
The recent demonstration was given by the
British Insulated Helsby Cables, Ltt., the
company that is introducing the system into British Insulated. Helsby Cables, Ltd., the
company that is introducing the system into
this country. Mry. Taylor, vice-chairmant of
 phone Company, did Mr. Sinclair explained
the workipg of the ystem. He said that atuo-
matic telephone exchanges are not new. He the working of the system. He said that auto-
mattid teleponopoexchanges are not new. He
himself had invegted and installed one in this himself had invented and installed one in this
country twentyseven ycars ago But the dif-
ficulty fada itways been to make them deal
efficietly efficiently with a large number of lines. One
of the addantages of the Strower system was
that it works equally well for 100 or 100,000 . of the advantages of the Strowger system was
that it works equally well for 1 Hoo or 10,0.00,
or any number of lines. In Chicago he saw a
 our Present system were Hot alt due to the
much-blamed operators. But in America the muchi-blamed operators, But int America the
automatic syster worked far more satisfactor-
ily than the present English method, because ily than the present English method, because
wherever it was in use each subscriber becamee
his Wherever it was in use each subscribe
his own operator. Anthther great advantage of
the automatic system was its secrecy, as no one could possistly overthear any converssation.
A demonstration of the working followed From omonenstration of the working followed.
was. possible to ring up othere of the room it
atephones. So was possible to ring up other telephones. So
far as the subscriber was concerned the sys-
tem is perfecty simple; The instrument is tem is perfecty simple. The instrument is
like that now in wis the the addition of a
figured dial figured dial. Above this dial is a perforated
disc, the figures on the dial showing through the perforations.
To ring up a number the subscriber puts
his finger in the hole above each figure of that
find "stop." Thus, if he wants the disc round to a change, he first turris the hole in the disc
through which A is showing round to the stop through which A is showing round to the stop
and then does the same with the numbers I , 2, and 3. To obviate any possible mistake
through his making a pause between the fig-
ures that is to avoid bis getting put on to number 12 while ringing up 123 , there are the same number of Gigits in every number
on an exchange. So tyimber one on an exchange with less than a thousand subscribers
would be oor tit the numbers ran into tens
of thousands it would \$e oooox of thousands it would be oooos
The working of thie automatic exchange
The int interestinu As the subscriber
 gave the nomber of hif exchange the machine
put him through to that exchanige. Then as
he gave the first orie the was switched on to
he the first hurdred; when he gave the two he
was switched to the twenties of that hun-
dred, and the final three gave him the line he wanted II that line was engaged he heard
the "buzz" with whict we areall too familiar. the "buzz", with which we are alt too familiar. ine it automatically signalled to the one su-
perintendent who, in place of the hundreds
of operators now employed, will look after
the exchange. Mr. Keith, who is responsible for this
commbination of inventions, said that the per-
fected machine had cost him over twenty fected machine had cost
years of toil, beside employing. many other
invento ipventors: As. an instance of its value, he
mentioned that in Cuba, where, owing to the
different languages in use, they had formerly different languages in use, they had formerly
to employ operators' speaking seven languages, the automatic machine did all the neDOES GOD LOOK DOWN UPON THE
TOWN?

Uponder town,
Apon that Hesthinking when He sees
ATd what Hesarming there like bees The people swarming there line bees,
The alleys and the dirty lanes,
The moidher of the trams and trains; The stately carriages galore,
And then the poor,
Who traipis in the And then the poor,
Who traipis in the biter sleet
With broken boots upon their I wonder what He think at night
When angels set the stars alighti,
And in the town the lamps are brig And in the town the lamps are bright.
Does He watch jaming rascals cheat,
Old drunken villyains curse and fight Old drunken villyains curse and fight,
While girls, grown shameless, walk the
street?

Always God hears the Cherubim
Sing praise to, Him. Bing praise to, Him.
But where Efe's sitting on His throne
Can He hear starving women moan? Above the hatping of each saint
Are little childher's voices faint?
Can He in all the music hear Can He in all the mus
Them sob for fear?
On dirty pavements babies spraw1
Witth then to mind them scarce less small.
It's sure God hears the cries of these It's sure God hears the cries of these,
And all the oaths and blasphemies
Of them that's ner Of them that's never on their Knees.
He hears the drunkards shout and bawl Above the angels' melodies -
I wonder what God thinks at all M. Letts in Westminster Gazette. Selpio had carried the war into Africa.
"This" he said, "is where I qualify as th
white Man's Hope." White Man's Hope,
Let it not be rashly inferred from this, how
ever, that Hannibal was a Big Smoke.-Clii ces funita

## Anglo-Firemch Eintente







 seven jers, and it maty include friniou oen-
 Buit the Anglo Frement Trear


 Enghand and france, it must bi remembered,


 Iimitaio of thi Freech and Engish spheres the attempto ithe Frenent exporiter Marchand
 Mesies remined and comtinued to casse frice




 The agree Conent consionits of of a a coo


 cussion for nearly two centuries. In return,
the British Government engaged to pay an
indemnity to the French citizens who would indemnity to the French citizens who would
bee compelled to abandon their stations on the
shore. France received the right to fish in shore. France received the right to fish in
territorial waters between Cape St. John and
Cape Ray, and her fishermen were permitted or resort to Newfoundland ports and harbors
for bait. As a further compensation to France for
the abandonment of her treaty privileges, England consented to a rectification of fron-
tiers between French Senegambia and British
Gambit Gambia. There was also, in article e of the
Convention, an elaborate and detailed geographical delimitation of frontiers odifed
Niger territory which consideraly modifice
the boundaries of British Nigeria and the French colony as laid down by the agreement
of 1898. These two questions--that of Newof 1898, These two questions-that of New-
foundand and of West Arica-occepy the
body of the "Accord" Convention. There is
. nothing in this about mutual support, diplo-
matic or military, gainut other powers. The
entente, to this extent, is oolly an understand-
ing between the princtipals, a rounding-up of ing between the principals,
past disputes. Appended are the two "Declarations," one
deaing with Siam, Madagasca, and the New
Hebrides, the other with Morocco and Egypt.
The Siamese article completes and extends The Siamese article completes and extends
the frontier agreement arranged, after a long and critical negotiation, during Lord Salis-
bury's Ministry in 1896. In Madagascar the bury's Ministry in re. abandons its protest
British Goverrment
against the imposition of the French customs against the imposition of the regards the New
tratift in that island, and, as regits und
Hebrides, the two Governments undo appoint a joint commission to settle the diffi-
culties with regard to the treatment of na-
tives labor traffic, and other matters in the tives, la
group.
The
The
The "Declaration concernant PEgypte et
e Maro"" is a self-denying ordinance on both
ides. The English Government declares that it has no intention of changing the political
position of Europe; the French Government declares that it has no intention of changing
the political position of Morocco. France agrees that it will not demand a
fixed period for the termination of the British occupation or interrer in any orker way with
English action in Egypt or its financial administraton. England recognizes that it
appertains to France, in virtue of the contact
of its African territories with those of Morocco, to safeguard the maintenance of order
in the country, and to provide it with assist-
ance for the ance or the purpose ilitary reforms. French
cial, economic, and mile
action with reference to these matters will action with reference to these matters will
not be interfered with subject to the rights
which Great Britain enjoys in Morocco by which Great Britain enjoys in Mo
treaty, convention and prescription.
The two Governments, equally

## to the principle of freedom of commerce in Egyt and Morococo, agree to maintain econi mic equality in both countries omic equality in both countries, and not to seek or estabbish preferantial condiditons on trade, transport or customs for their own na tionals. Both Governments are entitided to require that concessions for railways, roads harbors, etc shall ber harbors, etc., shall be granted only on condi- tions that do not infringe the proper control of the state. The free pa <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { be maintained. } \\ & \text { In order to assure the free passage of the } \\ & \text { Strait of Gibraltar, the two Governments } \end{aligned}
$$ agree no to permit the fortififation of the coast of the strait or its approaches west of Melilla. The tw The two Governments take note of Span- ish interests and territorial possessions in Moroit Morocco, and France agrees to make a special agreement with Spain (concluded October 6 I904) and to communicate its terms to Eng land. Finally the two Governments "agree to lend each other diplomatic suppor for the execution of the clauses of the oresent execution of the clauses of the present De- claration relating to Egypt and Morocco." This is the only clause of the entire agree ment in which ooint support or assistance against third parties is against third parties is mentioned; and will be seen that its scope is limited to diplo matic action for the purpose of matic action for the purposa of carrying out the specifc provisions relating to the North African territories. The "Acco not in its terms a general alliance, no it deal in any way with general policy.

 CONTINUOUS TRANSITA new form of excitement is promised for
the patrons of rapid transit, if the idea of continuous transport is fullly d developed. That this
idea may gain favor is indicated by the sut idea may gain favor is indicated by the success
of the escalator and the interest aroused in
the principle of the Adkins-Lewis railway systhe principle of the Adkins-Lewi
tem, says the London Standard.
Great reticence has been observed for some
years in the adoption for general public use
of any transport of any transport scheme requiring passage
from a stationary platform to a track in mo-
tion tion, The risks appear to have been greatly
exaggerated for
C Court, which have been in continuous use fo
five or six weeks, have carried an 20,000 persons per day without a single acc dent. The escalator has solved the problem
of overcrowding by the production of a steady
. stream of traffic. This has been accomplished
with a gain rather than a loss of time to the
individual Ahena
Attention is now being difected to systems
or long-distance and high-speed continuous Hor long-distance and high-speed continuous
transpot. One of these the Adkins-Lewis sys-
tem, was explained at the British Association meeting this year. It has been given promiber for West Ham, who is interested in the
traffic problems of the Eastend of Loondon.
There is this principle at present at work in England,
though an experimental plant at Ipswich is
said to be developing a remarkable degree of In the Adkins-Lewis system the trans-
never stop. Between stations they automatinever stop. Between stations they automati-
cally attain a high rate of speed and this is se-
duced to three miles an hour within stations. It is estimated that persons can get on or alight
from a train moving at this speed without any risk of injury. The principle of propulsion
very ingenious, and totally unlike anything previously devised for the purpose. It de
pends upon the tractive force imparted in a
ixed direction by rollest traversing a totatin pixed direction by rollers traversing a rotating
spiral. This spiral in bult around a shatt
spit placed beneath the track, and the "pitch" va-
ries considerably. Within stations the pitch
is close, midway between stations it is quite open. If the shafts rotated at a constant spe various speeds are given to the car above. In
the commercial application of such a principle
the cars would be placed along the spiral at requent
of congestion in the traffic.
Whist the experimental tracks have re vealed high efficiency from the mechanical and
economic points of view there are at present
bvious difficulties in the way of the adapta obvious difficulties in the way of the adapta-
tion of the systen to public service. These are mainly in connection wors, however, are
and gradients. The inventors,
confident of their ability to overcome these difficulties.
A prominent railway cfficial who has had
wide experience of public transit in the metro A proninent railway cficial who has had
wide experience of public transit in the metro-
polis expressed to one of our representatives
considerable fear as to the risk attending the
 nd we always stop for a fair fraction of a minute. In catering for the public you have
mo allow for the enfirm. While the escalator is
ton an undoubted success, I have strong misgiv-
ings, about the safety of a continuously moving

[^0]
## III) ETMBLISH PAIR CRCUTI

Winnipeg and Vancouver Ex hibition Managers
Movement to Arrange Suc cessive Dates for the West







 FAMINE AND DISASTER WHLL FOLLOW FIGHTING




 HEROIC EFFORT OF

CHINESE SAILORS
 +7. ,







SHELTER HUTS FOR THE WEST COAS


 Ewameziz







RECKLESS DARING
OF REVOLUTIONISTS
Reno





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|  | these things were unknown huxuries,One man carried a dozen umbrelas, |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hon } \\ & \text { cal st } \end{aligned}$ | red string that is to guard them from fung shay about their walsts as theironly olothing will look with wonder at the atrange mount. It was a heter- |  |
|  |  |  |
| Snlonism has accomplished muoh | the stange mount It was a heter- |  |
|  | homeward traveliers took with them This is probably the last contingent to |  |
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| -The Believilue, | had cut their queues before boarding, appendages docked on the Voyage, for |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | it is dangerous now since the rebel successes to land in Canton wearing a |  |
|  | - queue The ing freighter carried a full car- $^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | go. She dret 29 feet of water whenshe puiled outHom the outer whart. |  |
|  | Every foot of space was filled with a cargo totalling about 12,000 tons. The |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | largest shipments were of canned sal- |  |
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| MAKURA TAKES OUT OVER 400 PASSENGERS | matsu. In the second class were A. G. Sawkins, who comes from Chinkiang | Famine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | DEVASTATE CHINA |
| Takes Flying Machine |  |  |
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|  | damaged, the forecastle head down, rails and ventilators carri | and |
| catiod |  |  |
| and Auckland. | $\substack{\text { men } \\ \text { Sad } \\ \text { sad }}$ |  |
| the British India Steam |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  | big waves broke over ing her after breakin | Some |
| The pasenger ist embraces over 80 | 5eme |  |
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| . Mr s. S . Blackes, Mrs |  |  |
|  | Mhiserand and grit that waid |  |
|  | tone by hine ohmmedy to , | ment mem |
|  | Ereme |  |
|  |  | Party nad the supor |
|  | The cargo for Seattle included 319 bales of silk, a smaller shipment than | aty |
|  |  |  |
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|  | 1,290 mats of rice, and the usual ments of bean oil, soy, miso and |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {re }} \mathrm{c}$. |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ent } \\ & \text { unt } \\ & \text { vand } \end{aligned}$ |  | Joma |
|  | ages of general merchandise. The steamer proceeded to Seattle |  |
| Whybrow, Dr. and Mrs. E. Wolff. | AMUR FOR SEATTL |  |
| Included in the cargb is a flying ma- chine which is being taken to the Aus- |  |  |
|  | Or mot pound rouar |  |
|  | The stamer Amur pormer |  |
|  | Barse Company for use |  |
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| merchanase, the etoal tomaze being |  |  |
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| o Bulk |  |  |

Great Cargo for Liverpool and Way Ports - Sado Maru
Arives from Yokohama

##  <br> 




THRONG OF CHINESE
$\qquad$






"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war", These oft-quoted
of occur to the mind of a reader of Mr. ., A. A.
Talbot's latest book. which tells the wonder Talbot's latest book, which tells the wonder-
ful story of the making of the Gran Trunk
Raitway, says the Canadian Mail, London. Yet as you read the book you have to confess
that although railway building is a peaceful
occupation, the story is one of war war with occupation, the story is one of war war with
nature-a war that claimed its heroes and its
victims. The track of this new continental line passes many a wayside grave wherein lie
the bones of a hero who lost his life in the terrble efight with nature that the pioneers o
this railway fought in the practically undis covered country through which the line runs.
The story told by Mr . Tallot in one of hero
ism The story told by Mr. Talbot is one of hero-
ism, undaunted courage, and physical endur
ance, and a veritale battele of the strong, for
the weaklings were soon eliminated. None the weaklings were soon eliminated. None
but the toughest and the hardiest could stay
long in that long and desperate struggle but the toughest and the hardiest could stay
long in that long and desperate struggle
against the forces of nature. Here is a faint idea of the prospect that
confronted those entrusted with the reconnaissance (in Northern Ontario.) "Conceive
a vast country rolling away in humps, towering ridges, and wide yawning valleys, as far
as the eye can see, and with the knowledge
and that the horizon can be moved onwards for
hundreds of miles. without bringing about any
welcome break welcome break in the outlook. On every
hand is interminabbe forest, a verdant sea
except except where here e and there. jagged. splashes
dangers untold beneath their blanket like
of black and brown betoken that the fire fiend has been busily at work. The trees
swinging wavelike before the breeze conceal dangers untold beneath their blanket like
branches, the existence of which are beyond contemplation until one is brought to close
grips with then. Here it is a swamp whose
viscous, treacherous mass stretches for mile after mile to all points of the compass until
it attains an area sufficiently large to absorb Trackless Forest "The forest is trackless save for narrow
pathways, some of which are scarcely dis-
tinguishable, and are merely inches in width, tinguisfing in apparent aimlesssess in through
wandering
the gloom to ope knows not whither. down by moccasined feet of the Indians with out haying do ffight his way loot by foot wit
the axe. for the bush stands up inpreennable
and bristing with snags. Advance must b must be while, if astride of a pack horse, the alert o spring clear the
moment one's mountit gets into difficulties. summer the ground is well nigh impassable,
for it is soft and treacherous as quicksand, and advance is reckoined in yards per hour.
In winter when the ooze has become hardened
by the grip of the frost, and snow has covcred the whole with a thick pall, progress
easier and more rapid. But winter bring
fresh dangers peculiarly its own. There is thi hlinding blizzard, the relentless drift, the
slush which superficially, appears sufficiently
strong to withstand one's weight, but col strong to withstand one's weight, but, col-
lapses beneath one's feet and leaves one floun-
dering waist high in a freezing slough. Then dering waist high in a freezing slough. Then
there is the cold-the pitiless low temperature Which penetrates the thickest clothing, for
when the thermometer is hovering about 35
deg. or more below zero, supreme ingenuity is required to keep the blood circulating
through one's veins and to avoid that terrible enemy frost bite."
Commissariat is naturally a very serious matter in surveying a railway across such
wild country. In the winter supplies are
brought in by dog sleighs, and weary work it must be for the drivers who traverse long
distances-even as much as 350 miles-all
dill alone". "One French Canadian," says the au-
thor, "who had dog trained supplies through some of the roughest parts of the country,
related to me how on one occasion his team played every imaginable trick when they
were first brought under lis charge over, they were the most ferocious and wicked brutes he had ever handled. It was the first
day out. He was lining up in the morning to harness them when they broke into rebellio and . He clubbed the first comer with hish rifl
himd
and then set abe Standing with his back to the wall of the
shack he laid out right and left with his shack, he laid out right and left with his
murderous thong as the enraged animals sprang at him.
raged furiously, lase of the yhip got home being furious.
lash of then it suddenly dawned
Then Then it suddenly dawned upon the brutes
that they had met their master, and they unanimously drew off andlay down pant ding. For
aniter
some minutes he stood still watching develop some minutes he stood still watching develop-
ments before, whip in hand, he approched the se berore, whilp in hand, he approached
the nearest dog happened to be the leader, it gave a savage snarl but showed no
further fight, so was harnessed it sprang to it sfeet to take up its opsition in
it the team. The other animaps suddenty fol-
lowed suit, and the train set out as if nothing The tale of the grim tussle with nature
carried on by the hardy constructors of the line loses nothing in the telling of. Mr. Tal-
bot's hands. The labor necessary to fill in muskegs, large, deep swamps, was almost
endless., These had to be filed by pouring
in tons of rock and gravel Progress was in tons of rock and gravel. Progress was
necessarily very slow, weeks being occupied

## in progressing roo feet, owing to the swamp's insatiable appetite.

 insatiable appetite. is cleared and graded andOnce the track
the steel is begun to be laid, a change is soon
visibe on the prairie Tow visible on the prairie. Towns spring up rap-
iddy. On the completed line between Esdon

## THE FRIEND of CRIIITMATS


"A MIERRY CHIRISTMAS, GOD BLESS US!" CODD BLESS US, EVERY ONE."

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |

## A Canadiian Copper Kiing

## George IIes, of New York, writing in the Montreal Witness, says: Dr. Jamines Douglas, of New York, gives Dr. James Doullas, of New. York, gives froo,ooo of the million dillass now being col-

 lected for McGill University, which accordedhim ten years ago the degree of Doctor of
Laws. Dr. Douglas was born in the city of Que-
bec, in 1838 , the son of the most eminent Canbec, in 1838, the son of the most eminent Can-
afian surgeon of his day, who is still remem-
bered by old Quebeckers as a man of exceptional force of character, ant an enthusiast for
edurcation. Adjoining his house he established the first school of medicine in Quebec, train-
ing many a physician who anterwards became
famous north or south of the border His large investments in mines brought his son in to that field of industry, so that when Dr.
Janes Douglas went to the United States in
1875, it was not
 been metal merchants on a vast scale, were
now beoming owners of mines. Today this
firm has expanded into point stock company, possessed of immense fields of copper ore
both in Arizona and Mexic. Its mines,
smelters, and the rail to El Paso, Texas, are under the direction o
Dr. Douglas, as president him in his tasks are hiis sons, Mr. James Doug-
las and Mr. Walter Douglas. It is estimated that Dr. Douglas directs the production of one-
ninth the copper production of the world. His education began at Laval in Queber,
and was continued at Queen's College, in Kind was continued and in Edinburgh University, On
Kraduating he took an extended tour which in cluded France, Italy and Egypt. At a late
period he studied theology and was ordain as a clergyman of the Presbyteriain Church.
He has preached in St. Paul's and St. An drew's churches in Montreal, and, when more
thian forty yeats ago, the Rev. Dr. Mathieson pastor of St. Andrew, s, needed an assistant, he
invited Dr. Douglas to the post, which would have pastorate.
the of the young man was to follow other lines than those of a ministser of
the Gospel. He began work in his native city as a mining chemist, and, finding Quebec an
unproductive field, he proceded to the Unit-
up Stues ed States. Shortly afterwards he received
from Phelps, Dodge \& Co., of New oYk, a
commission which proved to be the turning comintsion which. proved tir be the turning
point in his cateer. That firn owned the Cop
per Queen mine in Arizona, and it was offered Pe lands immediately adjoining. Were they
the lath buying? Dr. Douglas was requested to
wort
examine these lands and report. He found examine these lands and report. He foun
nothing of especial value on the surface, but
the veins of the Copper Oueen were so wide the veins of the Copper Queen were so wide
and rich that he felt certain that they extended
to the adjacent property. As this was price to the adjacent property. As this, was priced
at but $\$ 40,000$, he advised purchase. His prin-
cipals bought, and they never secured a better cipals bought, and they never
bargain. quired, proved to be of amazing richness. But
one morning, in 1884 , after the habit of mines, they threatened to peter out completely. Bot
old and new veins seemed all but exhausted and fresh leads could not be discovered. With
undaunted pluck Dr. Douglas kept on prospecting, and, one day, he struck a. deposit. of
wonderful value. This loce for month sield-
about twenty-three per cent of pure metai, fifPerhaps the survey of the route through
the Rockies provides the most exciting read-
ing The ing. The narrow escapes from starvation,
owing to loss of supplies from one cause or
another, from drowning, from perils of the another, from drowning, from perils of the
mountains, the terrible difficulties to be over-
come, and the pluck of the pioneers are vvid The Grand Trunk Pacific will, when com-
pleted, be one of the wonders of the age, and
its building over the construction of it has been carried
out with the most out that organization it is difficult to see how
the army of workers on the line could have
threugh it throughout its lengthbeen fed. Space will
not allow us to dilate upon the skill of the engineers in building a line yitht, such low grad-
ients as are maintained throvinnout its length,
nor to describe the pictures way head as given by Mr. Talbot. He has evidently made a most careful study of his
subject, and has succeeded in bringing home
to us what tode and perfect organization have been need-
ed to ed to build the line. Moreover, it. must have
meant many months of personal experience of.
the rough life of a pioneer to write the book. for nough life of a pioneer to write the book.
for no one write as Mr. Talbot does
without such experience. ing in South America. They meet you a returned from that part of the world writes:
"Business recently called me to Honduras. Thad often heard of oysters growing on the
trunks and branches of trees, and my friend and I set aside a day to tinvestigating the fact ar dory cut ye waterly, with hardly a ripple an her wake, and in about half an hourr we tiad 1eft the town with its convent and shipping
and soldiers' barracks behind us. We were and soldiers' harracks behind us, We were
neaty abreast of an island called Mona Cave. The front of it is embowered in graceful cocoanut trees and the lower part trends off
into swamp and is covered with a dense
growth of the red plangrove.


STAFF OF LETTER-CARRIERS AT THE VICTORIA POST OFFIC Reading from left to righit: Rear row- Frank Clark, E. J. Lambourn, R. Wright, W.
E. Cave. Frank Murton. Next row-A. Grist, Frank Wright, George Baird, P. Walker, T. Watling, Percy Frigatt. Next row-Frank Holdridge, Christian Sivertz (secretary),
$\qquad$

| "Talk 'bout railroads bein' a blessin,", said | $\begin{array}{l}\text { teen times as much as does ordinary ore. To } \\ \text { Brother Dickey, "des look at de loads an' loads }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| be sure this deposit had limits, and by degrees |  | er watermelons deys haulin' out de state, ter

dem folks 'way up North what never donc dem forks 'way up North what never done
nuthin' ter deserve sich a dispensation "-At-
lanta Constitution.
pete with other ores less troublesome in cor
position? Simply by burning out the sulpfly with a stream of heated air, on the plan
which a Bessemer converter burns out carb from pig iron, leaving only pure metal be
This method reduces to minutes what emanded hours, makes hand labor almost ecessary, and is performed with allied task
the city of Douglas. Arizona, which has a po lation of nearly eleven thousand, where te.
years ago there stood but a single tent, used as A Drop in Freight Rates
$\qquad$ Fairbank, and teaming for the in tervening thirty-seven miles cost \$ $\$$ a ton,
day the Ei Paso and Southewestern railwf
ontrolled by Dr charges only 22 cents for carrying a ton
ore these thirty-seven miles. A daring ore these thirty-seven miles. A daring th
of engineering is displayed on another of th ines-on the Morenci Southern railway, le
ing to the Detroit mine. In a distance which a sa bee-line, is little more than a mile, this
road rises 500 feet by four loops stretched out as a huge spiral. To this mine, perched on a
range of hills absolutely arid, water has to be lifted from the San Francisco river to a height
of 1,500 feet. Both here and at the mines of his compan yin Mexico, Dr. Douglas has installed gas engines of high economy. They
yield a horse-power for an hour with a pound yield a horse-power for an hour with a pounc
and a quarter of coal, or two pounds and three-
guarters of air-dried quarters of air-dried, oak. Good steam engines
would show merely one-half this efficiency. Where Does All the Copper Go To? ii, I askening, at his home in Spuyten Duy the copper go to?" He Heplied: "An impres-
sion prevails that electricians are the chief buyers, with their enormous demands for tele graph, teleppione and rairood circuits, the
long-distance transmission lines, their wind ings for dynamos, motors and transformers
But the But that impression is wrong. A copper wir rusts nor wears out; but copper for the brasse wearing out, and on so hachine a scale as to to cre
and ate two of metal shed every hour as dust by
or two
cat car-axle seems a trifle, but multiplied by
number of car-axles stadily no trifle, and brings to the copper miner hi
best customer. Then please remember tha
maant many roofs, gutters, and cornices are nol
built of copper, whereas thirty years ago, iro
or even cedar shingles were deemed goo enough." Douglas lived for a year in Chilh, and
Dr. has high esteem for the mineral and agricu
tural resources of that country. He has re
peatedly visited Spain, the mother country peatedly visited Spain, the mother country of
Chili, where the Ric Tinto conper mines are
ander among the best in the world. These deposits
were worked by the Phoenicians two thousand years ago. Those skilful miners left behin
them vest mounds of debris separated from their ores; so perfectly did they complete their las, however ceonomical, is worth applying to their enormous refuse-heaps.
cares, Dr. Douglas is a man of letters, a con noisseur of art, and an active and generous
friend of education. His aptitude as a photog rapher is remarkable, and was acquired in the old days when collodion produced pictures still
unrivalled in delicacy and depth. In 1895 h
urion wrote a sterling brochure on Imperial Feder-
ation and other political possibililites of the Dominion; this was published by Putnams, o
New, York, and London. Throug the But
rows' Brothers Company of Cleveland, Ohio he has pubbished "Old France in the New
World," a history of Quebec in the seventeenth World," a history of Qutebec in the seventeenth
xentury Last yar hhe edited his father's auto-
biography for distribution to his friends. He biography for distribution to his friends. He
was for many years a trustee of Queen's Uni-
whe versity, at Kingston; and he has come liberally
to the aid of Morrin College, Quebec, where he was at one time the professor of chemistry.
His father, a distinguished alienist, was for many years in charge of the Asylum for the
Insane at Beauport. Dr. Douglas ha sinherit-
ed his interest in the mentally afflicted, and has given a spacious area as a recreation
ground to the Protestant Asylum for the In
sanc at Verdun One of his keenest interests is in the establishment of public libraries.
Long before he hecame a man of fortune he
founde two in Arizona, the third at Spuyden Duyvil.
Through all the years of his residence int
thited
 sioner to represented the United Sommis-
Furope. His hrethren of the mining profes-
sion loid him in the highest regard. In Igor
he was dlected stitute of Mining Engineers, retaining that place fo rtwo years-an unusual honor. Dar-
ing 19oo the institute paid a visit to the MariDr. Douglas to deliver many addresses,
Halifax, Sydney, Pictou and elsewhere on tour. Hi saudience will long
pith and fire of liis speeches.

[^1] you here before.
Nervous. Host-O, yes, very likely. I's.m.

## $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 9.75$ Tea Sets for $\$ 5.75$; and Some Interesting Bargains in the Men's Furnishing Department-Friday

| \$2.75 Evening Scarfs for \$1 <br> Main Floor |
| :---: |
| Evening Scarfs-We have just received a new shipment of these seasonable goods in all the newest shades. There are some handsomely tinseled with gold, in colors black, green and grey, and some tinseled with silver. These are our regular $\$ 2.75$ line, but $\$ 1.00$ today we are selling them at,..... $\$ 1.01$ |
| Evening Scarfs-There are many dainty styles to choose from in this lot, and all the leading shades are here to choose from. Prices range from \$r up to <br> $\$ 12.50$ |
| Motor Veils-Here your will find a rare selection of these goods sold by the yard. They are a specially good quality for the price and are strongly recommended. Yard. 50 C and are strongly recommended. Yard. |
| Neck Ruching - These are put up in fancy boxes and are our regular 50 c line. Today we are selling them at, per box........ 256 |


| Men's Furnishing Department-Some Specially for Friday's Selling |  |
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Handsome Evening and Party Slippers at Tempting Prices
Satin Strap Slippers and Pumps-In colors black

Patent Leather Pumps-A large selection to

Party stipeers for children and Misese-They
 various Styles, made of black lolot, gold cloth


Corset Covers in Many Attractive Styles








$\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 9.75$ English and Austrian China Tea Sets on Friday for $\$ 5.75$

- It is seldom that we are able to make such a big reduction, but this is a special purchase that should have arrived in time for the Christmas trade but failed. In order to make a speedy clearance on Friday we are offering all these sets of 40 pieces each, consisting of 12 cups and saucers, 12 tea plates, 2 cake plates, I slop bowl, and i cream jug. These are all made of good
English and Austrian china, and comelin a variety of shapes and handsome designs to choose from. See the display in the View Street windows. We consider them to be the best value that we have offered for a very long time,


A Showing of Fancy Silk Waists at Modest Prices



 Citton Ove Net Tn colore champagne and gitey. They

Mouseline Waists-These have high necks of lace and ne

$\$ 7.50$


| Silk and Kid Gloves for Evening Wear |
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| wse White Claterest. Glo |
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A Few Items of Interest from the Staple Dept.
Woib. Fine domionters. Thece are aspeialt

 Whit Thulish Towes-Each 5 5oc, 25 C





We Recommend the Albion Oak Heater The rally appecite ore thatue of this



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## DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

Plain, Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs for Women Linen Handikerchits W-Neaty embroideced at thay









[^0]:    Hospitable Carter (after borrowing a match
    from a stranger to whom he has offered a lift) from a stranger to whom he has offered a lift)
    $-Y$ 'see I I baint allowed $t$ ave no matches
    when I be cartin' blarstin' powder fur them old quarries up along.-Punch. Mrs. A.
    the police.
    Mrs. B.
    tastes.-Pun

[^1]:    Condescending Chappie- $I$ weally can't we-
    member your name, but I've an idea I've

