







**The Colonist.**

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**A CHARGE REFUTED.**

Mr. T. W. Paterson has taken four columns of the Opposition organ wherein to set forth insinuations against Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann that are without exception the most unjustifiable that have ever been presented to the people of Victoria, and disclose a quality in his make-up which none of his friends have suspected. We would not have been surprised to have seen some absolutely irresponsible person deal in utterly baseless insinuations; but that Mr. Paterson should have done so leads one to look for an explanation. Mr. Paterson is the principal party in the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway company, and he has a Dominion subsidy for a part of that line. Naturally he advocates this line in preference to any other. We shall leave the public to judge if this has influenced him in his astounding course towards Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann and the Canadian Northern railway.

Mr. Paterson's effort is to show that the object of the Canadian Northern is to play into the hands of the Canadian Pacific, and that the two roads will become one. The only answer to this that need be given just now is to quote the law of Canada on the subject. The Act of the Dominion Parliament passed in the year 1898 to incorporate the Canadian Northern Railway company contains the following provision:

"The company shall not, nor shall any of the branch lines thereof, or any line of railway leased by the company, or under its control, be at any time amalgamated with the Canadian Pacific Railway company or any of its branch lines, or with any branch line leased by the Canadian Pacific Railway company or under its control, or such amalgamation or any arrangement for a common fund, or pooling the earnings or receipts of the said two railways, or any of their branch lines, or any railway lines or parts thereof, leased by the said companies, or either of them, shall be absolutely void."

This is the plan adopted by Mr. Paterson's political friends at Ottawa to prevent the thing which Mr. Paterson professes to fear may be done. We fancy that the electors will accept the law of Canada in preference to Mr. Paterson's unfounded and discreditable insinuations.

**USEFUL RAILWAYS**

We really do not understand Mr. W. K. Houston. He said, at the Broad Street meeting that the province would secure only two hundred miles of really useful road for the guarantee it is proposed to give to the Canadian Northern. May we ask him to take the opportunity, on some early occasion, to explain what he means by this? We propose a few questions, which perhaps he or some other gentleman on the Opposition ticket will be good enough to answer, and which they certainly ought to answer in order that their position may be understood.

What constitutes a useful line of railway?

Some of us have thought that rival steamship lines between here and Seattle were good things, although the vessels sailed from wharves within a stone's throw of each other and followed the same course. In many places elsewhere than in British Columbia one may see a railway between the same points running within eight miles of each other for many miles; yet one never hears it said that they are all useless except one. There are three lines of railway between Winnipeg and the head of Lake Superior, and one of them is double-tracked. Only by the most strained construction of the term can it be said that these railways open new country, for the reason that, in this part of the Dominion there is no area worth the construction of railways as local development lines. Yet, though the Canadian Pacific had one line through this region, the Dominion government arranged with the Grand Trunk Pacific for another, and used the money of the people to build it, and the Manitoba government arranged with the Canadian Northern to build another, and pledged the public credit for that purpose. Thereupon the Canadian Pacific proceeded to double-track its railway. Therefore, usefulness of a railway than the nature of the country through which it will run. Will our Opposition friends kindly give railway construction in this province a little consideration in the light these facts cast upon it?

Will it not be useful for British Columbia to have a new railway on lower gradients than the Canadian Pacific, and subject to the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners as to its freight and passenger rates?

Hitherto it has been understood that our Liberal friends were strongly opposed to the Canadian Pacific's monopoly of transportation. Perhaps they will explain why they are now opposed to the coming of a rival road. Is not a railway from Yellow Head Pass to Kamloops a useful project? The distance is 300 miles.

Is not a railway from English Bay to Hope a useful project? The distance is, approximately, 100 miles. For

the last fifteen years every one has been of the opinion that it would be an exceedingly useful project, and it would be interesting to know when it ceased to be useful.

Is not competitive connection for passengers and freight between Victoria and Vancouver a useful project? For more than twenty years the people of Victoria have thought so, and prominent among its advocates have been the Liberal leaders from the late Amor de Cosmos to Mr. William Templeman. It is time for some one to tell us when such competitive connection ceased to be useful.

Is not a railway from Victoria to Barkley Sound a useful project? Within a month before the announcement of the Canadian Northern contract a representative delegation of business men, Liberals as well as Conservatives, waited on the provincial Premier to urge government assistance to such a road. It would be interesting to know why the inclusion of this railway in the Canadian Northern contract rendered it useless.

Is not a new transcontinental railway from Barkley Sound to Toronto and Quebec a useful project? If not, why not?

We think our Liberal friends ought to endeavor to answer these questions.

**LIBERALISM AND MONOPOLY**

Mr. John Oliver is a successful farmer and a very likable man. No one ever heard that he was an authority on railway matters, that he was in any way specially informed as to the needs of British Columbia in the matter of transportation, or that he is able to say what any railway companies or other organizations are prepared to do in the way of providing such transportation. Yet Mr. Oliver prepared what he is pleased to call a railway policy, and now we are told that it is the duty of every Liberal to support that policy and oppose every other policy. What are Mr. Oliver's qualifications to deal with a subject of this nature that any one should accept his views and reject all other views? Can anything be more absurd than for any one to say he must support Mr. Oliver's proposals because he is a Liberal? If a man wanted hay for his horse, he would not be content to do without it and buy straw from Mr. Oliver, because Mr. Oliver is a Liberal. If Mr. Oliver had said that he would accept the principle of the government railway policy, so far as it meant negotiations with a company that was prepared to build, but would insist upon more favorable terms, his position would have been intelligent, and he might reasonably have called upon all Liberals to rally to his support. But he has not done this. He has simply presented an impossible programme and called upon the Liberals to reject everything else and support that.

Let us suppose that the Liberals should win the election and Mr. Oliver should become premier. In such an extremely improbable event either additional railway construction in British Columbia would be indefinitely postponed, or Mr. Oliver would have to begin negotiations with companies to build lines, which they are willing to build, not what he might want them to build, on terms that they would be willing to accept, not what he would be willing to offer. So far as any one is in a position to say there is no organization that will accept \$5,000 a mile and the Dominion subsidy and build railways in British Columbia unless it may be that the Canadian Pacific will do so. There is, of course, the exception of the Kettle River line, which is an exceptional case in every respect.

In other words, if Mr. Oliver were in power tomorrow the only organization to which he could look with any hope that his proposals would be accepted, would be the Canadian Pacific. That company would gladly take his \$5,000 a mile and the Dominion subsidy and occupy every avenue of transportation in Southern British Columbia.

Logically, therefore, Mr. Oliver's railway policy is for the perpetuation and enlargement of the Canadian Pacific monopoly, with its freedom from interference at the hands of the Railway Commission. And this we are told is Liberalism. Liberalism and Monopoly is a policy of Mr. John Oliver's construction.

**A QUESTION ANSWERED**

Mr. Edward E. Hardwick writes to ask the following question: "Is it correct political economy to alienate any public lands or hazard public funds to benefit private enterprise?" We answer that in our opinion it is, and that all progress and development would cease if the contrary were prevailed. The settlement of the country and the making of farms depends upon the alienation of public lands to benefit private enterprise, so that this alienation is at the very foundation of our

whole economic system. Whenever the government pays a dollar of the public funds for a service to be performed, it hazards the money to benefit private enterprise.

But we shall not do our correspondent the injustice of supposing that he had such transactions in mind when he wrote. We assume that he was thinking of railway construction, and that what he wishes to know is if we think it wise political economy for governments to assist in railway construction. On this point we have the same answer to make. We believe in such assistance, if thereby something can be secured on reasonable terms and promptly, which could not otherwise be secured without delay. As we believe it is wise political economy for the government to inaugurate a system of irrigation, so that private enterprise may be benefited in the prosecution of agriculture, so we believe that governments should assist railway construction, when the conditions of the country are such that better facilities of transportation are needed, and they cannot otherwise be obtained.

We may add that no railway intended for general traffic can be called a private enterprise. Doubtless those who promote any railway enterprise are influenced by the expectation of making money; but the benefit to the public at large is vastly in excess of the profits to any individuals. Lords Mount Stephen and Strathcona made millions out of the Canadian Pacific; but the people of Canada have made vastly more. An enterprise that built up such cities as Winnipeg and Vancouver, to say nothing of the scores of other places, cannot be looked upon as only a private enterprise. Perhaps, if we had reached a stage where public management would be as economical and efficient as private management, it would be better for governments to build, own, and operate the railways; but at present it seems that in Canada we must rely upon private enterprise to do these things, and in the existing condition of the country it is absolutely necessary for the various governments to assist private enterprise in accomplishing such projects for the public benefit.

The Vancouver World is good enough to admit that the government may carry two seats on Vancouver Island. This is indeed generous.

Mr. Paterson asks why there is no C.P.R. lobby over at the Parliament Building. He ought to write another four-column article to tell us what it could find to do there.

It is interesting to learn that Mars has had the first snowstorm of the season, and that our next door celestial neighbors are having an exceptionally early winter.

The existence of anthracite coal in quantity is reported from Alaska. The discoveries are a short distance from the coast and to the eastward of the Copper river. The shipping point will be on Conhotter Bay.

The vote for naval defence this session is to be \$3,000,000. The amount is not very large, certainly, but there will be time enough to discuss it when the Finance Minister tells the public how the money is to be employed.

General Booth says that so far as the unemployed are concerned, conditions in England never were as serious as they are now. And yet never in the history of England has the country been anything like as wealthy as it is today. This is a very serious time for the landed proprietors to precipitate a contest in which appeals to the masses against the classes will form a prominent feature.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's subscription of \$15,000 to the New Opera House is a fine, public-spirited act. With the \$10,000 from Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, and the promised subscriptions from the Grand Trunk Pacific and the B. C. Electric Railway company, the enterprise ought to be easily financed. A number of handsome local subscriptions have been made. We are sure that an active campaign would be crowned with success.

The government, of which Mr. William Templeman is a member, thinks the Canadian Northern a sufficiently responsible concern to be ready to guarantee its bonds. The paper, of which Mr. Templeman is the proprietor, thinks it is not. The government of which Mr. Templeman is a member thinks a first mortgage ample security for guaranteed bonds. The paper, of which Mr. Templeman is the proprietor, thinks it is not. The inference seems to be that Mr. Templeman is either without influence in the government of which he is a member, or without influence over the paper of which he is proprietor.

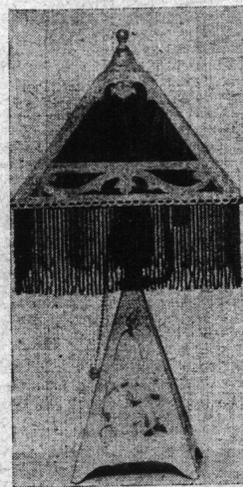
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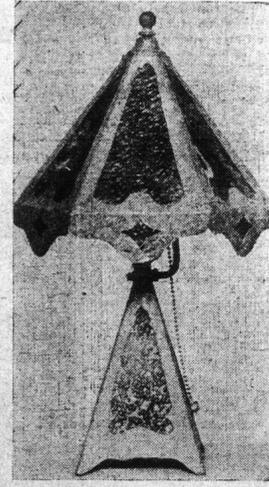
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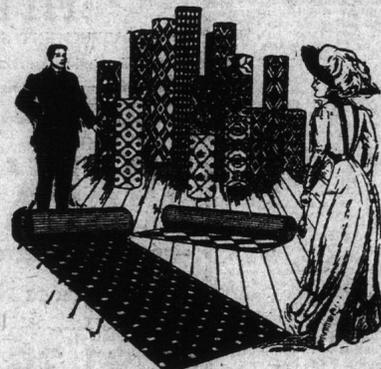
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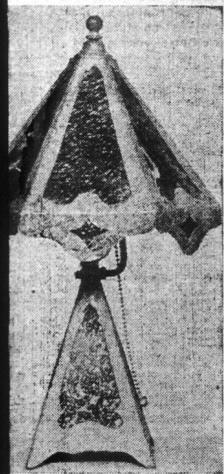
Somebody once wrote entitled "If Christ Came to this world it would be a more valuable than what it contained an exceedingly interesting suggestion. It suggests an inquiry into what it ought to accomplish after the birth of the same man questions the sufficiency of the Even those who deny Him among the great teachers, such as Zoroaster, Buddha, others, never hesitate to say that theirs are better than their system of religion, the estly and in the simple laid down, would produce any other system. In necessary to argue to con that the teachings of Jesus reach of humanity. A ing the consideration of relations to the people of Twentieth Century, we n originally delivered by n neither apology nor expl conceded at once by every is worth anything at all, meet the wants of mankind living and the best develo ditions.

But some may ask, If not Christianity accomplish it that after nearly two which it has been preach there so much wickedness so-called Christian countr ing to answer this questi inquire for a little while of Christianity really ha which it has especially af occupied Europe at the b tian era. Something has of evangelizing the other most that can be claimd pared with what has not the fruits of foreign miss of consideration for the quiry. What, then, was European peoples two t Rome had reached a st when its material glory beneath the surface the rottenness. The nation, able to dictate to the wor with physical, intellectua There is no need to part fact is sufficient and thous fabric of human wi Roman Empire fell into of its inherent weaknes. fit to endure and so it per little of the people whon barbarians, but if we w were two thousand year were some centuries later in the full light of history have been one under whic amount. It is true that Teutonic ancestors, as far anything of them, of mar ble institutions of the pr that these people had i self-government and pers sword was ever in their creed was that of force, early part of the Christia of cities pillaged, of the men, women and childre in its direst forms. It as this that Christianity people to whom it was ta refused to accept it, and over their backs upon the Jew the Gentiles to the. The work was a tremor realize if we reflect upon come. The instincts, id tions that develop in ra centuries, cannot be ra year or even in many dians of North America with Europeans for fou many of them have ass the white race, the pure heart of hearts. But w our own nationality to es of racial characteristics Scots and the Irish wa Isles in touch with each years. Constant contact off some of the sharper up; but the difference b less marked in the days it was when Edward I. It was absolutely hope Greeks, Goths, Huns, V Franks, and all the rest which occupied Europe ago, in the mold of Chr a uniform product. Th best possible law of I think of the difficulty pressing it upon the litt father or mother, perh surprised at the manne ceived by the people of whose greatest pleasur death between gladiato warriors who amused t captured, a town by to and catching them on t ple truths of Christiani for us to appreciate too difficult, then, must th Romans, who on the with the grossest m other were interested in

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# An Hour with the Editor



## MODERN CHRISTIANITY

Somewhere once wrote something which he entitled "If Christ Came to Chicago." The title was more valuable than what followed it, for it contained an exceedingly important suggestion. It suggests an inquiry as to what Christianity ought to be in order to accomplish what it ought to accomplish in this twentieth century after the birth of its Founder. No sane man questions the soundness, the wisdom and the sufficiency of the teachings of Jesus. Even those who deny His divinity and class Him among the great teachers of humanity, such as Zoroaster, Buddha, Confucius and others, never hesitate to admit that His teachings are better than theirs and present a working system of religion, that if employed honestly and in the simple form in which it was laid down, would produce better results than any other system. In other words, it is not necessary to argue to convince even an infidel that the teachings of Jesus are the best within the reach of humanity. And so, in approaching the consideration of Christianity in its relations to the people of Christendom in the twentieth century, we may assume that, as originally delivered by its Founder, it calls for neither apology nor explanation, but will be conceded at once by every one, whose opinion is worth anything at all, to be sufficient to meet the wants of mankind as a guide to right living and the best development of social conditions.

But some may ask, If this is true, why is not Christianity accomplishing more, why is it that after nearly twenty centuries, during which it has been preached and believed, is there so much wickedness and unhappiness in so-called Christian countries? Before attempting to answer this question it may be well to inquire for a little while into what the fruits of Christianity really have been. The races, which it has especially affected are those that occupied Europe at the beginning of the Christian era. Something has been done in the way of evangelizing the other races, but when the most that can be claimed in that way is compared with what has not been accomplished, the fruits of foreign missions may be left out of consideration for the purposes of this inquiry. What, then, was the condition of the European peoples two thousand years ago? Rome had reached a stage in its progress, when its material glory was resplendent, but beneath the surface there was all manner of rottenness. The nation, which was apparently able to dictate to the world, was honeycombed with physical, intellectual and moral decay. There is no need to particularize; one simple fact is sufficient and that is that the marvelous fabric of human wisdom known as the Roman Empire fell into ruins chiefly because of its inherent weakness. The nation was not fit to endure and so it perished. We know very little of the people whom the Romans called barbarians, but if we may judge of what they were two thousand years ago by what they were some centuries later when they appeared in the full light of history, their condition must have been one under which brute force was paramount. It is true that we find traces in our Teutonic ancestors, as far back as we can learn anything of them, of many of the most valuable institutions of the present day. It is true that these people had ideas of rough justice, self-government and personal liberty, but the sword was ever in their hands and their only creed was that of force. The history of the early part of the Christian Era is full of stories of cities pillaged, of thousands of innocent men, women and children massacred, of cruelty in its direst forms. It was to such a Europe as this that Christianity was preached. The people to whom it was taught in the first place refused to accept it, and so the Apostles turned their backs upon the Jews and sought to win over the Gentiles to the standard of the Cross. The work was a tremendous one, as we will realize if we reflect upon what had to be overcome. The instincts, ideas, beliefs and traditions that develop in races during uncounted centuries, cannot be eradicated in a month, a year or even in many generations. The Indians of North America have been in contact with Europeans for four centuries and while many of them have assumed the customs of the white race, the pure-blooded red man has not ceased to be essentially an Indian in his heart of hearts. But we need not go outside of our own nationality to establish this persistency of racial characteristics. The English, the Scots and the Irish have dwelt in the British Isles in touch with each other for a thousand years. Constant contact angles in their makeup; but the difference between them is hardly less marked in the days of Edward VII. than it was when Edward I. sat upon the throne. It was absolutely hopeless to pour Romans, Greeks, Goths, Huns, Vandals, Saxons, Danes, Franks, and all the rest of the medley of races, which occupied Europe two thousand years ago, in the mold of Christianity and turn out a uniform product. The Golden Rule is the best possible law of living; but when you think of the difficulty you experience in impressing it upon the little chap, who calls you father or mother, perhaps you will be less surprised at the manner in which it was received by the people of high Roman society, whose greatest pleasure was a fight to the death between gladiators, or upon the Hun warriors who amused themselves, when they captured, a town by tossing babies in the air and catching them on their spears. The simple truths of Christianity are difficult enough for us to appreciate today. How much more difficult, then, must they have been to the Romans, who on the one hand were imbued with the grossest materialism and on the other were interested in an absurd mythology,

or to the Scandinavians with their weird myths and the strange superstitions born of darkness and tempests? The wonder is not that these people did not become followers of Jesus Christ in spirit as well as in name, but that Christianity did not lose all semblance of its original form by reason of the many and varied influences surrounding its development. No one will deny that Christendom today is something vastly better than Europe of the First Century, and if we say that this change is due primarily to Christianity, we need not fear successful contradiction. It is true that no one can say with certainty what might have taken place in Europe if the people had not accepted Christianity and given its teachers a free hand; but when we consider what the effect upon their progress the religions of other races have had, we need not hesitate to ascribe the progress of Christendom to the influence of the Christian religion. Hence before we complain that Christianity has failed to do the work for which it was designed, we ought to endeavor to grasp some just conception of what it has accomplished.

But in the very nature of things this great force has not had a free course in the past, and so difficult is it for men to shake themselves free from the shackles which tradition has placed upon them that Christianity in some respects remains mediæval until this day. Its teachers tell us the same things that are needed to appeal to the minds of the Romans and to the superstitions of the Barbarians. They ignore the effects of their own teachings. They refuse to recognize that the gospel, whose ministers they aim to be, has greatly changed the mental attitude of Christendom. No one pleads for new truths; for indeed there are no new truths, but what many plead for is the old truths freed from the incrustations of ecclesiasticism. And this it seems ought to constitute modern Christianity. The following extract is from a paper published in the Arena:

"It is generally admitted that whatever good there is in the world today is to a great extent due to Christian influences. Few men or women can be classed as irreligious. Nearly all are believers in a Supreme Being, and nearly all of them are inclined to do what is right and just if conditions allow them to act according to their free will. Very few people have anything against Christianity as taught by Christ; but churchianity, that version which favors all the interests which are against them, does not appeal to the respect or favor of the working classes.

"If the churches wish to draw the masses to them, they must show themselves to be their friends and benefactors. They must get loose from Mammon, business and politics, and adhere closer to Christ's teachings, and take up the cause of the downtrodden and the oppressed. They must help to improve the material condition of the working classes, so that every family may be housed under conditions favorable to health, decency, and morality, and be able, by their own labor, to live above misery and poverty. Under such conditions, it should not be difficult for Christian workers to bring nearly all of them to be strong adherents of Christianity."

There are other things than these to be said in this connection, and they may be spoken of at another time. Christianity is yet a tremendous power in the world and it can easily be made infinitely more potent, not only by directing its energies along the lines referred to in the above extract, but by utilizing the agency of Faith to its fullest extent.

## FORCE.

The power which that vital force, which was referred to in our last article as the will, exerts over the will of others, and perhaps over inanimate nature, is regarded as one of the greatest of mysteries. As a matter of fact, no mystery can be greater than any other mystery. We do not know why a stone released from the hand falls to the ground; we do not know why an acorn produces an oak; nor why a prism of glass divides a ray of light into colors that are always in the same order; nor why one speaker can thrill an audience by words, which, spoken by another, would be only empty sound; nor why, when the Divine Man said "Lazarus, come forth!" the dead man heard and obeyed. One of these things may seem more mysterious than another; but it is only more unusual. There may be a plane of existence whereon the operations of the law of gravitation will seem more mysterious than the operation of the laws of faith. Therefore we may not dismiss occult forces as outside the sphere of inquiry, for they are no more difficult to trace to their last analysis than are the familiar forces which we use in the mere act of living.

During the last few years the Society for Psychical Research has been investigating certain alleged phenomena, and there has been much dispute as to whether, in point of fact, anything has been established; but there are every day phenomena, inexplicable only on the hypothesis that there exists an occult force, and, if it were not that we are familiar with them, they would seem quite as wonderful as anything which the late Professor Lombroso observed in his seances with the Neapolitan medium. Two persons will strike identically the same chords on a piano. One simply produces a noise; the other sends a tingling sensation through our whole being. One examiner asks a schoolboy a question, and the little fellow stands mute and wondering; another asks it, and the answer follows instantly. You are ill, your trusted physician calls, asks a few questions, assures you there is nothing much the matter with you and writes out a prescription, and forthwith you feel better. You look with displeasure at your dog, and he

crouches abjectly at your feet; you change your look to one of approval, and he frisks around you in joy. What is the power by which these things are done? Surely here is a force as real as that which makes the needle point to the Pole, and neither more nor less mysterious. We accept these manifestations of power as a part of the ordinary things of life; but they are as well worth investigating as an alleged appearance of a spirit, and quite as wonderful. For more centuries than anyone can say with certainty, men saw the lightning's flash. A little while ago they began to investigate it, and the result is transmission of the human voice across hundreds of miles, and even of human countenances. A man speaks in Birmingham; his portrait is transmitted to London by the occult force hidden in the lightning, and the words he says as well, and both appear in the morning newspaper. And this is because men have investigated something that for generations they were warned against because it was one of the hidden mysteries of God's power. May it not be that one day the investigation of mental and spiritual forces will be begun on right lines and be crowned with results as marvellous and as unsuspected as those that have come from the study of electricity?

Not very long ago, scientific men felt compelled to postulate the existence of the ether, or, to express the idea in colloquial language, to assume that there is an all-pervading element by means of which light, electricity, and perhaps other manifestations of force are transmitted. No one knows what the ether is. It is not the air, but it is in the air, although absolutely distinct from it. It is in all solids. Wireless messages are transmitted against the most violent gales as readily as in a perfect calm. So far as any one knows, the ether does not move; it seems to be capable of vibration without being displaced. But this only by way of illustration and as a basis for the suggestion that it is quite thinkable that we may be surrounded with a medium by means of which mind operates upon mind, thoughts are transferred, hypnotism is produced, faith is exercised and communication may be established with the denizens of a spiritual world. It may, as investigation proceeds, be found necessary to postulate the existence of such a medium, and there would be nothing unscientific in so doing. There are already a sufficient number of things that are absolutely inexplicable except on the supposition that some known medium is capable of unsuspected possibilities, or that some unsuspected medium is capable of infinite possibilities. To make this rather abstract proposition more clear, let us apply it to ordinary things. We say that a man is capable of arousing enthusiasm, which another is not; we are conscious when in the presence of some men that they possess the power of a great personality. How is this enthusiasm, how is this sense of power imparted? Is it by means of some known medium of communication, such as that which transmits the vibrations of a telegraphic instrument, or some other and yet more subtle agency?

This is the point to which the consideration of force through this series of articles has brought us. We have come to the shore of a vast unknown ocean of speculation, and the most adventurous in thought have as yet scarcely ventured upon it. Yet there is no reason why we should not advance fearlessly in our investigations, for there seems to be a wind blowing out of the far distance and borne on that wind is a Voice, which says: "It is I, be not afraid."

## SEDAN

The most important battle since Waterloo, so far as European nations are concerned, and perhaps the most important when regarded from the standpoint of world interest, was that fought at Sedan on September 1, 1870. Sedan is a town in France, near the Belgian frontier, and here the Emperor Napoleon III., 39 generals, 230 staff officers, 2,600 officers and 83,000 men were made prisoners of war by the Germans. This led to the overthrow of the Second Empire of the French after an existence of 18 years. William I., King of Prussia, commanded the German forces, with Von Moltke as chief of staff. This battle did not end the war. Three days later the republic was proclaimed in Paris, with Thiers, Faure, Simon and Gambetta as the civil heads and Trochu as the military chief. The Germans advanced on Paris to which they laid siege on September 19, the siege continuing until January 30, 1871. Meanwhile William was crowned Emperor of Germany at the palace of Versailles, and the Pope was shown of his temporal power. Victor Emmanuel had only been restrained from entering Rome by the influence of Napoleon III., and when that was destroyed he speedily achieved his cherished ambition and made Rome the capital of United Italy. The events which led up to these important results call for consideration; but first reference must be made to Napoleon III., by whose folly the crisis was precipitated.

Napoleon, called the Third because the Bonapartists claimed that Francois Charles Joseph, son of Napoleon I. by Marie Louise, was emperor de jure though not de facto, was son of Louis Bonaparte, brother of the first Napoleon, by whom he was created King of Holland. His mother was Hortense Beauharnois, daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first husband. Louis Napoleon, which was the full name of the third Napoleon, was born in 1808. He lived in France until the family was banished after Waterloo. After varying fortunes he went to live in London, and at this time the future emperor was 23 years of age. His older brother having died in 1830, and the son of Marie Louise in 1832, Louis Napoleon was the presumptive head of the

Bonaparte family. In 1836 he engaged in an enterprise to overthrow Louis Philippe, King of the French, but it ended in disaster, and he was banished to America, where he remained a year, going to Switzerland in 1837 to wait on his mother who was dying, and after her death to England. In 1840 the body of Napoleon I. was brought to France from St. Helena, and Louis Napoleon sought to take advantage of the sentiment aroused thereby to make another attempt to dethrone Louis Philippe. It proved even a worse fiasco than his first attempt. He was arrested and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. While in confinement he devoted himself to the study of economic questions and wrote freely upon them. After six years he effected his escape and took refuge in England, where in 1848 he served as a special constable during the Chartist disturbances. In that year Louis Philippe lost his throne and Louis Napoleon returned to France to participate in the formation of the new republic, of which he was elected president in December, 1848. Three years later he put an end to constitutional government and on the following November an election was held to decide if the imperial dignity should be restored and the vote stood 8,000,000 in favor and 250,000 against the proposal. He died in England in 1873.

The loss of prestige suffered by Austria in the Italian war encouraged the ambition of Prussia to oust that power from her place at the head of the Germanic federation, and Bismarck, who was the first minister of the Prussian King, saw that the time had come for action. It is to be remembered that Austria was a Roman Catholic power and Prussia a Protestant. The feeling of which Bismarck was the personification was the old one of Protestant North Germany against Catholic South Germany. But there were difficulties in the way of the Prussian statesman. No reason existed for war against Austria. In 1863 the Schlesien-Holstein question became acute. The history of the famous diplomatic question is too involved to be given here. It is sufficient to say that after a very brief campaign Denmark was despoiled of these provinces, which Prussia and Austria took over in trust. Over these two provinces the two powers quarrelled, and war was the result. The German states took sides with the leaders. Hostilities only lasted seven weeks and there was very little fighting except at Koniggratz on July 3, 1866, where the Austrian army of 250,000 men was completely defeated by a superior Prussian force. The completeness of the victory was attributed to the "needle gun," the first breech-loader, with which the Prussians were armed. This battle is sometimes spoken of as Sadowa, from a near-by village. The victory left Austria powerless and made Prussia the premier state in Germany, and in due time Austria was excluded from the Germanic federation.

Napoleon thought that France ought to receive territorial concessions to balance the enhanced power of Prussia and he proposed to annex Belgium, Luxembourg and other adjacent territory. War became imminent, but there was no breach of the peace for three years, during which both Germany and France prepared for the struggle, which everyone saw was inevitable. All that was wanting was an excuse for fighting. This was easily found. Queen Isabella of Spain having been dethroned, the crown was offered to a Prussian prince. France protested, and the offer was declined. Napoleon then demanded that the Hohenzollern prince should agree never to accept the Spanish crown, and that the Prussian King should apologize for ever entertaining such an idea. Prussia's reply to this was to dismiss the French ambassador. Both countries prepared to mobilize their forces. Napoleon had been led to think that Austria, Italy and Denmark would side with France, but they held aloof. On August 1, 1870, active operations began. One German success followed another and the remarkable campaign culminated at Sedan. Bazaine held out in Metz for eight weeks longer, when he surrendered with 180,000 men. On May 10, 1871, peace was negotiated. By the terms of the treaty France ceded the greater part of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany and agreed to pay an indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs—\$1,000,000,000. No other nation ever suffered so tremendous a defeat in so short a time. Nearly 400,000 men and more than 7,000 pieces of artillery were captured by the victors.

## A Century of Fiction

VIII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Honore de Balzac

"The nearer the artist comes to reproducing for us life in its totality the higher the rank we assign him among his fellows. Tried by this canon Balzac is supreme."

Unquestionably Balzac's genius ranks with that of the greatest of the world's literati. In deed, many of his admirers class him with Shakespeare in his wonderful power of delineating character and his remarkable versatility. He was an exponent of modern realism in that realism's best form, for he never lost sight of his ideals, nor spoil the beauty of a picture by too great length of detail in its description, that is, unnecessary detail, for he was not one to curb his pen in trying to make the picture true. He has produced an enormous number of works, the greatest among which, and that which brought him an undying renown being the "Comedie Humaine," in

which he weaves through a number of volumes, a tale that deals with a long series of events and characters, each distinct and yet interdependent one upon another; the events and characters in fact that had figured in his stories for five years, one story being brought to bear upon another, and one character showing its relation to another. Only a master mind could have undertaken such a gigantic work successfully. His idea was to show the evolution of social and political problems, and the evolution of personalities by a "store house of documents on human nature," and he succeeds in doing more than this. He places before us in this work a world of living men and women, whose sorrows for the time being are our sorrows, whose joys are our joys.

Balzac had the advantage of intimacy with many of the most gifted writers of his time. Victor Hugo was always a friend, and the author's relations with Theophile Gautier and Georges Sand were very cordial. The person who exercised the greatest influence over his life with the exception of his sister Laure, whose loving sympathy acted as a stimulus and an inspiration always, was the whom he afterward married, Madame Eveline de Hanska.

Balzac was born at Tours, May 16, 1799. His parents were in no way distinguished, and Balzac, as a child, betrayed no especial talent. In fact, he displayed no ability at school, although he read enormously, and undermined his health by his close application to books. He was an extremely sensitive child, and had his masters made an effort to understand him, his love of reading might have been early turned to good practical account. As it was, receiving little or no encouragement, his first books were far from successful, being something in the nature of "pot-boilers," which the author in later years wished to refuse to acknowledge. Though his mind teemed with themes and ideas, it was always a very difficult matter for Balzac to write, and the first years of his manhood were so beset by debts and poverty that it is small wonder he could not forget his troubles in flights of rhetoric. But the germs of genius are to be found even in these early productions, and the work entailed in their production served the author as a needful stepping-stone to higher and nobler effort. The very hardships he endured taught him essential lessons, and gave him a broader, fairer outlook upon life in all its various aspects. He learned from necessity to become a keen student of human nature, and the knowledge thus gained proved of inestimable benefit.

It was in the year 1830, when he was 31 years old, that he began the greatest work of his life, the "Comedie Humaine," and it was in this year also that he produced seventy-one stories, long and short, articles and dramas. The next year literature was the richer by seventy-six additions, but he could not keep up this stupendous amount of work longer than two years, after that time devoting himself to lengthy novels almost entirely. He was always the despair of his printers, for he practically re-wrote his stories on his proof sheets, thus entailing enormous extra labor and expense. Composition never became an easy matter to him with all his practice.

He was not married until he was past fifty. The marriage was the consummation of a long friendship and love-affair. He met Madame de Hanska first when he was about thirty-three just after his eyes had been opened to the mistake of his intimacy with her husband de Castre, whose influence over him had always been unfortunate. The beautiful young Polish woman gained her first knowledge of Balzac through reading his books, and becoming interested wrote to him, a meeting following a short correspondence. Madame de Hanska was then the wife of a rich Russian and she had one daughter. Her friendship with Balzac was purely platonic, and her husband had no objection whatever to the intimacy. Balzac himself, however, as the friendship ripened, realized that with him it was growing into something deeper, and began to hold himself aloof from the lady, who, not understanding his changed manner, grieved deeply. When her husband died Balzac returned to her, and confessed his love. She, loving him in return, would not marry him until her daughter had settled in life. Time passed, and Balzac eagerly impatient became absorbed in the passion of his love, and when at last happiness came to him it was almost too late, for he died the same year in which he married.

"Eugenie Grandet" is one of the stories belonging to the great cycle of fiction "The Comedie Humaine." The heroine is a young and lovely country girl whose father, a rich miser, allows his child no luxuries and begrudges her even the vital necessities. The plot hinges on the girl's devotion to her gallant cousin with whom she is in love and whom she contrives to serve in spite of her lack of money. When he goes to the West Indies they are engaged to be married, and the girl forgets all her deprivations in the fullness of her joy. In time the father dies and Eugenie is left a rich heiress, but Charles, the cousin, has not heard the news when he writes asking to be released from his engagement as he finds he must do without love and marry money, having had the opportunity. Eugenie does not enlighten him as to the true state of affairs, but sends him a letter setting him free, though it breaks her heart to do so. Then she contrives without his knowledge to pay his debts and settle a comfortable income upon him, thus clearing his name which had become dishonored. She herself marries a man who loves her, but her heart is always faithful to her cousin, and she spends her life in a career of self-sacrifice.

EXTRAVAGANCE

Mr. Foster's Severe Criticism of Wasteful Public Expenditure

TIME FOR "JOY RIDES" TO BE TERMINATED

House Makes Rapid Progress With Votes for Various Departments

OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—The House got down to business in real earnest today, and although the main estimates were only tabled for a few minutes...

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WILD TIMES IN NICARAGUA

Reign of Terror Inaugurated by Zelaya Because of Revolution

More than one thousand persons have been imprisoned in Nicaragua...

MANY IMPRISONED ON MERE SUSPICION

People Killed by Soldiers During Disorders Daily Occurring

FRUIT-A-LIVES, made from concentrated and intensified fruit juice, is the greatest blood purifying medicine...

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YOUR BLOOD IS POISONED

If You Suffer From Headaches Or Neuralgia.

Frequent attacks of Headaches or Neuralgia are Nature's warnings of Blood Poisoning...

There is usually chronic Constipation and the food matter, instead of passing from the body, is absorbed by the blood...

Instead of the skin throwing off one and a half pounds of waste matter every day, it becomes inactive...

"Fruit-a-lives," made from concentrated and intensified fruit juice, is the greatest blood purifying medicine...

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NOTED CRIMINAL IS SHIPPED TO EUROPE

R. Van D'Gutch, Known as Procurer of Worst Stamp, Deported by Immigration Authorities

A character upon whom the police of all Coast cities have had their eyes set for some months...

This man has been known to the sleuths of Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and other Coast points for years...

A few weeks ago he was allowed out of the nearby bonds pending the completion of arrangements for his deportation...

Settled Out of Court. LONDON, Nov. 20.—It is understood that Wm. MacKenzie and The Market have amicably settled their differences...

MENTIONED AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL Lord Pentland, Who May Succeed Earl Grey as Royal Representative in the Dominion

Previously to being elevated to the peerage in the present year, he was for many years a member of the cabinet...

Run Over by Train. WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—Murray Green, aged 50, a foreman at the east C. N. R. yards was picked up yesterday morning...

Dispute Over Ferry Contract. QUEBEC, Nov. 20.—Lieut.-Col. Roy has taken an action for \$100,000 against Quebec, Levia and Mayor Bernier...

Mr. Gladstone for South Africa. LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Standard today states that the report that Herbert Gladstone will be appointed general agent for South Africa...

"Railway in Name Only." LONDON, Nov. 20.—At the office of the Grand Trunk Railway, Sir Wm. Reid's statement concerning the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway from Winnipeg to Guelph...

Chinese Naval Commission. LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Chinese naval commission, headed by Prince Tuan, has called for the navy of the United Kingdom to study the question of naval construction...

Alfonso's Award Acceptable. LISBON, Nov. 20.—The award of the Order of the Infante, which was made the arbitrator of the boundary dispute between Portugal and Spain...

Hurricane Hits Lisbon. LISBON, Nov. 20.—A hurricane struck this city yesterday, causing considerable damage. No casualties are reported though it is reported that some houses were damaged...

Robbers Get \$1,600. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 20.—Two masked men dynamited the safe in the Bank of Alleman at Alleman, ten miles north of Des Moines, yesterday, and escaped with \$1,600 in cash.

Vanderbilt to Director. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The announcement was made yesterday that Cornelius Vanderbilt had been invited by George Gould to become a member of the board of directors and executive committee of the Missouri Pacific Railway company...

No Change Contemplated. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Authoritative announcement was made yesterday by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, that there will be no change in the officers of the W. U. Telephone company...

Activity at Harbin. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—A special despatch from Harbin, Manchuria, states that the authorities of that city have adopted a more energetic policy in the matter of municipal improvements...

Sentenced for Stabbing. COBALT, Ont., Nov. 19.—Vicario Scalo, the Italian who stabbed James Stevens in a row at the Cobalt section house on Sunday, was today sentenced to ten months in Kingston penitentiary by Magistrate Jackson.

Frisco Coliseum Destroyed. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—The Coliseum building used as a skating rink, and destroyed by fire yesterday morning, for a time the entire neighborhood was threatened. There was no one at the rink when the fire broke out, but the night watchman who escaped. The loss exceeds \$180,000.

MAINTELS GRATES AND TILES

SOLE AGENTS FOR Nephi Plaster Paris

And manufacturers of the celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

St. George's School for Girls

1157 Rockland Avenue, Esquimalt, B.C.

RAW FURS

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing information to raw fur shippers.

M. J. JEWETT & SONS, Esquimalt, New York, California 13.

FOR SALE—Two fresh calved cows, good ones; three registers, Ham, and also Suffolk Down Hens and choice Yorkshire Boars and Sows.

FOR SALE—Pender Island tested Ayshire Bulls, One from Record of Merit Cow, also heavy milkers, with good test.

"LIQUOR LICENSES ACT, 1909." I, Mrs. P. D. STEPHENSON, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, for a renewal of my license to sell intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Ship Hotel situated at Esquimalt in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1910.

I, Richard Brice, hereby give notice that one month after date hereof I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Carson's Bridge Hotel, situated at Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1910.

I, Jno. Day, hereby give notice that one month from date hereof I will apply to Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of my license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as the Esquimalt Hotel, situated at Esquimalt in the district of Esquimalt, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section Eight, Township Five (S), and marked "M. Mc. N.W. corner," thence 40 chains north, thence 30 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, to a point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

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McBRIDE AND VICTORIA PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS

THE BATTLE ECHOED BY A BRITISH COLUMBIAN

(Continued from Page 5) Mr. Foster had promised there were no more such attacks...

The speaker believed that the people of British Columbia were forming their own opinion of the merits or demerits of the fact.

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The speaker believed that the people of British Columbia were forming their own opinion of the merits or demerits of the fact.

NOTICE

Seattle Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 309. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. R. C. P. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 282. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. R. C. P. No. 11 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 283. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. R. C. P. No. 12 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 284. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 7 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 285. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 8 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 286. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 9 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 287. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 288. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 11 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 289. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 12 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 290. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE

Seattle Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 309. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

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NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 7 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 285. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 8 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 286. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 9 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 287. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 288. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE. R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE. Esq. No. 11 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District, Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 289. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements...

NOTICE

Seattle Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound. Lot No. 200. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B18876, intends, 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.

NOTICE

R. C. P. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound. Lot No. 283. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B18876, intends, 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.

NOTICE

R. C. P. No. 11 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound. Lot No. 284. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B18876, intends, 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.

NOTICE

R. C. P. No. 12 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound. Lot No. 285. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B18876, intends, 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.

NOTICE

R. C. P. No. 13 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound. Lot No. 286. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B18876, intends, 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.

NOTICE

R. C. P. No. 14 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound. Lot No. 287. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B18876, intends, 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.

NOTICE

R. C. P. No. 15 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound. Lot No. 288. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B18876, intends, 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.

NOTICE

Bayward Land District. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Campbell, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on Thurlow Island at an angle on the southern boundary at a point 80 chains east of the southwest corner of Times Lease No. 24, hence north 40 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains to point of commencement. JAMES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, September, A.D. 1909.

NOTICE

First Chance Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatino Sound. Lot No. 282. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B18876, intends, 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.

MCBRIDE AND VICTORY, PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY THE BATTLE CRY ECHOED BY A UNITED BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued from Page 3.)

mier had promised there would be. Then Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper comes forward and complains of the lack of a sinking fund.

Need of Railways

The speaker believed that the people of British Columbia were capable of forming their own opinion as to the merits or demerits of the contract. They would fully appreciate the fact that what is now needed is more railways, that the progress of the province necessitates the construction of such and that the extension of the C. N. R. is a transportation route for the only benefit to the benefit of the country. The province has outgrown the limitations of one railway.

Policy of Advancement

The premier had enunciated a bold policy of advancement. It was only ever cautiousness which was a hindrance to the progress of the province. Mr. Tupper and Mr. Fulton to withdraw from the cabinet. John Oliver had come forward with a sort of ultimatum but to construct railways as outlined by the Liberal leader would require an expansion of the C. N. R. that called for Premier McBride's policy and the result would not be materially better.

Features to be Considered

William Blakemore declared that after a three weeks' campaign through the province he had returned home more fully convinced than ever that Premier McBride would be returned to power. "When the Triton appears the minnows disappear" was a saying peculiarly applicable to the present case. Premier McBride was back home and by his presence would dispel the doubts and misgivings which some of the electors appeared to be possessed of. There were two predominant thoughts which would influence the electors should appeal to the electors. The one, the basis on which should be promoted the welfare of the province, the man to whom should be entrusted the conduct of public affairs. The point at issue the important thing and the electors should not be misled by abuse and personalities. Though the tactics of the Liberals would indicate that they think they can fool the public, referring to the record of the government, Mr. Blakemore declared that never before in the history of the province had the interests of the people been better conserved than they have by the McBride government. The debt has been reduced, the province brought from a position of bankruptcy to affluence, its credit today stands so high that it can go into the financial market at the most favorable borrow money at the most favorable

Liberal Inconsistency

The Liberals in their opposition to Premier McBride's policy, have shown their inconsistency. They were at one time complaining that Mr. McBride had not brought forward a policy of development, but now they are complaining that he does so they still kick. They know that the premier's railway policy is not an innovation, but a policy of British Columbia that once Mr. McBride is returned to power he is there for another decade. Now is the time to adopt a forward railway policy in British Columbia. There is no question as to the fact that the province is in a position to neglect this, the psychological moment, would be fatal. On the credit of the province, the C. N. R. can go into the financial markets of the world and borrow the \$1,000,000. But the company would have to pay from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 more. Any company which can raise that enormous sum of money is a company of the highest financial standing. Objection has been made that the C. N. R. will not be a colonization road. It is a pioneer road through new territory, not a road which runs through the garden of Eden.

No Fake Policy

Blakemore declared, is a young man who came into public notice seven years ago and whose possibilities are only bounded by the limits of the Dominion, and yet the electors are asked to believe that he is now about to put up a fake policy, a dodge whereby a ramshackle road is to be built. The idea is a postscript to the Premier's policy. It is a road to deceive the people? In a narrow province requires more than the development of the country. The cry throughout the Dominion is for added means to the government of all the provinces of Canada. British Columbia is the least accessible and therefore in more need of railway extension. The board of trade in the province has been asking for lower rates.

Knifing His Leader

There had come to Victoria, Mr. Hibbert knew perfectly well that many Tupper, a man who occupied a high position. He had had a conspicuous career and had been a life-long Conservative and almost to the time of the announcement of the Premier's railway policy, was a strong supporter of the Premier. Now he is supporting the Liberals. If there is any man in the Dominion who is responsible for the Conservative party being in the cold shades of opposition that man is Charles Hibbert Tupper and now he is brought down to Victoria to do what he did in 1896, knife his leader in the back. Charles had nothing but vituperation, degrading personalities and unbecoming remarks to offer. Evidently there is something more than mere objection to the Premier's railway policy behind Sir Hibbert's action.

Business-like address

In a clear-cut, concise, eminently business-like address of an hour's duration, a speech ringing with patriotism and confidence in the fulfillment now in progress of British Columbia's high destiny, Premier McBride aroused the enthusiasm of the electors of Esquimalt on Saturday at the first meeting of the electors of Esquimalt. The scene was filled with attentive appreciation and fervor, among whom were numerous ladies. Mr. R. H. Pooley acted as chairman, and after the Premier had been heard and had departed amid ringing cheers to participate in another and larger meeting in the city, Mr. L. T. Talbot, Mr. Kenneth Fessenden and Mr. Pooley contributed actively to the debates of the evening. Now about there being overlooked a few remarks, words addressed to the gathering by that veteran in the public arena, Mr. H. B. Thomson, who as he told the audience—just fifty years ago first served this country in a representative capacity in the legislature, was a "never lose sight of the fact that the railway is of paramount importance." "No time is to be lost in the present of the First Minister as the principal speaker of the occasion, and assuredly, the Premier's railway policy was greeted with an enthusiastic and a fashion any impression of Esquimalt, as wedded to a Liberal ideal."

Control of Rates

Better than this, the railway being built with the assistance of the Province, would secure for British Columbia the right to control the rates on traffic there. Both freight and passenger rates. It would do as much and infinitely

in the townsite of a value of about \$5,000,000. The Point Grey auction had been another instance of how the assets of the province have been conserved. Though only about 1,500 acres had been disposed of in 90 days, the province, realized about \$2,000,000, and there are nearly 3,500 acres left, on the same basis, will net the government about \$14,000,000.

Benefit to Victoria

Touching on the Barkley Sound railway, Mr. Thomson pointed out how the construction would benefit Victoria. Excluding the E. & N. road, the line will be about 74,410 acres, and taken up to the amount of 74,410 acres, about 14,800 acres vacant and about 1,800 acres under timber. It would take some 55 years to cut the timber which would yield about \$9,000,000,000. The line would require the employment of 300 men daily to carry of the lumber. To a remark that "Chinamen cut it," Mr. Thomson stated that there is a clause in the licenses prohibiting the employment of Chinamen and Japanese.

One Way to Out Premier

The Liberals have been calling the Premier's policy a fake policy. They assert that the Barkley Sound and the line will not be built, but that part is in the contract. Premier McBride has promised that if he cannot carry out his policy he will resign. If the Liberals are convinced that it is a fake policy, they should not be for them to elect him and then if he cannot carry out his policy he will resign. On the point of the plebiscite Mr. Thomson stated that if a majority of the electors are in favor of the measure, the government will pass it. Some of those opposed to local option asked that fifty per cent of the names on the petition be carried over to the measure, but the government did not think that would be fair as there might be many absentees on the day. Then some in favor of local option wanted it so that fifty per cent of the voters voted. And this road was completed and began to play its important part in the development of the high plateau of British Columbia, no part of section of this magnificent province stood to benefit more largely in a material way than the Esquimalt district. (Applause.) The proposal of the government was in brief, to secure the construction of a railway through from the mountains to Vancouver and Esquimalt, and then on to the West Coast of the continent. The construction would be completed within three months of the ratification of the agreement between the Esquimalt and Victoria and Mackenzie and Mann, and the whole line was guaranteed to be completed within a period of four years.

Should Attract Both Parties

There was but small fundamental difference between the Canadian Liberalism and Conservatism today. The two parties were the same. All were protectionists now, the Liberals have embraced this in the short period of the past few years. It was a duty as much for Liberals as for Conservatives to stand for the construction of a railway first and above all things. (Applause.)

Control of Rates

Better than this, the railway being built with the assistance of the Province, would secure for British Columbia the right to control the rates on traffic there. Both freight and passenger rates. It would do as much and infinitely

would address the electors of Esquimalt at least once in the course of the campaign. It had been impossible to fix any other evening than Saturday, and he was accordingly present to redeem the promise given. Another and principal consideration influencing his appearance was that he had been told Esquimalt was "absolutely Liberal." The boat had been taken in his coat pocket—that Esquimalt was his matter what the issue that might affect the province now that an emergency that concerned the vital interests and the future of all British Columbia should be met by the united people of British Columbia. He felt it a duty as First Minister to come to Esquimalt—the reputed stronghold of Liberalism—and explain the issues now before the people for decision, so that all might realize the extent of the responsibilities devolving upon each and all as citizens of the province.

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ly more for British Columbia, with its infinitely larger opportunities in vast and varied resources, but waiting development by transportation facilities and favorable rates. (Applause.) Therefore, quite as clearly the duty of Liberals as Conservatives to sanction the guarantee of the railway project, for were not we all citizens devoted to the welfare and progressive development of our country? (Applause.)

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HILL-GROWN TEA

Tea grown at an elevation of 5,000 feet and upwards where soil and climate combine to give that delightful fragrance and delicious flavor, is used in



Its purity and strength make it much more economical to use than other teas.



The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Victoria, B. C., Agents. 544-546 Yates St.

Canada's Pride

This brand of Canned Goods can be relied on as being the best packed, and for retaining the fine natural flavor of the vegetable, and they cost no more than other brands.

Table listing prices for various canned goods: BEANS, golden wax, per tin; CORN, Sugar, per tin; PEAS, early June, per tin; PEAS, extra small and tender, 2 tins; TOMATOES, small size, per tin; TOMATOES, regular size, 2 tins.

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Ross' Xmas Specialties

Just received another shipment of our famous Xmas Fruits. Better than ever. Better bargains than ever offered before in Victoria. Among them:

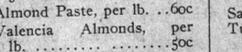
Table listing prices for Xmas specialties: Smith's Ground Almonds, Soft Shell Almonds, Tarragon Almonds, Bitter Almonds, Pistachio, Salted Almonds, Turkish Delight, Valencia Almonds, Jordan Almonds.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1817 Government Street, Tel. 50, 51, 52, and 1590.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Coleridgine

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Contains Medical Testimony accompanying each Bottle.



Sole Manufacturers, L. R. Brown & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

ESQUIMALT WATERS

ACQUAIN THE PREMIER Canadian Northern to the End of Vancouver Island—Some Great Mills For Esquimalt Town



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# Literature Music Art

## WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS.

Marcus Aurelius, one of the greatest of emperors, and noblest of pagan philosophers, was born at Rome A.D. 121, and died in Vindobona 180 A.D. An outline of his life has been given in these pages, we shall therefore content ourselves with a few extracts from his famous "Meditations."

"Begin thy mornings with these thoughts: I shall meet the meddler, the ingrate, the scorner, the hypocrite, the envious man, the cynic. These men are such because they know not to discern the difference between good and evil. But I know that goodness is beauty, and that evil is loathsomeness: I know that the real nature of the evil-doer is akin to mine, not only physically, but in a unity of intelligence and in participation in the divine nature. Therefore I know that I cannot be harmed by such persons, nor can they thrust upon me what is base. I know, too, that I should not be angry with my kinsmen nor hate them, because we are all made to work together fitly, like the hands, the feet, the eyelids, the upper and lower teeth. To be at strife then one with another is contrary to our real nature; and to be angry with one another, to despise one another, is to be at strife with one another."

"This is distinctive of men—to love those who do wrong. And this thou shalt do if thou forget not that they are thy kinsmen, and that they do wrong through ignorance and not through design; that e'er long, thou and they shall be dead; and more than all, that the evil-doer hath really done thee no evil, since he hath left thy conscience unharmed."

"In the mind of him that is pure and good will be found neither corruption nor defilement nor any malignant taint. Unlike the actor who leaves the stage before his part is played, the life of such a man is complete whenever death may come. He is neither cowardly nor presuming; not enslaved to life nor indifferent to its duties; and in him is found nothing worthy of condemnation nor that which putteth to shame."

"To cease from bodily activity, to end all efforts of will and of thought, to stop all these forever is no evil. For do but contemplate thine own life as a child, a growing lad, a youth, an old man; the change to each of these periods was the death of the period which preceded it. Why, then, fear the death of all these—the death of thyself? Think, too, of thy life under the care of thy grandfather, then of thy life under the care of thy mother, then under the care of thy father, and so on with every change that hath occurred in thy life, and then ask thyself concerning any change that hath yet to be: Is there anything to fear? And then shall all fear, even of the great change—the change of death itself—vanish and flee away."

"If it be in thy power, teach men to do better. If not, remember it is always in thy power to forgive. The gods are so merciful to those who err, that for some purposes they grant their aid to such men by conferring upon them health, riches and honor. What prevents thee from doing likewise?"

## A READABLE BOOK

Rosa Nouchette Carey's large circle of readers are always glad to welcome a new book by the talented authoress. Miss Carey has been writing stories for a good many years, but her ability does not seem to diminish, and while the rest of the world has come under the influence of the stress of the times, and the manners and ways of the good old fashions, modelling her heroines after the women of the early Victorian period, telling her story without any undignified hurry, depending not at all upon sensational situations or embellished climax, relying for effect solely on the simple, everyday element of interest.

"The Key to the Unknown," has nothing at all mysterious about it. It is a plain love tale, or rather a tale of several people's love affairs. The women, young and old, who figure in it, are virtuous and gentle-mannered, who would probably blush to even hear the word "suffragette," the lovers are always gallant and masterful, and of course, there is a sprinkling of clergymen, without whom no book of Miss Carey's would be complete.

"The Key to the Unknown," by Rosa Nouchette Carey: Macmillan Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"Actions and Reactions," Rudyard Kipling, Macmillan & Co., Toronto, Canada.

Among Mr. Rudyard Kipling's latest additions to fiction is a volume of short stories entitled "Actions and Reactions." The scenes of the several tales are laid in India, Quebec and different localities in England, and are all written in the author's graphic and original style. One extraordinary thing about Mr. Kipling's stories is that we tolerate any amount of doubtful language and innuendoes that in a man of lesser genius we should designate as little short of vulgar. However, Mr. Kipling does not spare the feelings of the most hypersensitive of his readers in his willingness to let us have the picture and the conversation in every aspect of realism.

The best story in the collection, taking it altogether, is the first one in the book, and the verses at the end tell us what he has tried

to depict in the story. A young American couple are journeying over the world in search of health for the husband, who is threatened with nervous breakdown as a result of too close application to business. They reach England and tie themselves to a little out-of-the-way corner of one of the southern counties in search of unbroken peace. They find the peace and run across a wonderful old colonial house in the course of their ramblings, an old house falling into decay, but stately and beautiful even in ruin. They both fall in love with it, and simply for the sake of something to do, buy the place, and all the farms that go with it, spending thousands of pounds in renovating, and restoring lost glories. By the time it is done they find out one or two, to them, very wonderful things, and the end of it all is, they remain in England, and live in the old place of stately memories. A little son is born to them, and they are wonderfully happy and contented. There is nothing about the story to make it in any way remarkable, except the simple and charming way in which it is told. The following verses bearing upon it are entitled,

### The Recall

I am the land of their fathers,  
In me the virtue stays;  
I will bring back my children  
After certain days.

Under their feet in the grasses  
My clinging magic runs.  
They shall return as strangers,  
They shall remain as sons.

Over their heads in the branches  
Of their new-bought ancient trees,  
I weave an incantation,  
And draw them to my knees.

Scent of smoke in the evening,  
Smell of rain in the night,  
The hours, the days and the seasons,  
Order their souls aright.

Till I make plain the meaning  
Of all my thousand years—  
Till I fill their hearts with knowledge,  
While I fill their eyes with tears.

And while we are quoting Kipling's poetry we might reproduce some verses written recently for the official paper of the Boy Scouts, and entitled,

### Scout's Patrol Song

These are our regulations—  
There's just one law for the Scout,  
And the first and the last, and the present and the past,  
And the future and the perfect is "Look out!"

I, thou, and he, look out!  
We, ye, and they, look out!  
Though you didn't or you wouldn't,  
Or you hadn't or you couldn't,  
You jolly well must look out!

Look out when you start for the day  
That your kit is packed to your mind;  
There's no use going away  
With half of it left behind.  
Look out that your laces are tight,  
And your boots are easy and stout,  
Or you'll end with a blister by night.

(Chorus) All patrols look out!

Look out for the birds of the air,  
Look out for the beasts of the field;  
They'll tell you how and where  
The other side's concealed.  
When the blackbird bolts from the copse,  
And the cattle are staring about,  
The wise commander stops

And (Chorus) All patrols look out.

Look out when your front is clear,  
And you feel you are bound to win.  
Look out for your flank and your rear—  
For that's where surprises begin.  
For the rustle that isn't a rat,  
For the splash that isn't a trout,  
For the boulder that may be a hat:

(Chorus) All patrols look out!

For the innocent knee-high grass,  
For the ditch that never tells,  
Look out! Look out ere you pass—  
And look out for everything else!  
A sign mis-read as you run  
May turn retreat to a rout—  
For all things under the sun:

(Chorus) All patrols look out!

Look out when your temper goes  
At the end of a losing game;  
And your boots are too tight for your toes,  
And you answer and argue and blame.  
It's the hardest part of the law,  
But it has to be learned by the Scout—  
For whining and shirking and "jaw":

(Chorus) All patrols look out!

### "ANTONIO"

By Earnest Oldmeadow, Macmillan & Co., publishers, Toronto.

Some of us happy mortals believe implicitly that each one of us somewhere, upon the earth, has a particular affinity, and only one, and that when we meet with that affinity, if we ever do, and become united with him or her,

we have made the perfect marriage, which means a union as endless as eternity. Not only that, but having found our other half, the mind and the spirit of each is so perfectly blended, that through this life and the life to come, we must grow daily in grace, and ever nearer the absorption in the perfect good, which is God. Whether we are happily married or not, many of us still cherish the idea, being convinced that this existence is only one of many, that sooner or later, if we are worthy, we must meet with the one who shall mean the completion of each of us, and find a peace and a joy beyond expression. And when we do find it, we expect to realize that time and distance, pain or sorrow, even death itself can make no difference in our union, for it is a union of



—From Musical America.  
Lina Cavalieri as "Salome" in Massenet's "Herodiade"

souls, or rather the completion and absorption of one soul by its counterpart.

Some such idea as this, we think, is intended to be conveyed in Antonio. The hero of this story, a young monk, has suffered in common with all of his religious persuasion in Portugal, and had been ousted from his beloved monastery, the home of years, which has been suppressed, as had all the religious houses, upon the defeat of Dom Miguel and the triumph of the Liberals.

Antonio has yet to say his first mass, when he forms one of the sad little procession which files away from the monastery. He makes up his mind that he shall use all the strength of will and body in order to restore the old order of things, and with this idea in his head, he leaves his fellow-monks, and goes back to the world.

He is an adept in wine-making and vine-growing, and after a lapse of time he engages in this business, buying the farm which adjoins the monastery, and planting the hillsides and the gardens thick with vines. His success is astonishing. His wines become famous the country over, and he begins to lay aside his profits in order to further the scheme nearest his heart.

Then the woman appears. There had been other women, but they had not affected Antonio beyond pleasing his sense of beauty. But this woman is different, and Antonio, being a very prepossessing young man, who is forced to keep his real vocation secret, she falls in love with him. Thinking that the difference in their stations forbids him to speak, as she is the daughter of a baronet, she confesses her love to him. When she realizes that he is pledged to the church, she tries to induce him to see his mistake, for she is an Englishwoman and has been brought up to look with disapprobation upon all the institutions of the Church of Rome. Antonio is sorely tempted, though he thinks his love for her is purely platonic. However, he is able to resist her pleadings and the pleadings of his own heart, and in despair she leaves him.

It is many years before they meet again, and when they do, it is under vastly different circumstances. They have but one interview, the last one they can have as long as they live. Antonio has accomplished the dream of his youth, and has said his first mass in the chapel of the restored monastery, to a packed congregation, who have come to look upon him as a saint. The two lovers meet at the old trysting place, and for the first time Antonio lets the woman know his love for her as great as hers for him. But she has become persuaded during the years of separation that Antonio's religion is the only one that she can follow, and she has gone to the extreme with him and be-

come a nun. Nevertheless, their final parting is not hopeless, and after she has gone, Antonio thus communes with himself:

"He sat and pondered of their wonderful love. At first he was confident that Isabel and he, he and Isabel, were the lovers of lovers, the supreme lovers of all time. But humility brought him a larger thought. Surely, before he and Isabel were born, there had been men and women loving as purely and as grandly. And surely there would be men and women loving as grandly and as purely after he and Isabel were dead.

Compared with all this love of all these lovers in all the past and present, surely the shining of the sun was as darkness. He closed his eyes that he might behold the greater light, and in that surpassing radiance he seemed to be reading the deepest secrets of eternity, and to be solving the riddle at the inmost heart of the universe. He saw innumerable loves ever ascending, like golden mists out of the love of God. He saw those innumerable loves returning into the love of God again, like rivers into the sea. And with every return of love he saw the love of God growing richer and sweeter, like a fruit ripening in the sun. It seemed as if even God himself were waxing greater, and as if, in the act of creation, the Creator took as well as gave. Without creation God must still have been perfect; but even God could rise from the lower perfection to the higher. Without creation the eternal Word was like a trumpet blown on an illimitable plain; but with creation, the Word was like that same trumpet resounding and reverberating amidst re-echoing hills. God had need of man. God was love, a pure white ray of love, and humanity was a prism turning this way and that, and breaking the whiteness into the fairest colors. All love was one. Antonio's love for Isabel, Isabel's love for Antonio, was a drop flung forth from the bottomless ocean of the love of God to shine like a gem in the sunlight. . . . Innumerable loves would chime forever in noblest harmony with the love of God, like brooks murmuring with the sea—a voice of great multitude, a voice of great waters, a voice of mighty thunderings."

## GREIG

Edvard Hagerup Grieg was born on June 15th, 1843, at Bergen. On the advice of Ole Bull, the violinist, he was sent at the age of fifteen to Leipzig, leaving there in 1862 with a considerable reputation both for performing and composing. But it was not until he met Richard Nordraak that the great opportunity of his life came, an opportunity which he used to its fullest advantage. Nordraak bade the young man leave the beaten track of other musicians, follow his own inclination and try to produce a class of music that would be typical of his own nature and of his Noreland. In short to let the sea, the wind and the mountains of his native land, and the brave old tales of Norway be the inspiration for his work. Grieg followed Nordraak's advice with splendid results. His music soon attracted the attention of the greatest masters. Liszt praised him volubly. "Keep steadily on," the famous artist told him. "I tell you, you have the capability, and don't let them frighten you." Success at once attended the young musician and his music was accepted as an expression of the highest art. At the height of the novelist Ibsen's fame, the latter wrote to Grieg desiring him to compose incidental music to Peer Gynt. Thus was taken another step in his brilliant career.

At Hardanger in Norway, Grieg used to write in a little summer house, built on the side of an enormous rock and overlooking the blue waters of the fjords. "Not only was there no road to the house, but from his place at the piano Grieg could see like Odin from Lidskjald whenever anybody tried to approach him from afar." Mr. Finck in his admirable volume on the life of Grieg thus describes the artist's work:

Rightly, we think, he lays the greatest stress upon the songs, for Grieg will assuredly take his place among the great song-writers of the world. The best of the songs—those which Mr. Finck designates as "the greatest Grieg"—are at present much less known than some others ("From Monte Pincio," for instance), but these, he thinks, the next generation will sing and love. Of Grieg's choral works the best known perhaps is "In Sight of Land" (Landkjending)—in many respects one of the most virile and most inspired pieces that he ever wrote. Mr. Finck deals fully with the pianoforte works. "The highest function of criticism," he holds, "is to call attention to works of genius, especially those that are neglected or insufficiently appreciated," and he takes us through the ten books of "Lyrische Stuecke," affixing single or double stars (after the fashion of Baedeker) as we go along. Grieg is seldom dull, and he is always melodious. His phrases are crisp and well-defined, his harmonies bold and original; and by the vagaries of his rhythm, his sudden changes from major to minor, and his allaying dissonances, he has expressed his individuality in his own way and "enlarged the world-language of music." With a band of strings he can attain the most gorgeous effects (as in "Ase's Death"), but he never permits discord upon discord, like Ossa upon Pelion, in a vain attempt to scale the heights of Heaven. Mr. Finck very properly lays stress on the fact—too frequently neglected—that as a rule Grieg did not borrow his melodies from Norwegian folk-tunes. A perusal of any collection of Norse folk-songs shows at once how little

Grieg owed to the native music. The enchanting melodies are really Grieg's own, only about five per cent of them (of which "Solveig's Song" is a familiar example) being in imitation of folk-tunes.

## PRIMA DONNA AND LAUNDRESS

It is some three years since Madame Susan Strong, the well known American prima donna, made a very new departure, even in an age when so many ladies are in business, by establishing and personally conducting a laundry. True, the "laundry" is styled Nettoyage de Linge de Luxe, and is meant mainly for the cleansing of costly fabrics, laces, linens, and so forth, but, none the less, it is a real soap-and-suds laundry, where the only chemical used, as Madame Strong will tell you, is an occasional twopennyworth of soda.

What made Madame Strong start her laundry? Well, why does anyone go into business? Daughter of a wealthy Pennsylvania family, Madame Strong was reared in the "lap of luxury," and pursued her art under the pleasantest conditions, being able to pick and choose her engagements and to follow her professional career free from any sordid cares. Misfortune, however, overtook her, and she found herself dependent on her voice, and even for a singer of the first rank, singing is a very precarious profession. Moreover, ill-health supervened to add to her troubles, and, what with one thing and another, Madame Strong was driven to think seriously of finding some steady and lucrative occupation which she could combine with her professional work. One day, being then resident in London, she was sending some beautiful laces and linens to "the wash" when her German maid interposed, saying, "Oh, don't send them, madame, they will only be ruined. Give me the necessary things, and I will do them." Madame Strong assented; the results were eminently satisfactory, and from this grew the idea of starting her own laundry.

The experiment, however, would probably not have met with the success it has, but for the fact that Madame Strong was herself a skilled washerwoman. At Madame Strong's early home there was a fully-equipped laundry, and as a girl she had special charge of this, and went thoroughly through every branch of laundrying from flannel shirts to the most delicate laces. When she came to start her own laundry, she went over to Paris and studied under the best blanchisseuses there.

In the early days of her venture, when success still hung in the balance, Madame Strong happened to call on a friend and found her superintending the packing of two or three large baskets with linens, lingerie, etc. "What are you doing?" she inquired, to be told that the baskets were meant for Paris, where her hostess always sent her "things" to be done. "Let me have them to do," said Madame Strong, explaining about her laundry. At first the lady scouted the idea of getting fine laundry in London, but eventually consented, and Madame Strong departed in triumph with the baskets on top of a cab, and secured a permanent patron. Since then, among other important commissions, she has been entrusted with the laundrying of the layette for King Alfonso's first-born, and of a precious relic in the shape of a shirt once worn by Napoleon.

## THE WATER OF MARS

Not content with the prospect of a whole-hearted rumpus over the discovery of the North Pole, certain sections of the scientific world are busily fomenting a controversy over the existence of water-vapor on Mars. This is a question of considerable importance, since the absence of water-vapor would leave practically unassailable the old belief that Mars is not inhabited. With this idea in mind a party of scientists from Lick Observatory spent seven days on the summit of Mount Whitney, taking photographs of the planet. In this there seems to be a general impression that the astronomers were breaking new ground. As a matter of fact, eighteen months ago the discovery of the water-vapor was made at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, and the amount measured by Vey. The print of the spectrograph showing the vapor has been published in Professor Lowell's "Mars as the Abode of Life." Without this knowledge Professor Lowell would hardly have become the enthusiastic believer in an inhabited Mars that he shows himself to be in this work and in his forthcoming "The Evolution of Worlds." In this new book, to be published this fall, Professor Lowell discusses not only the possibility of human beings living on Mars, but the whole problem of the beginnings of the universe as we see it.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has outlived so many of his friends and interests that he is lonely. His greatest friend nowadays is Frau Kathi Schrat, who, with her late husband, was admitted to closer intimacy with the venerable ruler during many years than were most members of his family. Frau Schrat has a small villa close to the Imperial residence at Schonbrunn, and the Emperor usually breakfasts there, letting himself out of a door in the park with a latchkey and walking across the street. Frau Schrat returns with him and acts as companion in his daily walk in the reserved portion of the park, and usually she dines with him at the castle.

"Are you a teetotaler?" asked the employer, inspecting an applicant for a place. "I used to be, sir, but I reformed."

# R.U.

NATURE IN THE

(By F. R. H.)

There is, it may be safe to say, no art of gardening that appeals to the artistic eye than that of flowering plants among things. Such a system is adapted to the bed or border, and thoughtfully constructed handiwork of man cannot, grassy glade and mossy bight, slight expenditure of labor a host of fair flowers, blushing abandon as though spontaneous from Mother Nature, must be paid to the lesson of the informal groupings partner, Nature. Nature lines, squares, circles, or but scatters her blooms, grain, broadcast, and it is the failures, from an artist's point of view, the naturalization of hardy plants, which are well adapted to natural ground, such as Queen Anne's lace, which will reproduce from self-sown seed.

The snowdrop's loveliness is appreciated at its true worth restrained freedom. Their woodland paths, beneath the branches of the great oak Maids of February" spreading line, their unnumbered, daisy-like a veritable gala winter days; then grassy manted bank are a-gilt with some that venture to the moon-haunted lakelet, ever-narrowing vistas, trunks of patriarchal trees, the satin sheen of the blue-grey of the ferns. Often during the South-west spreading the open spaces of wood ever from intact, until spangled the surrounding white chalcids, presenting the fern of midsummer flower of midwinter. So rarely supposed to flourish than in the South of England moist root-run is available mirably along the southern wooded valleys in the province will establish themselves and will increase a seedlings.

In the spring the so-called wood hyacinths, spread at the silver-grey trunks of the neath the burgeoning branches their relative Scilla camp in somewhat of the grand bending flower-scape, belished in the woodland, especially those of crime are particularly effective colony of grape hyacinth writes that the flower is grapes and a hive of bees and compressed together of celled and beaded blue sloping bank, where the coarse, creates a lovely set deep-blue spikes. P. ciduous trees, where the montebretias offer a display, their orange-sec out in striking contrast. In moderately damp grassy flake and snake's-head fr utilized, a colony of the ter in a meadow being windflowers the Apennin in colors, quickly become grass and forms a lovely before the trees have a while the silver-blue Ab blossoming around a tree is one of the fairest sight deep leaf-mould of the w cyclamens are thorough som freely, seeding them surrounded by hosts of a gently-sloping knoll t star the sward with the long-petalled blossoms.

Beneath the deciduous could have a better effect in the early days of the weather the bright yellow set in their Elizabethan individually very beautiful haps, than when fully-shine, though in either in the dull season of the collectively rather than, denote their value, for the landscape are greatly breadth of vivid color they are present in the short grass beneath the the flowers are seen at the ground is open the afar. In shrubberies, by woodland walks the well. The double me fraga granulata flore p title of "Fair Maids of

## RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## NATURE IN THE GARDEN

(By F. R. H. S.)

There is, it may be safely affirmed no phase of gardening that appeals in a greater degree to the artistic eye than the tasteful grouping of flowering plants amid natural surroundings. Such a system is advisedly inapplicable to the bed or border, and even in the most thoughtfully constructed rock garden, the handiwork of man cannot but be apparent, but grassy glades and mossy banks may by a very slight expenditure of labor be spangled with a host of fair flowers, blossoming in as gracious abandon as though they had sprung spontaneously from Mother Earth. In the naturalization of suitable subjects due regard must be paid to the lessons learnt by a study of the informal groupings of the predominant partner, Nature. Nature does not plant in lines, squares, circles, or geometrical figures, but scatters her blooms as a sower does his grain, broadcast, and it is to a lack of perception of the importance of this simple rule that the failures, from an artistic standpoint, in the naturalization of hardy plants is almost invariably due. Of all flowers the daffodil perhaps lends itself most readily to the task of beautifying the outlying sward of the garden, for the home of the daffodil is in the grassland, and many an orchard in the springtime with the pale saffron of countless lent lilies. Almost all the stronger growing varieties of daffodils are well adapted to naturalization; indeed, some succeed better in the grass than in cultivated ground, such as Queen of Spain, while many kinds will reproduce themselves freely from self-sown seed.

The snowdrop's loveliness can only be appreciated at its true worth when seen in unrestrained freedom. Then, along the winding woodland paths, beneath the over-arching branches of the great oaks and elms, the "Fair Maids of February" spread a broad, wavering line, their unnumbered, drooping bells gleaming like a veritable galaxy in the dark mid-winter days; then grassy aisle and steep, ivy-mantled bank are a-glitter with snowy blossoms that venture to the verge of the still, moorhen-haunted lakelet, or stretch away in ever-narrowing vistas between the great trunks of patriarchal trees, till, in the distance, the satin sheen of the flowers mingles with the blue-grey of the foliage in a soft monotone. Often during mild winters in the Southwest the spreading male ferns stand in the open spaces of wood or shrubbery with every frond intact, until the snowdrops have spangled the surrounding ground, with their white chalices, presenting a charming anomaly—the fern of midwinter. Snowdrops are popularly supposed to flourish better in the North than in the South of England, but if a deep and moist root-run is available they succeed admirably along the southern seaboard, where in wooded valleys in the proximity of water they will establish themselves in countless thousands and will increase annually by self-sown seedlings.

In the spring the so-called "blue-bells," or wood hyacinths, spread an azure carpet around the silver-grey trunks of the beeches and beneath the burgeoning branches of oak and elm, their relative *Scilla campanulata*, though lacking somewhat of the grace of the blue-bell's bending flower-scape, being also easily established in the woodland. Some of the tulips, especially those of crimson and scarlet hue, are particularly effective in the grass, and a colony of grape hyacinths, of which Ruskin writes that the flower is "as if a cluster of grapes and a hive of bees" had been distilled and compressed together into one small box of celled and beaded blue, when planted on a sloping bank, where the herbage is not too coarse, creates a lovely picture with its closely-set deep-blue spikes. In open woods of deciduous trees, where the soil is not too heavy, the montbretias offer a charming autumnal display, their orange-scarlet scapes standing out in striking contrast to the green setting. In moderately damp ground the summer snowflake and snake's-head fritillaries are easily naturalized, a colony of the white form of the latter in a meadow being a beautiful sight. Of windflowers the Apennine anemone, soft blue in color, quickly becomes established in the grass and forms a lovely picture in the spring before the trees have unfolded their leaves, while the silver-blue Anemone *Robinsoniana*, blossoming around a tree-bolt in a mossy dell, is one of the fairest sights conceivable. In the deep leaf-mould of the wood the hardy autumn cyclamens are thoroughly at home and blossom freely, seeding themselves until they are surrounded by hosts of young plants, and on a gently-sloping knoll the dog's-tooth violets set the sward with their spotted leaves and long-petalled blossoms.

Beneath the deciduous lawn trees no plant could have a better effect than the winter aconite in the early days of the year. In the cloudy weather the bright yellow, globular blooms, set in their Elizabethan ruffs of foliage, are individually very beautiful, even more so, perhaps, than when fully expanded in the sunshine, though in either case they are precious in the dull season of the year. It is, however, collectively rather than singly that they evince their value, for the charms of the winter landscape are greatly heightened by the breadth of vivid color that they afford when they are present in their thousands. In the short grass beneath the great, leafless trees the flowers are seen at their best, for where the ground is open the sheet of gold gleams afar. In shrubberies, on sloping banks, and by woodland walks the winter aconite will do well. The double meadow saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata flore pleno*), known by the title of "Fair Maids of France," is an excel-

lent subject for naturalizing on the grass. In most cases plants established under deciduous trees produce their flowers while the over-hanging branches are still leafless, but the meadow saxifrage waits until the leaves are expanded to reach its full beauty. A colony of thousands beneath the fresh green foliage of a spreading lime is one of the most beautiful sights imaginable. The plant spreads rapidly, and when once introduced, will enlarge its borders naturally year by year.

Of other subjects suitable for naturalization in the wild garden may be mentioned such herbaceous plants as the giant asphodel, the bergamot or bee-balm, an old-fashioned plant with deep crimson flowers and aromatic leaves, which in bygone days was wont to be used for rubbing the interior of the straw keeps in order that by its pleasant perfume the bees might be prevented from deserting their hive; the meadow cranesbill (*Geranium pratense*), with its large, blue flowers; day lilies in variety, leopard's bane, the great evening primrose (*Oenothera Lamarckiana*), the tall, purple-flowered monkshood, golden rod, perennial sunflowers, and the stronger-growing kinds of rudbeckia, with starworts or Michaelmas daisies, the more vigorous of which are well fitted for naturalization in the wild garden. In the damper spots Solomon's seal,

while the delicately beautiful alpine clematis (*Atragene alpina*) is an exquisite object in the late spring, when, clambering athwart some rocky ledge, it displays its narrow-petalled blossoms of soft blue and white.

For climbing over tree roots or rough places in the wild garden the morning glory is an effective subject, being particularly decorative when mantled with its large, snow-white flowers. It is a rampant plant of very spreading habit, and for this reason should on no account be admitted into the border, but in the wild garden its predatory proclivities may be regarded with unconcern. In certain districts the brilliant flame nasturtium (*Tropaeolum speciosum*) flourishes like a weed, and where it shows trails of vivid scarlet over the sombre foliage of yews and other dark evergreens, it but rarely shows the vigour that characterizes it in the North of England and in Scotland. Climbing roses of harder sections, such as the Ayrshires and evergreens, are also well suited for the decoration of the wild garden if a deep and rich root-run is provided for them at the time of planting, when they will grow vigorously and flower profusely for years without requiring further attention.

been cultivated under the most varying conditions during many years there is not one example of this nature. Plants vary in constitutional characters as in characters of color, habit, time of flowering, etc., and these variations occur when they are reproduced from seeds. For this reason it would not be difficult to obtain a race of potatoes or of dahlias that would be hardy in England, but it could only be done by sowing seeds and selecting from each generation only those that survived after a frost.

The weather experienced in most parts of these islands from October to March was exceptionally trying to many plants. Even natives were injured by the severe frosts which followed on a late autumn and early winter of unusual mildness. It would not, therefore, be fair to conclude that a plant was unsuited to our climate because it was injured during last winter, but we may set down as doubtful stayers all that appeared to have died from cold. In the *Kew Bulletin*, No. 6, 1909, some particulars are given of the injury done to the various trees and shrubs which are grown out of doors in the national collection. Many plants are tried experimentally at Kew in the hope that they will prove hardy, and quite an interesting list could be made of the successes. These are, however, less numerous than the

*nus, lusitanicus, recognitus, and salviofolius*. These may, therefore, be regarded as the best for ordinary planting. The Himalayan *Magnolia campbellii* and the Chinese *M. delavayi*, both reputedly tender, passed through the winter without injury.

The surprises among those plants which might have been expected to suffer, but did not, are worth recording. The most noteworthy are the new introductions from China, which stood the test well. They include *Davallia involucreata*, *Ailanthus vilmosini*, *Liriodendron chinensis*, *Eucommia ulmoides*, *Berberis wilsonae*, *Viburnum carlesii*, *V. rhytidophyllum*, *Rosa hugonis*, *Itea icifolia*, and *Sophora viciifolia*. The two Chilean beeches, *Fagus antarctica* and *F. obliqua*, introduced through Mr. Elwes a few years ago, were not injured.

It is understood that plants generally are tenderer when young, but the behavior of some things at Kew proves that such is not always the case. For example, old bushes of the New Zealand *Veronica traversii* were badly injured, whilst youngsters only two years old were scarcely affected. In like manner all the rosemary bushes were killed outright, but the two-year-olds were not hurt. In the winter of 1895 all the old plants of the Irish heath (*Daboecia*) were destroyed by the frost, whilst the youngsters survived.—The Field.

## POINTERS FOR AMATEURS

Before good work can be done in the garden, the amateur gardener must have the proper tools. One can garden quite satisfactorily with a garden fork, spade, rake, hoe and trowel. Another great utility is a wheelbarrow. A few extra conveniences that will prove very useful, are a fifty-cent garden line, a seventy-five cent pair of pruning shears and a ten-cent hand weeder. Get a few feet of hose if you can afford it.

When digging a piece of ground, always begin at one end and work backwards. Thus you will not be bothered by the earth you have already broken. When digging, work in fertilizer or manure at the same time. Drive the spade or fork in as deeply as you can push it with the foot, lift it up and down, lift the clod of earth, give it a smart blow to break it and go on to the next spot.

## Kitchen Garden

When digging soil for the vegetable garden, work in an application of well-rotted manure. A few wood ashes are useful. Plant or sow hardy vegetables as soon as the ground is fit for them. These include onions, peas, spinach, radish, lettuce, carrots, beets and parsnips. Sow the seed in freshly-stirred soil.

A delicious plant for home-growing is salsify or vegetable oyster. Sow the seed as early as possible. Handle the crop the same as parsnips. Sandwich Island is a good variety.

## Among the Fruits

Spray the leaves of your currant bushes for currant worms when the leaves are half open. Use one ounce of Paris green to about ten quarts of water. Dusting with hellebore will also do the trick.

If there are no small fruit bushes in the garden, start a few this spring. They will grow almost anywhere, but good attention and care give best results.

Keep the old strawberry patch as clear of weeds as possible, but this is not so important as during the first year of its growth. If you are starting a new patch this spring, do not allow the plants to blossom. Cut the flower stalks and allow the plants to give all their attention to the production of runners and new plants rather than the production of fruit.

## In the Flower Garden

Plants that have been started in the house should not be planted outside before being hardened off. Expose them for a few hours a day at first to outside influences. A cold frame is useful for the purpose. If this is not available, place the plants outdoors and take them in at night until they become accustomed to outdoor conditions.

Bulbs that have been left in the ground for two or three years should be lifted after flowering. Take them to an out-of-the-way place in the garden and heel them in. Leave them there until July; then lift again and keep them in a dry place indoors until they are required for planting in the fall. When the time comes only the best bulbs should be selected.

## On the Lawn

Bare spots on the lawn may be repaired either by seeding or sodding. Lawns that are becoming thin should be well raked and sown with some good lawn mixture that can be purchased from any seedsman. If you propose making a new lawn, do the work thoroughly. The creation of a permanent sod depends largely upon the preparation of the soil. Dig it deeply and evenly. Before sowing the seed, have the surface fine and smooth. After sowing, rake and roll.

When pruning the rose bushes cut out all dead and weak branches. Head back the remaining ones to a few inches of the old wood. The best time to prune most roses is just as the buds are starting.

"Doctor, how soon, do you think, I'll be well enough to eat things that don't agree with me?"

Bob—"Yes, since the Spriggens lost their money I have stopped calling them." "Gertie"—"How good of you! How thankful I am sure they are!"



OUTDOOR VICTORIA IN NOVEMBER  
No better testimonial could be found as to the salubrious climate of Victoria than the above illustration. The roses were grown by James Simpson, Blanchard street, and were cut in his garden on the tenth of November. They are named specimens of the polyanthus, tea, and hybrid-tea varieties.

## THE HARDINESS OF PLANTS

Hardiness in a plant is understood to mean that it is so constituted as to be able to thrive permanently under the climatic conditions in which it is placed. A plant may be hardy in one part of England and not in another. Many plants can exist under a wide range of climatic conditions; these may be said to have a strong constitution. On the other hand, many plants are able to bear only a limited range, a few degrees one way or the other, either of temperature or moisture, and in others even fatal. There is no character in the plant which serves as an index to its constitution. We may obtain some idea of its hardiness, etc., from a knowledge of the conditions under which it grows in nature, although, as Darwin remarked, species in a state of nature are often limited in their ranges by the competition of other organic beings more than by conditions of climate. As every experienced gardener knows, it is only by actually testing plants newly introduced from a foreign country that we can be certain of their ability to stand our climate. There are numerous instances of plants newly introduced from a foreign country that we can be certain of their ability to stand our climate. There are numerous instances of plants which, under cultivation, not only live but grow with exceptional vigor in a cooler set of conditions than those they are found wild in. There are also many in which a close imitation by the gardener of the natural conditions does not succeed. For this reason experimental cultures are of the greatest importance when we are dealing with new introductions. Even then we must take care not to assume too much on the behaviour of a plant in a certain garden or locality. Plants are sometimes killed by cold in one place and uninjured by the same degree of cold in another. The condition of the plant in respect of age, ripeness, root action, and exposure often materially affects its powers of resisting cold. The question of acclimatization requires to be treated with caution. It has been stated that plants which become habituated to different temperatures; that by a process of nursing and gradual hardening the cultivator may develop in the plant a harder constitution. There is no proof that this has ever been done. Among the hosts of tender exotics which have

failures after a spell of severe weather. The winter of 1894, killed many "imposters," as the late Mr. Charles Ellis termed those plants that were only doubtfully hardy, but that was in consequence of a long spell of very severe frost from mid-winter onwards. The damage done last winter was due to "softness" of the weather from October to December, followed by a sudden fall of temperature just after Christmas. This was succeeded by alternating spells of quickening mild and chilling severe weather, and coming as they did at a time when plants generally should be in their winter things. Those plants which are hardy only in the warmer parts of these islands, such as the cistuses, ceanothuses, escallonas, veronicas, myrtles, olives, pomegranates, tree heaths, and Himalayan and Chinese rhododendrons were among the worst sufferers. Bamboos generally were badly disfigured, the plants not having recovered even in July. Only two out of the many species grown at Kew came through uninjured namely, *nitida* and *fastuosa*, whilst the most trusted and commonest of all, *metake*, is now an absolute wreck. Three other species that were not badly injured are *flexuosa*, *nigra*, and *quinlin*. Certainly no one seeing the Kew bamboos in July this year would be impressed by their appearance. The new Chinese *Libocedru macrolepis* was killed, whilst *L. chilensis* was uninjured. Among the rhododendrons *rubiginosum*, *yunnanense*, and *subulaceum* were either killed or badly injured. *Buddleia globosa* was cut to the ground, but has since started growth at the base, whereas the new Chinese *buddleias* were not affected. *Ceanothus* were badly damaged. The beautiful *Dendromecon rigidum* was killed, although growing against a south wall.

*Fremontia californica*, from the same country, not only passed through the winter in a similar position unscathed, but it has since flowered splendidly. *Romneya coulteri*, another Californian plant, was uninjured. The protection afforded by a wall is seen in the behaviour of the beautiful New Zealand *Plagi-antanthus lyallii*, which was killed to the ground in an open border, but unharmed against a wall. The same thing occurred with *Sophora tetraptera*. Among the heaths the chief sufferers were *australis*, *veitchii*, *lusitanica*, and *arborca*. The only species of *cistus* that escaped were *laurifolius*, *corbairiensis*, *florenti-*



ed to the native music. The enchant-  
dies are really Grieg's own, only  
per cent of them (of which "Sol-  
ing" is a familiar example) being in  
of folk-tunes.

## DONNA AND LAUNDRESS

ome three years since Madame Susan  
be well known American prima don-  
a very new departure, even in an age  
nally ladies are in business, by estab-  
personally conducting a laundry.  
"laundry" is styled *Nettoyage de  
Luxe*, and is meant mainly for the  
of costly fabrics, laces, linens, and  
but, none the less, it is a real soap-  
laundry, where the only chemical  
Madame Strong will tell you, is an oc-  
wopennyworth of soda.

made Madame Strong start her laun-  
ell, why does anyone go into busi-  
daughter of a wealthy Pennsylvanian  
Madame Strong was reared in the "lap  
," and pursued her art under the  
st conditions, being able to pick and  
er engagements and to follow her  
al career free from any sordid cares.  
e, however, overtook her, and she  
self dependent on her voice, and  
a singer of the first rank, singing in  
ecarious profession. Moreover, ill-  
pervened to add to her troubles, and,  
h one thing and another, Madame  
as driven to think seriously of find-  
steady and lucrative occupation  
could combine with her profession-  
One day, being then resident in  
she was sending some beautiful laces  
s to "the wash" when her German  
erposed, saying, "Oh, don't send  
dame, they will only be ruined. Give  
necessary things, and I will do them."  
Strong assented; and the results were  
satisfactory, and from this grew  
of starting her own laundry.

periment, however, would probably not  
with the success it has, but for the  
Madame Strong was herself a skilled  
oman. At Madame Strong's early  
ere was a fully-equipped laundry, and  
she had special charge of this, and  
roughly through every branch of  
ng from flannel shirts to the most  
laces. When she came to start her  
dry, she went over to Paris and stud-  
er the best blanchisseuses there.  
e early days of her venture, when suc-  
hing in the balance, Madame Strong  
to call on a friend and found her sus-  
ing the packing of two or three large  
with linens, lingerie, etc. "What are  
g?" she inquired, to be told that the  
were meant for Paris, where her  
always sent her "things" to be done.  
have them to do," said Madame  
explaining about her laundry. At first  
scouted the idea of getting fine laun-  
ondon, but eventually consented, and  
Strong departed in triumph with the  
ong top of a cab, and secured a per-  
patron. Since then, among other im-  
commissions, she has been entrusted  
laundrying of the layette for King  
s first-born, and of a precious relic in  
e of a shirt once worn by Napoleon.

## THE WATER OF MARS

content with the prospect of a whole-  
rumpus over the discovery of the  
Pole, certain sections of the scientific  
e busily fomenting a controversy over  
tence of water-vapor on Mars. This  
stion of considerable importance, since  
ence of water-vapor would leave prac-  
massailable the old belief that Mars is  
bited. With this idea in mind a party  
tists from Lick Observatory spent  
ays on the summit of Mount Whitney,  
photographs of the planet. In this  
seems to be a general impression that  
onomers were breaking new ground.  
atter of fact, eighteen months ago the  
ry of the water-vapor was made at the  
Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona,  
amount measured by Very. The print  
ctograph showing the vapor has been  
ed in Professor Lowell's "Mars as the  
of Life." Without this knowledge  
r Lowell would hardly have become  
astatic believer in an inhabited Mars  
shows himself to be in this work and  
rthcoming "The Evolution of Worlds,"  
new book, to be published this fall.  
r Lowell discusses not only the possi-  
human beings living on Mars, but the  
roblem of the beginnings of the uni-  
we see it.

Emperor Francis Joseph has outlived  
of his friends and interests that he  
s. His greatest friend nowadays is  
thi Schrratt, who, with her late hus-  
as admitted to closer intimacy with  
erable ruler during many years than  
ost members of his family. Frau  
has a small villa close to the Imperial  
e at Schonbrunn, and the Emperor  
breakfasts there, letting himself out of  
n the park with a latchkey and walking  
the street. Frau Schrratt returns with  
acts as companion in his daily walk in  
rved portion of the park, and usually  
s with him at the castle.

"you a teetotaler?" asked the employer,  
ng an applicant for a place. "I used  
ir, but I reformed."

# Boots and Shoes for Men and Women at

## Reasonable Prices

You could not wish for a newer or larger stock of Boots, Shoes and Slippers to select from than what is shown in our Shoe Department—in fact, it can be truthfully termed "a store in itself." Much care and judgment are exercised in order to keep it to the highest possible standard, and to do this, we and trustworthy goods are offered to the public. Then, too, it is our constant aim to see that everybody leaves this store perfectly satisfied. Don't



cause you take a certain size shoe that it is all right. Allow us to fit them and to see that they are comfortable. This fact is one of our hobbies, and is a pleasure for us as well as for you, and by so doing your shoes will wear considerably longer.



### Ladies' Flannelette Under-skirts Specially Priced at 65c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE UNDER-SKIRTS, good quality, made with deep flounce trimmed with insertion and edged with lace. Special price ..... 65c

### Ladies' Flannelette Under-skirts Priced at 50c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE UNDER-SKIRTS, in colors of white, pink and blue, full width, made with wide flounce. A splendid bargain at ..... 50c

### Ladies' Flannelette Drawers Marked Specially at 25c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, extra good weight and quality, in fancy dark and light stripes, all sizes. Priced at ..... 25c

### Ladies' Flannelette Drawers Priced at 50c

LADIES' FLANNELETTE DRAWERS, in plain white, pink and blue, made with frill, edged with embroidery. Exceptional value. Priced at ..... 50c

### A Fine Line of Waist Materials Priced at 50c

A specially fine line is at present being shown. These are in flannelette materials, in striped and plain effects. They are just the kind for present use. Specially priced at, per yard 50c

### Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Veils

Our Veiling Department is most interesting these days for women of taste. We are at present showing a beautiful line of ready-to-wear Veils, 1 1/2 yards long, handsome borders, in white taupe, cream, mole, green, brown, purple, Alice, navy and black, at \$2.50, \$1.25, 75c and ..... 35c

### Dresses for Children and Misses at \$2.50

We make a specialty of keeping in stock everything in Children's and Misses' Wear and are at present showing an exceptionally fine assortment of Children's and Misses' Dresses made of fine melton cloth, in fancy stripes, all colors, made with wide pleated skirt and waist. Priced at ..... \$2.50

### Girls' Golf Jackets Priced at \$1.50 to \$2.50

A GOLF JACKET is just the thing these days, warm and comfortable. Our stock of these is large indeed, in fancy weaves, and colors such as red, green, blue and grey, a great number of which are in coat effect, with pockets. Prices range from \$1.50 to ..... \$2.50

### Men's Shoes at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00

MEN'S FINE VELOUR CALF BLUCHERS, a strictly high grade shoe, medium and wide toe ..... \$5.00  
 MEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER, dull matt, kid top, in a variety of shapes ..... \$5.00  
 MEN'S BOX CALF BOOT, plain toe, double sole and shank, leather lined, wide last ..... \$4.50  
 MEN'S WATERPROOF BLUCHERS, heavy tripple sole of best quality oak tanned leather ..... \$5.00  
 MEN'S WATERPROOF OIL TANNED BLUCHER, triple sole and double shank. Just the thing ..... \$5.00  
 MEN'S FINE VELOUR CALF BLUCHERS, dull kid top, Goodyear welt, medium weight ..... \$3.50

### Boys' Boots at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3.00

BOYS' BOX CALF BLUCHER BOOTS, an extra strong boot for school wear, extra good quality ..... \$1.75  
 BOYS' BOX CALF BLUCHERS, leather lined, waterproof soles, extra good quality, in a number of good shapes. Prices \$2.50 and ..... \$3.00  
 BOYS' OIL GRAIN BOOTS, very strong and serviceable. Just the kind for present weather, \$1.50 and ..... \$1.75

### Women's Boots at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00

WOMEN'S PATENT COLT STRAIGHT FOX BLUCHER BOOTS, dull kid top, high Cuban heel, all widths. A to E, Edwin C. Burt's New York make ..... \$6.00  
 WOMEN'S PATENT COLT BUTTON BOOTS, dull kid top, new style last, a very fashionable boot, all widths. Edwin C. Burt's make. Price ..... \$6.00  
 WOMEN'S GLAZED KID BUTTON BOOTS, dull, neat top, patent or self tip, welted soles. Price ..... \$5.00  
 WOMEN'S TAN CALFSKIN BLUCHER BOOT, leather lined, double sole. A splendid boot for country wear ..... \$4.00  
 GIRLS' STRONG PEBBLE LEATHER BOOTS. Just the thing for school wear, \$1.35 and ..... \$1.50  
 WOMEN'S GLAZED KID LACE BOOTS, patent tips, medium heel, welted soles. A specially attractive and good wearing boot ..... \$5.50  
 WOMEN'S GUN METAL CALFSKIN BLUCHER BOOT, welted soles. Several different shapes and styles. American make, fine quality. Price \$4.00 and ..... \$5.00  
 WOMEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER BOOT, welted sole, Cuban heel, Queen Quality. Price ..... \$4.00  
 GIRLS' DONGOLA BLUCHER BOOT, patent tips, double sole. A specially strong boot, \$1.50 and ..... \$1.75  
 GIRLS' PATENT LEATHER STRAP SLIPPERS, for party wear, \$1.25 and ..... \$1.50

### Leggings and Over-Gaiters at Low Prices

LADIES' BLACK CLOTH GAITERS, 7 buttons ..... 50c  
 LADIES' CLOTH GAITERS, 7 button, in tan, blue, red, fawn, grey, brown and black ..... 75c  
 LADIES' BLACK CLOTH GAITERS, 10 buttons, 50c and ..... 75c  
 LADIES' BLACK CLOTH LEGGINGS, knee length ..... \$1.00  
 CHILDREN'S LEGGINGS, in brown, fawn, red, blue and white corduroy ..... \$1.00  
 LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS ..... 50c  
 LADIES' PLAID WOOL SLIPPERS, 75c, \$1.25 and ..... \$1.50  
 LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, leather sole and heel, black, blue and red ..... 75c  
 LADIES' JULIET SLIPPERS, in felt and velvet, black, brown, wine, green, etc ..... 75c  
 MEN'S FELT SLIPPERS ..... \$1.00  
 MEN'S LEATHER SLIPPERS, felt soles ..... \$1.00  
 MEN'S CARPET SLIPPERS ..... \$1.00  
 MEN'S PLAID WOOL SLIPPERS, \$1.00 and ..... \$1.50  
 MEN'S KID EVERETT SLIPPERS, tan and black, \$1.50 and ..... \$2.00

### New Styles in Corsets Just Arrived

NEW CORSETS just arrived. The C.C. a La Grace, in all the new models, the "Decedo" for stout figures, with long hip and back, medium bust, four strong supporters, made from best quality of jean. Guaranteed not to break or rust. In all sizes, 22 to 36. Price ..... \$3.50  
 Style 507—A most perfect fitting garment, boned with soft flexible steel, medium bust, with satin finished top, long flat hip and back, four good supporters, all sizes 19 to 26. Price ..... \$2.50  
 Also Styles 377 and 291 are good models for the average figure.  
 We have also a good assortment of Misses' and Children's "Hygeian" Waists in white and drab, all sizes, 20 to 26. Price 35c to ..... \$1.25  
 Everything is to be found in this department in the line of Brassieres, Bust Supporters, Bust Forms and Pads, Blouse Distenders, Sanitary Towels and Belts, Corset Shields, Clasps and Laces in all lengths, in Silk, Mercerized and Cotton.  
 Corsets Fitted at any time convenient for customers.



### Flannelette Waists Priced at \$1.00

LADIES' WAIST, made of Princess flannelette, in fancy stripes and floral designs, tucked front, with and without pockets, full lined sleeves, finished with tucked cuffs. Collars to match. Price ..... \$1.00

### Mercerized Waists for Ladies at \$3.75

LADIES' WAIST, made of mercerized brilliantine, tailor-made style. Has box pleat down centre trimmed with ivory satin buttons, four wide tucks, either side, back tucked in, double box pleat effect. Sleeves made with link cuffs, in sky and green stripe. Priced at ..... \$3.75

### Taffeta Silk Waists for Ladies at \$4.50

LADIES' WAIST, made of fine taffeta silk, in plain tailored effect, tucked box pleat down centre, trimmed with silk covered buttons, front and back tucked in, colors of navy, blue, brown, amethyst and green. Priced at ..... \$4.50

All Our Candies and Chocolates Are Fresh Daily, Pure and Wholesome. Try Them.

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Try Our Chocolates at 60c per Lb. The Best Ever.

### Children's Underwear Priced from 15c to 35c

CHILDREN'S VESTS AND DRAWERS, vests have long sleeves, buttoned also front and draw-string. Drawers to match. At 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and ..... 35c

### Children's White Lawn Aprons at 75c

CHILDREN'S WHITE LAWN APRONS, made in a variety of very dainty styles, with square and round yoke, and trimmed with fine lace. Special price ..... 75c

### Extra Good Values in Fine Velveteens at, per yd., 75c

Every lover of Velveteens would readily proclaim these the best values they have ever seen. They are in a number of pretty shades, such as blues, greens, creams. Extra good quality, and specially priced to sell quickly at, per yard ..... 75c

### Novelty Veilings, 85c and 60c

A splendid showing of Novelty Veiling is to be seen here, in black mesh over white tulle, all the leading colors and effects, at 85c, 75c and ..... 60c

### Children's Flannelette Night Gowns at 25c to \$2.00

We have just received a splendid line of Children's Flannelette Night Gowns, Sleeping Suits, Underskirts and Drawers, in plain effects, also a large variety trimmed with embroidery. Prices range from 25c to ..... \$2.00

### Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns at 65c

A specially fine line at this price. They are made of fine quality flannelette, with yoke and frill around neck and down front. Just the kind for the coming weather. Specially priced, each ..... 65c

### Baby's Feeding Bottles and Baby's Foods

The following feeders and foods have been found most suitable for the little ones. We sell them at reasonable prices.  
 Allenbury's Feeders ..... 45c  
 Maw's Old-fashioned Flat Feeders ..... 15c  
 The Perfection Feeder ..... 25c  
 The Best Feeder ..... 25c  
 The C.A.S.A. Feeder—This we specially recommend. It is fitted with a pure amber gum teat and valve. It is a hygienic, simple and clean ..... 35c  
 Allenbury's Food, No. 1, 90c and ..... 45c  
 Allenbury's Food, No. 2, 90c and ..... 45c  
 Allenbury's Food, No. 3, large ..... 60c  
 Mellin's Food, 75c and ..... 50c  
 Nestle's Milk Food ..... 45c  
 Robinson's Barley ..... 20c  
 Robinson's Groats ..... 20c  
 Horlick's Malted Milk, 95c ..... 50c  
 Horlick's Malted Milk, hospital size ..... \$3.40  
 Peptogenic Milk Powder, large ..... 90c  
 Neave's Food ..... 40c

VOL. L. NO. 304.

## LAST WEEK'S LOSSES ON THE GREAT LAKES

Terrible Storms Which Raged All Week Causes One Fatality and Numerous Wrecks in the East

PORT HURON, Nov. 24.—Last week was a costly one on Lake Superior. There have been numerous wrecks and the accident to the lock at the Soo cost many thousands of dollars. Boats that were in shelter did not venture forth in the storm that lasted most of the week.

The Canadian steamer Ottawa was wrecked near Passage Island early in the week and the crew suffered great hardships in getting to land. The shifting of the cargo of wheat is given as the cause of the wreck. The crew of the American schooner Paisley escaped after a thrilling battle with the waves, not until that boat was swept clean of her cargo and cabins.

The steamer Mack was driven on the bank near Muskegon, Michigan, during the fiercest storm of Tuesday. She suffered but little damage and was taken off Thursday. One life was lost and ten were saved by the crew. The schooner Fallow was wrecked on Lake Michigan. She was a lumber boat and on her way to Chicago.

The steamer Rome burned to the waters edge at the Soo Wednesday. She was a wooden vessel. The origin of the fire has not yet been determined. The crew escaped safely. The crew of the steamer Dunham had a thrilling battle with the waves near Ashland, and were saved by means of a note in a bottle, found by an Indian who carried the news to Ashland. The tug went from Odanah, bumped a pier while trying to leave the Duluth harbor and sustained about \$10,000 worth of damage.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 24.—The steamer Bramford, which stranded here Royal Wednesday, was released yesterday by the tug Whalen of Bowman which returned today with two barges. The tug worked five days on the steamer but got her off in good shape so that she could proceed on her trip. A wrecking outfit was sent by the tug to the steamer but it was not necessary to reach tomorrow and the belief is that the steamer will be released by the Port Arthur tug.

### NO DIVISION BEFORE TUESDAY

British Government's Plan For Extension of the House of Commons Upset Today

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The government's plan for the early prorogation of the House of Commons was upset today. As soon as the House of Commons met this afternoon it was announced that because so many peers would speak on the budget bill it would be necessary to prolong the debate next week, and a division would take place until next Tuesday. It was hoped that a vote would be reached tomorrow and the belief is that the House of Commons would be prorogued on the final day of the present session.

Some surprise was caused when J. Rosebery, who spoke late in the afternoon, announced that he was not to vote for Lord Lansdowne's motion to give an opinion favoring the policy urged by him. Lord Rosebery declared that the budget measure would poison the source of national supremacy. It was in view of the importance of the vote on the budget that there was so much more vital to the country, that was the strength of the security of the second chamber. The archbishop of Canterbury said that the bishops would stand from the discussion at the occasion was one of strictly party character.

### CRACK ENGLISH ATHLETES WILL RESIDE IN B

An English exchange says: G. Jarrard, the good, all-round sportsman, has left England and his way to Michel, British Columbia where he will make his new home. He was a swimmer that Jarrard, best known, and prior to long distance swimming being in vogue, he was from "Fiddington" Lock to Bridge some 45 years ago, he being in his eighteenth year. Jarrard then held his own on the river, and was well known on the river member of Nelson, Surrey, and Cobden Rowing clubs.

Nearly Race Riot. UNION, S. C., Nov. 23.—When Sheriff's posse tried to put a stop to the noisy revelry at a negro Saturday night, the negroes opened with shotguns, wounding nine men of the posse. All the wounded are reported to recover. A race riot was averted.

Commission vs. Railway. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—United States circuit court must demurrer filed by the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for the nullification of a suit brought by the state of Ohio against the corporation. Suit was brought to enjoin the commission from enforcing an establishing a tariff rate on coal mined from Maryland to coast ports of other states. The bill was dismissed.