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STEAMER SINKS WITH HER CREW

Soo City Wrecked While Passing From Lakes to Coast of Atlantic

FOURTEEN MEN DROWNED

Fate of Vessel Made Known by Wreckage Picked Up Near Cape Ray

Halifax, Dec. 4.—Word was received from Newfoundland today that a steamer's cabinet and furniture and sixty-five belts hearing the new from Newfoundland today that a steamer's cabinet and furniture and sixty-five belts hearing the new from Newfoundland today that a steamer's cabinet and furniture and sixty-five belts hearing the new from the sixty-five belts bearing the name of "Soo City" have been picked up near Cape Ray, on the Newfoundland coast. Inquiries fail to bring further particu-

Montreal, Dec. 4.—The steamer Soo City passed Montreal three weeks ago, bound for Boston from Chicago. She had been engaged in the trade of the upper lakes, and at the close of the

minating the receivership granted by the federal court of Minneapolis on season passed through the canal to go to the Atlantic coest.

New York, Dec. 4.—The steamer Soo City, wreckage of which is reported as shaving been found near Cape Ray, Newfoundland, was bound from ports on the great lakes to New York, and was last reported at Ogdensburg on Nov. 11. The Soo City was of 438 net tons, 171 feet long, 33 foot beam. She was built in 1883 at West Bay City, Mich., and hailed from Chicago. She was recorded as being in the passenger service, and usually carried a crew of 28 men. The steamer Soo City was consigned to T. H. Franklin's office it was stated that she carried no passengers.

The Seo City was ten days overdue.

The Soo City was ten days overdue at New York, and much anxiety has been felt by the relatives of Captain J. G. Dilton, of Brooklyn, who have heard no news of him or the stepmer since she left Quebec on Nov. 14. At Ogdensburs. May Be Brooklyn, who have heard no news of him or the stepmer since she left Quebec on Nov. 14. At Ogdensburs. May Be Brooklyn, who have heard no news of him or the stepmer since she left Quebec on Nov. 14. At Ogdensburs. May Be Brooklyn, who have heard no news of him or the stepmer since she left Quebec on Nov. 14. At Ogdensburs. Seattle, Dec. 5.—

Seattle, Dec. 5.—

Chicago Dec. 4.—The Sao City was recently said by the Indiana Transportation.

The Soc City was ten days overdue at Now Xork, and much anxiety as been fait by the relatives of Captain J. G. Dillon, of Brookly, who have feeled and the cleamer. Chicago, Barrage and the Captain J. C. Dillon, of Brookly, who have feeled and the cleamer. Chicago, Trace, of Williams of the Eastern University Rowing Graphing Mrs John Canes, of Williams of the Eastern University Rowing Control of a 75,000 gailon of tank of the Eagle Oil 200 gailon of tank of t

Wife of Returned American Arrested on Carpawhite. Tipperary, where the wife of a returned American named Michael Ryan, was arrested a couple of days ago, on a charge of bigamy. The colleges and high schols in Static during the exposition. While the dates have not been definitely set there different husbands, two of whom it is alleged were alive at the titime of her arrest last Thursday, but since there different husbands, two of whom it is alleged were alive at the titime of her arrest last Thursday, but since then a tragio sequel has attended the lattest woose was the man Ryan, with whom she became acquainted after his return from America, where he manssed some money in the date of Tidina, since a comment of the contract of the Abbeylat Union. Ryan purchase as some land near Cappawhite prior the holding, together with a young stepchild.

After a short time unpleasant rumors sot aftoat respecting the previous cases as me land near Cappawhite prior the holding, together with a young stepchild.

After a short time unpleasant rumors sot aftoat respecting the previous cases as me land near Cappawhite prior the holding, together with a young stepchild.

After a short time unpleasant rumors sot aftoat respecting the previous cases as me land near Cappawhite prior the holding, together with a young stepchild.

After a short time unpleasant rumors sot aftoat respecting the previous cases as the contracted marriage on no less than three occasions. The second husband ded some time ago, thus leaving two to claim to the state of the sporting programme will be the international hadron the same and the state of the sporting to the contracted marriage to not less than three occasions. The second husband den as a state of the sporting to the contracted marriage on the sporting to the contracted marriage on the sport of the

tions were made today in the report of the special grand jury, which, after several weeks of delving into charges

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—C. E. Mellish, aged 40, a well known commercial traveller, died this morning at Vernon, after a short illness.

Thawing Out Dynamite Vancouver, Dec. 5.—A Chinaman, while thawing out dynamite in the east end of the city this morning was killed. His body was frightfully shat-

Interurban Cars Collide

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—A rear-end collision between interurban cars occurred on the Vancouver-Westminster line in a fog at noon. The vestibules of the cars were smasheed, but no one was injured. G.T.P. Branch Survey.

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—G.T.P. engineers have secured a good grade north from North Vancouver through the Seymour creek valley to Pemberton Meadows. It is probable that this route will be used for a branch to Fort George, in preference to that by way of the rock-bound shows of Howe

Minneapolis, Dec. 5.—The plan of re-organization of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd., was received by the shareholders here to-day. It was adopted by the share-holders' and creditors' committee in London last week, with a view to ter-minating the receivership granted by the federal court of Minneapolis on

The Eastern University Rowing

Winnipeg, Dec. 4.-Following the several weeks of delving into charges growing out of Chicago's first primaries, returned \$1\$ indictments against two scores or more of politicians and other persons. The investigation, owing to physical limitations merely scratched the surface of the situation, according to the report, and doubt is expressed that there has been an honest city or general election in Chicago for years. verdict by the coroner's jury last night

ployed on Construction of G. T. Pacific

OPINIONS OF INSPECTOR

Thinks Enforcement of Immigration Law is Now Better Carried Out

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—S. B. Williams, Dominion inspector of immigration, has left for Ottawa, having completed his inspection trip, extending from Halifax to Victoria.

He stated that the service is fast

He stated that the service is fast becoming more effective, owing to the recent increases in the official staff at points along the international boundary. The officers have received imperative instructions to refuse entry to all classes of people who have not the amount of money required by the immigration act, and who may be liable to become public charges.

Strict enforcement of the law, Mr. Williams believes, will have the effect of preventing the influx of an undesirable element calculated to flood the Canadian labor market.

Mr. Williams admitted that considerable numbers of American laborers are now going north to secure employment on the G.T.P. construction, but so far as he could learn they are not being previously hired in the United States. He has been advised that these newcomers are greatly needed by the railway contractors, for the reason that sufficient laborers cannot be secured in the Canadian labor market.

Extradition Refused

Seattle, Dec. 4.—Gov. Albert J.
Mead refused to honor the requisition
for Elliott A. Archer, charged with
forgery on 17 counts involving \$50,000
in Newark, on the plea of Archer's
attorneys that he had been here 7
years and was leading an upright life,
and that it was a matter of a civil
debt, in which the Newark authorities
were trying to enforce collection.

Wreckage in Lake Superior. Wreckage in Lake Superior.

Sault Ste. Marie. Mich., Dec. 4.—
Downbound boats today reported having passed through a quantity of wreckage in Lake Superior off Vermillion Point, near Whitefish bay. Among the wreckage was a life raft. No boat has been reported here as missing. It is the general opinion that if there has been a wreck it has been an unbound boat, likely a lumber carrier.

Sugar Trust Prosecution New York, Dec. 4.—Testimony in the suits instituted by the government to recover customs duties aggregating \$3,624,121, the payment of which is alleged to have been evaded by the American Sugar Refining Company in the course of the past six years, was taken last night and yesterday before United States Commissioner Shleids, Special Treasury Agent Parr testified that the scales used to weigh sugars unloaded at the Havemeyer and Elder refinery docks in Brooklyn had been tampered with in such a manner that every lot weighed fell short of full weight by an average of fourteen pounds.

North Bay, Ont., Dec. 4.—Gordon Wright was crushed to death by a falling tree, which swerved in a high

Tampered With Ballot Bexes. Hamilton, Dec. 5.—Harry Dillabaugh and William Lawson, for tampering with ballot boxes in the recent federal elections, were sent to jail by Justice Anglin today, Dillabaugh for four months and Lawson for two.

Liberals to Nominate. Nanaimo, Dec. 5.—Local Liberals at a meeting tonight unanimously decid-ed to oppose Mr. Hawthornthwaite in the by-election, and will held a con-vention on Dec. 19 to nominate a can-didate.

Calgary Civic Elections
Calgary, Alta, Dec. 5.—Monday is
nomination day, and from present indications it looks as if there will be
four candidates for the mayoralty
seat, twenty-four for aldermen and at
least four will allow their names to be used as candidates for seats for public school board.

Washington, Dec. 1-The president's Washington, Dec. 3—The president's annual message to congress will be read to the second session of the sixtleth congress on Tuesday next, instead of Monday, the opening day of congress, according to the plan announced. The senate will adjourn on Monday out of sespect to the memory of Senator Allison, immediately after appointing a committee to wait on the president and after any new members are sworn. Speaker Cannon said today that the house would also adjourn after the new members are sworn in and a committee appointed to notify the president that the house is in session. Tuesday probably will be devoted solely to the reading of President Roosevelt's message.

AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Official Statement From White

Coal Steamer Lost on Lake
Superior—Barge's Crew
Drowned

Failure of Legislative Programme and Defeats in Bye-Elections

CONSERVATIVES CONFIDENT

Dissolution of Parliament May Come Early in the New Year

London, Dec. 6.—The Conservative politicians and press are raising a chorus of joy ever the defeat of the government's education bill, and are prophesying the early termination of the Liberal administration.

The collapse of the government's two most pretentious and most carefully prepared measures, within a few days of each other, together with the Liberal defeat in the Middleton Parliamentary election, following several successive rebuffs at the polls, give support to the assertion that the Liberals have lost the country's confidence. On this ground the government's opponents are urging it to invite a vote of confidence by going before the country in a general election, and are taunting it with being afraid to do so.

fore the country in a general election, and are taunting it with being afraid to do so.

It it well within the range of possibilities that the next six months may see a general election. A few prophets say that a general election will come early in the new year. Some of the Liberals suggest that the government should frame a press bill, curbing the power of the lords, and that when that body throws it out the government should appeal to the country on that issue.

The most important legislation this session having failed, the only noteworthy project left to consider is the frish land turchase bill, but the chance of its passing it poor.

The Liberals object to the scheme of the committee of the house of lords directed towards reform in that house, because their party, under the proposed plan, would be assured of only a small fraction of the members of the upper house. Colonial represents that if the colonies are given seats, India should not be left out.

Insurance Taxes

New York, Dec. 5.—All the speakers at today's session of the association of life insurance agents agreed that the premium tax should be the same in all states of the union. Equal taxation for both local and outside insurance companies in Canada had proved beneficial, said L. Goldman, of Toronto, and he believed the arguments were even stronger for a pursuance of that policy by the various states of the union. The convention came to a close this afternoon.

Iffy feet away. As a result both play to the play in the fog. The many the play in the fog. The many that the play is the ball bobbing up most unexpectedly in the fog. The mist lifted partially at times and permitted a partial view of the play but at no time could one goal be seen from the other end of the field. The spectators had to guess at the location of the ball most of the time by the movements of the players. The same itself was not a brilliant display but vanconver had the better most of their outside wraps and applications. The convention came to a close this afternoon.

Molean scored twice for Vancouver in the first half and the home team for the play to the play but at times and permitted a partial view of the play but at the post of the field. The spectators had to guess at the location of the players. The same itself was not a brilliant display but vancouver had the better most of the players. The series of the union. The convention came to a close this afternoon.

Molean scored twice for Vancouver in the first half and the home team for the play but at times and permitted a partially at times and permitted a partial view of the play but at most of the first half and the both of the players. The series of the union of the players are the form of the ball most of the time by the permitted to soothe the hysterical sisterhood by playing "what Can the Matter Be?" But it was of no use, and pandemonium termitted to soothe the hysterical sisterhood by playing "what Can the Matter Be?" Such the players of the uproar was at its height wa

NAVAL EXPENDITURE OF THE FATHERLAND

Cochrane, Alta, Dec. 5.—Last evening a new Masonic lodge was instituted at Cochrane under the name of King Solomon lodge.

Dagged by Misfortune. Vancouver, Dec. 5.—Lewis Carr, of Victoria, stepped on a frosty sidewalk today and broke his leg. He had just left the hospital at Victoria after treatment for a similar accident.

Soap Merger Delayed

Calgary, Dec. 5.—The sale of the Standard Soap company of this city to the Royal Crown Soap company, of Winnipeg and Vancouver, has not been put through. A hitch arises as to the value of property.

ANNOY MR. LLOYD-GEORGE

Berlin, Dec. 5.—A special despatch received here from Constantinople says that the hoycott committee is threatening to extend the existing boycott on Austrian products to German goods in the event of Austrian exports being transferred to Turkey under another flag from Bremen or Hamburg.

Soldiers Killed

Soldiers Killed

Lawson, Okla., Dec. 5.—Privates
Bryant and Maxwell, of the United
States Fleid Artillery at Fort Sill, were
killed outright, and Private Hicks of
the same battery is not expected to
survive, as the result of the breaking
of a bridge over which a detachment
of artillery were riding this afternoon.
The party of 25 artillerymen were
making a run to a prairie fire northeast of the post. Eight men and
horses were on the bridge over Cache
Creak when it went down. Some had
passed over and others had not yet
reached the place. Several other men
were injured, but not seriously. It
was necessary to kill several injured
horses. The bridge has been in an
impassable condition for several
weeks.

SOCCER GAME GOES TO VANCOUVER TEAM

Victoria Narrowly Beaten on Mainland—Dense Fog En-veloped Field

the way.

MoLean scored twice for Vancouver in the first half and the home team crossed over, leading by two goals. Victoria scored once early in the second half through Sedger but were unable to even the tally. The home defence was too strong for the visitors, whose weakness lay in their forward line. The visitors' backs were good but their halves were not up to the but their halves were not up to the but their halves were not up to the latest the country of the women were torn off their backs.

At the end of a half hour or more latest production acted on the sister—hood like a red rag to a bull. Megaphones and bells were brought into use, and the noise became deafening. The stewards at length lost their tempers, and as they continued their work of throwing out the demonstrants the clothes of many of the women were torn off their backs.

At the end of a half hour or more

Panama Canal Bords

Washington, Dec. 5.—Bids for the thirty million dollar bonds for the Panama canal, under Secretary Cortelyou's circular of November 18 last, closed at the treasury department at four o'clock this afternoon. While no information is obtainable as to the amount of the bids received, it is understood that the number clearly indicates that the loan has been greatly over-subscribed. Secretary Cortelyou stated this morning that in view of the work involved in the tabulation of the bids, no information as to the number and prices could be obtained until Monday.

Herd of Cattle to be Killed.

Detroit, Dec. 5.—Federal officers in

Meeting of Milder Suffragists

Chancellor of Exchequer Gives Hint as to Life of Parliament

London, Dec. 5.—The gulf between the suffragists and the suffragettes, the latter being the term generally used to describe the militant section of the female agitators, who believe in street riots and attacks on cabine ninisters as the quickest means of attaining the suffrage for women, was further widened this afternoon by a fierce demonstration indulged in by the suffragettes at Albert hall, against

The chancellor was addressing

exchequer.

The chancellor was addressing a suffrage meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Liberal association. He had hardly got beyond announcing that he was present with the object of making known the government's intention regarding the problem of woman suffrage, when a great uproar broke out. Strident voices from all parts of the hall shricked: "We want deeds, not words."

The stewards of the hall, and there were 350 on hand to deal with the anticipated disturbance, at once moved down the aisle on the women who had interrupted the speaker with the idea of ejecting them. They found them chained to their seats.

There then began a confused struggle between them and the women, but finally the chains were cut and the suffragettes expelled. But the numbers of the disorderly seemed to increase rather than diminish. Some of the women were armed with whips, and they repelled vigorously every attempt to eject them. There were flerce tussies every few moments in different parts of the hall, and every time Mr. Lloyd-George made an attempt to speak he voices was drivined by mingled grouns and cheers.

Mr. Lloyd-George was gble to continue his speech with only an occasional interruption. He assured his audience, which numbered fully eight thousand people that there was a maence, which numbered fully eight thousand people that there was a majority in the cabinet and in the Liberal party in favor of woman suffrage, and that, a suffrage clause would be included in the government's franchise bill, which, however, could not be introduced until the eve of the dissolution of parliament. The chancellor added that the time of dissolution had not yet arrived, though the end of this parliament was not so distant as some people thought. The Liberals, however, still had several accounts to settle, and they would demonstrate to the House of Lords that the House of Commons was not so important as was imagined.

ICE PALACE AGAIN

Montrealers Decide to Have Winter Carnival With Olden Time Attachment

The form of Manufacturer Committee Congress

Washington, Dec. 8.—Referring to a door irrush to his argument for tark committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, was the principal with a committee today. He was on the stand of the committee today, the was on the stand of the committee today. He was on the stand of the committee today, the was on the stand of the committee today. He was on the stand of the committee today, the was on the stand of the house and the house of the marks caused discussion of the attitude of the publicans are discovered in the publicans are that normal conditions are the contended that the oil, and the publican particles which explosed the labor costs of the first of the publicans are the process of the publicans are the process of the publicans are the process of the publicans are the publicans are the publicans are the process of the publicans are the standard of the publicans are the process of the publicans are the process of the publicans are th

PLANNING WORK FOR NEXT YEAR

Canadian Pacific Programme for West to Be Drawn Up Shortly

OFFICIALS TO WINNIPEG

Many Millions to Be Expended on Improvements and Extensions

Winnipeg, Dec. 4.—Officials of the C.P.R. in various parts of the west are now busily engaged in the consideration of important undertakings which will be assumed for the opera tions of next year. A large amount of work which has been under construc-tion during the past year will be completed next summer, and new work will be begun in all four western pro-vinces. None of these will, however, equal in importance some of the con tracts with which the company has been occupied in the last few years, as for instance, the double tracking from Winnipeg to Kenora, on which the sum of ten millions is said to have

In connection with the discussion of the sums of money which will be ask-ed for in January, when Mr. Whyte makes his annual report to Montreal for this purpose, a number of the western officials of the company will visit the city during the next ten days,

visit the city during the next ten days, and with Mr. Bury will go over estimates of the work which in their opinion ought to be done. Later they will discuss the items with Mr. Whyte. General Superintendant F. F. Busteed, Capt. Troup, of the Pacific Coast C. P. steamships, and C. E. Cartwright, Pacific coast engineer for the C.P.R., left Vancouver today for this city, and will on Monday take up the question of the work to be done in British Columbia during 1909. A week later General Superintendent Price, of Calgary, will be in the city, with other officials from the western division. officials from the western division, and the amount of money to be expended on that division and the work to be done will also be discussed. General Superintendent Arundel, of

treatment of the topic brought out so many points that the freshman had overlooked that the youth was moved to remark to his hostess: "Well, this talk with President Blank has showed me how true it is we never meet any one from whom we can't learn something."—Argonaut.

Once a thrifty Scotch physician wa called to a case where a woman had called to a case where a woman had dislocated her jaw. He very soon put her right. The patient asked how much she was to pay. The doctor named his fee. The patient thought it too much. He, however, would not take less, and as the woman refused to give him the fee, he began to yawn. Yawning, as every one knows, is infectious. The young woman, in turn yawned. Her jaw again went out of joint, and the doctor triumphantly said: "Now, until you hand me over yawhed. Her jaw again went out of joint, and the doctor triumphantly said: "Now, until you hand me over my fee, your jaw can remain as it is." Needless to say the money was promptly paid.

GANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EMPIRE

Ministers and Others Speak at Canadian Club Banquet in London

London, Dec. 3.—The Canada club banquet was held at the Ritz hotel last night, the guests including the Duke of Argyll, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, J. Henniker-Heaton, Sir Frederick Borden, the Canadian minister of militta and defence, and the Canadian postmaster-general, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson presided.

Lord Strathcona referred to the suggestions made by James J. Hill to the New York chamber of commerce on free trade with Canada. He said that Canadians were not yet United States citizens, and he did not believe that they would receive such proposals with favor. Continuing, Lord Strathcona said that he hoped the mother country would consider the whole matter very carefully, and trusted that the Dominion would never have free trade with the United States, unless it had free trade also with the mother country.

The British postmaster-general, Mr.

The British postmaster-general, Mr. Buxton, in the course of his speech, made reference to the question of cable rates. He favored a practical reduction in the rates, but any scheme to be acceptable must be on a business basis

basis.
Sir Frederick Borden criticized

SHAH IS IN FAVOR OF A CONSTITUTION

Says People of Persia Must Be Brought Gradually to Self-Rule

Teheran, Dec. 3.—His Majesty the Shah of Persia granted an audience this afternoon to the local representative of the Associated Press and expressed a keen desire to dissipate some of the false impressions regarding his attitude on constitutionalism. His Majesty asserted his belief in a constitution in emphatic terms.

Majesty asserted his belief in a constitution in emphatic terms.

"I consider the institution of a constitution as essentially necessary for the advancement of Persia and the wellbeing and prosperity of the Persian people," he said. "I realize what a great source of progress parliamentary government has been to the other nations, but the deplorable results of the recent institution at Teheran of the mediss (national assembly) give ample proof of the necessity for a gradual development of the system in this country. The mejliss proved to be actually retrogressive instead of proactually retrogressive instead of pro-gressive, and the experience of the people with the melliss led to a wide-spread movement against a revival of the constitution, under which the in-telligent masses anticipated a return of the evils to which they were sub-jected under the first assembly.

jected under the first assembly.

"It is necessary that the people be brought gradually to appreciate the value of these institutions, and this is my aim. It is quite true that there are two parties in the country, one for and one against a constitution, but it is precisely for this reason that I fear a hasty decision might lead to disturbances which I am anxious to avoid. The work of the last meiliss caused sufficient trouble and blood-shed.

"The council of state which I have summoned will deal with all thes questions. It is true that the mem questions. It is true that the members of this council are not deputies, but from this small beginning I hope that the council ultimately will develop into an important assembly. I hope to train my people properly to appreciate a larger constitutional regime."

Referring to the existing situation at Tabriz, his majesty said: "It is a mistake to suppose that the population of this city wants a constitution, or that it would be pacified, were one granted. Similar disturbances were prevalent a year ago in Tabriz, while parliament was sitting. The people of parliament was sitting. The people of Tabriz are naturally revolutionary including, as they do, a large number

charge of murder. The other three men are doing well.

Several arrests have been made in connection with the affair. The pre-liminary hearing takes place tomor-

Iminary nearing takes place tollowrow.

From reports received it does not
appear that there was any quarrel before the shooting. Fourteen men
were in the house, when suddenly,
without warning, Millroy drew a
Browning automatic pistol and started
firing.

Millroy was arrested by Constable
Rollo, of Dryden, who found him in the
bush. He remarked that he would
have shot the lot if he had had time.

Alberta Land Purchase Calgary, Dec. 5 .- M. D. Terrel and W. G. Offut, of Spokane, have purern part of Alberta, six miles from Lunbreck.

RIOTOUS PILLAGERS IN PORT AU PRINCE

Wild Scenes Follow President's Flight—Order Now Fairly Restored

Port au Prince, Dec. 3.—For many hours during the night following the flight of Nord Alexis, riot and pillage prevalled in Port au Prince. The populace, maddened by the spirit of revolt, gave full vent to their passions. They looted stores and residences and fought among themselves over the booty, and were only held in check by the armed force hastily called together by General Perdevin, which fired a volley into the mob and finally drove the rioters into seclusion.

In all twelve people were killed and many wounded before order was restored. The committee of public safety placed scores of citizens under arms today, and comparatively tranquility now reigns.

The American, French and German

now reigns.

The American, French and German ministers have jointly given notification that if the disorders commenced again they would land forces from the warships. Those vessels already here were reinforced by the United States gunboat Eagle and the British cruiser Scylla.

Nord Alexis, the deposed president, who spent a restless ight on board

Nord Alexis, the deposed president, who spent a restless ight on board the French training ship, Duguay Trouin, has been the object of much consideration on the part of the commander of the ship and the officers. There is something in the wonderful virility of the fallen president that holds the admiration. Past ninety years—how many years beyond that mark nobody knows—Nord Alexis faced his foes with the strength and determination of a man in the very prime of life. Today he said: "The courageous conduct of M. Carteron (the French minister) saved my life."

With regard to his destination. Nord Alexis, seid that he would wait until he could be transported to Jamaiea, St. Thomas or Martinique.

The sentiment of the people is strong in favor of General Simon, and he will probably be elected president if the chambers can be assembled without delay. General Simon has arrived at Gressler, which is only about 12 miles distant. He has a strong army under him, and will enter the city on Friday morning.

A great quantity of stolen articles have been taken to the central police station, and 150 looters, men and women, have been arrested.

The last body of troops which were at the lection of Macke King.

Way favored by United States.

Berlin, Ont., Dec. 4.—The Conset twes of North Waterloo have dector protest the election of Macke King.

MAKE-UP FOR LOSSES

BY ROBBING COUNT

Reason Given By Halifax in ness for High Charges. I Government

Halifax, Dec. 3.—Alex. Ferguson & Co., boiler makers iron ship workers, testified before the city on Friday morning.

A great quantity of stolen articles have been taken to the central police station, and 150 looters, men and women, have been arrested.

The last body of troops which were

IS STILL UNSOLVED

Standard Officials and Supposed Borrower Are All in Ignorance

New York, Dec. 3.—Efforts on the part of federal counsel to obtain information regarding the loans of sums aggregating \$22,000,000 to P. S. Trainar by the Southern Pipe I inc. er by the Southern Pipe Line company a Standard subsidiary, came to nothing today in the cross-examination of John D. Archibold in the government suit to dissolve the so-called oil trust. chased a large tract of well-improved farming and stock lands located in Alberta, the price being \$38,750. The tract is improved and is an up-to-date stock ranch, with a large part already cultivated. It is located in the southknew of no reason for the loans which he said might have represented which he said might have represented the adjustments between refining companies which Mr. Trainer supplies with oil. Mr. Trainer, who is connected with the Standard's pipe line system, has previously testified that he did not know of the loans and never received the money.

The cross-examination of Mr. Archbold was practically concluded today, when an adjournment of the case was

when an adjournment of the case was taken until next Monday.

H. M. Tilford, president of the Standard Oil company of California, and . A. Moffitt, president of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, will likely follow Mr. Archbold on the stand, after whom Wm. Rockefeller will be called

will be called will be called.

Much of Mr. Archbold's cross-examination today had to do with rebates paid by the railroads in the early days. Mr. Archbold took the position that rebates at that time were a mat-ter of bargaining in which each ship-per strove to obtain the best terms. Some amusement was created when Mr. Archbold declared that when one obtained a rate from a railroadman he was not always sure but that on his was not always sure but that on his way home the railroadman would give some other shipper a lower rate. The government counsel interrogated the witness regarding testimony given in a Pennsylvanian oil suit, in which Mr. Cassatt, then president of the Pennsylvania railroad, testified that the Standard received larger relates from sylvania railroad, testified that the Standard received larger rebates from the Pennsylvania than any other shipper, Mr. Archbold said he had no recollection of Mr. Cassatt's testimony. The vice-president of the Standard declared that his company was in no way favored by oil tariffs of the United States.

Berlin, Ont., Dec. 4.—The Conserva-tives of North Waterloo have decided to protest the election of Mackenzie King.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 4.—Shot four times in evident mistake for her sister, Mrs. Leneasay, whom she was visiting in her boarding-house here, Miss Annie Turner was removed from her sister's ford has received a gold medal from home to St. Mary's hospital in a dying the Toronto exhibition board for the condition today. Stanislaus Leuman, exhibit of this province at the fair.

a boarder who had been requested to leave, was arrested for the shooting.

Homestead Entries Moosejaw, Sask., Dec. 3.—The total number of homestead entries for the month of November recorded at the land office was 1,806.

Diphtheria Epidemic

Prince Albert, Sask., Dec. 3.—An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in the lumber camps. Three are quarantined and eight men are laid up.

Paris, Dec. 3.—King Peter of Servia states in an interview with a representative of the "Journal" at Belgrade that notwithstanding popular effervescence in the country, Servia will not disturb the world's peace nor depart from a correct atitude towards Austria. Austria.

He said the calling out of the reserves was merely a precautionary measure dictated by the country's sense of security. The result of the conference was awaited by Servia with confidence, as her cause was just. But should Servia be attacked she would fight to the death.

CROSSED BY MOTOR

Continent From Adelaide to Port Darwin

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 3.—Australia is the latest continent to be crossed by motor. Mr. H. H. Dutton, of the Automobile Club of Australia, accompanied by a mechanic, has suc-cessfully accomplished the journey over land, from Adelaide in the south over land, from Adelaide in the south to Port Darwin in the north, a distance of about 2,100 miles. Although hardly to be compared with certain other transcontinental journeys, this performance is, nevertheless, a sufficiently remarkable achievement. A great part of the country traversed is practically a trackless waste. For 1,800 miles there are no roads, and the obstacles to be encountered include 1.800 miles there are no roads, and the obstacles to be encountered include sand drifts, "washouts," thick entanglements of scrub, and rough boulder-strewn surfaces. The trip established a record in Australian automobilism, since the island-continent has never before been traversed by motor from sea to sea. It has, however, been crossed by the same route by other methods and in less time. The motorists occupied forty-two days in actual traveling, the average daily run being fifty miles. Ten years a telegraph named McDonald, cycled from Port Darwin in 28 days 15 hours 30 minutes, and David Lindsay, the explorer, once went through

And the second control of the second control years a telegraph named McDonald cycled from Port Darwin in 28 days is hours 30 minutes, and David Lindsay, the explorer, once went through on camel and horse in thirty-seven days. Mr. Dutton previously essayed the feat, but when 1,200 miles had been covered he had to give up the attempt, owing to the boggy nature of the country, the result of the heavy tropical rainfall. The car was abandoned, and the travelers made their way back to Adelaide by pack-horse and train.

On this occasion a more powerful car was provided and everything possible was done beforehand to guard against failure. For the first few days good progress was made, but in the desolate tracts of the interior traveling made a half hours. The motorists state that they had practically no mechanical troubles, except the breaking of two leaves of one of the springs in crossing Sturt Plains, where the country was so bumpy that it was almost impossible to retain their seats on the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the early the prevention of the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car, only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced throughout, caused by the car. Only three punctures were experienced to the car. Only three punctures were experienced to t stiven to or accounts kept with officials of the department.

The inquiry is expected to close on Saturday.

That the Halifax dockyard had a hundred men added to its staff during the month of October because there was an election on was one of the chief facts brought out before the marine department inquiry today.

Stevens, the bookkeeper for Howell & Company, was the most interesting wifiness. He had heard hints from officials for commissions, and had been asked for election contributions, but had paid no attention to these. All he wanted was the recommendations of Messrs. Roche and Carney, the Halifax members. Theirs was the only Liberal firm in Halifax in a position to do the class of work for which they were applicants. He explained the cost of repairing on government stranged on the firm and its occupants were covered on such jobs that they were able to make

Triumph of Discipline.

An evil effect of another kind was shown in a case at the Bow County between Barrow's and the standy when the demorablizing influence of the act on a young man was demonstrated with great clearness. The young man had lost three fingers in an accident and claim-the tonstituting most of the country between Barrow's and the rough Sturt Plains between Powell's and Pine Creeks, approaching the last-men dearnow and shad been asked for election contributions, but had paid no attention to these. All he wanted was the recommendations of Messrs. Roche and Carney, the Halifax members. Theirs was the only Liberal firm in Halifax in a position to do the class of work for which they were applicants. He explained the cost of repairing on government stranged to the cost of the cost of repairing on government stran

HOUSE OF LORDS

Report of Select Committee on Subject Offers Radical Suggestions

QUALIFICATION MAIN TEST

Hereditary Peers to Be Represented By Two Hundred Elected

London, Dec. 3 .- The report of the select committee of the House of Lords appointed to suggest a plan for the reform of the upper house wa issued today. The committee finds i undesirable that the possession of peerage should of itself give the righ to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and it recommends that qualifications should be the main test of admission to the reformed house.

It then sets forth that all hereditary peers should be formed into an electoral body for the purpose electing two hundred of their number to sit and vote as the Lords of parliament, not for life but for a single parliament; that the spiritual lords of parliament be reduced to ten, to be elected by the bishops, the two archbishops sitting during the tenure of their sees, and the other eight for the duration of parliament; that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South

mons snall entitle one to a seat among the peers.

This plan will give the reformed House of Lords about 350 members, namely three peers of the royal blood, 200 peers to be elected, about 130 qualified hereditary peers, 10 spiritual lords, and 5 indees.

sion feels that the party in power in the House of Commons should be able

"Yes," said the man with decisi-"You are looking forward to 10s. 1d. tweek for the rest of your life?"
"That is not much, is it?"
"Won't you get tired of doing noth-

ng?"
"No, sir." "What do you do with yourself?" "What do you do will."
"I sit and watch the fire."
"If your doctor said that you were
"If your doctor said that you go back entirely recovered would you to work?"

The Judge said that it was impossible for a crippled man to go upon the mar-ket, and the firm must pay the 10s. 1d.

a week.
"But," he added, I should think work of some kind would be good for him."

Two boys went out picking nuts and they wanted to divide them equally between them, so they went over the fence into the cemetery toward evening and sat down among the tombstones to count the nuts. While going over the fence they dropped two nuts, but didn't stop to pick them up.

A man came along and heard them and stopped to listen and heard them saying, "One for you and one for me." "One for you and one for me." "One for you and one for me." and he became badly frightened and ran away down the road, and met another man, who said:

another man, who said:

"What's the matter?"

The first man said: "The devil and the Lord are up in the cemetery dividing up the people," and the second man said: "Oh, no, that couldn't be." couldn't be."

The first man said: "Yes, they are;
I heard them."

The two men went back to the fence to listen and heard them saying. "One for you and one for me." "One for you and one for me." "One for you and one for me."

The two men both ran away as fast as they could.

THE SAL

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the returns follows:
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REFORM

elect Committee on Offers Radical ggestions

TION MAIN TEST

Peers to Be Reprey Two Hundred

3.-The report of the ee of the House of to suggest a plan for the upper house was in the House of Lords, ends that qualifications main test of admission

adred of their number as the Lords of parlife but for a single t the spiritual lords of during the tenure of the other eight for the liament: that Canada Lords; that a number necessity of or-general of Canada general of any of the rank, and that twenty the House of Com

s about 350 members, eers of the royal blood, elected, about 130 tary peers, 10 spiritual

the party in power in ommons should be able substantial following in liverse, it is unable to

Landseekers.

4.—Messrs, Crapo and Parker, Idaho, land Canadian Pacific Irri-ation Company, are in-with a party of land-

n and Unemployment vil results arising from ly been pointed out. To this act is attributed

class expected to de-

e at the Bow County day when the demora-of the act on a young onstrated with great young man had lost an accident and claimr life of 10 shillings and eek from his employers. outed the full claim on t they had offered him between the employers'

ling to do any work at ng man replied stoutly. you are not willing or ludge asked. lling," was the unblush-

a week than take a job anything of that kind?"

king forward to 10s. 1d. rest of your life?" much, is it?"
get tired of doing noth-

do with yourself?"

d that it was impossible nan to go upon the mar-m must pay the 10s. 1d. ed, I should think work

vent out picking nuts ted to divide them them, so they went into the cemetery toand sat down among over the fence they uts, but didn't stop to

along and heard them r you and one for you and one for me," badly frightened and

ho said:
matter?"
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the cemetery up in the cemetery ne people," and the said: "Oh, no, that

said: "Yes, they are; on went back to the and heard them say-you and one for you and one for me; l," and the other boy the two at the fence,

THE SALMON PACK OF RIVERS INLET

Tuesday, December 8, 1908,

(From Sunday's Daily)

At Kimsquit, with two canneries, about 17,000—cases; at Bella Coola, about 15,000 cases; at Namu, about 7,000 cases, and at Smith's Inlet about 15,000 cases, making in all some 54,000 cases. While the seven canneries on Rivers Inlet were less successful securing little better than half a pack or about 75,000 cases.

He further states that the Bella Coola Valley, and especially the upper portion of this fine valley, is developing steadly, while during the season American timber cruisers were very busy in the neighborhood of Rivers Inlet.

Inlet.

The climate in that section of the country is at the present time very much the same as the present climate of this city and vicinity, and although

President on Woman Suffrage.

New York, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the member of parliament for Blackburn, and a leader of the woman's suffrage movement in Great Britain, who arrived here today from Washington to address the suf-New York, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the member of parliament for Blackburn, and a leader of the woman's suffrage movement in Great Britain, who arrived here today from Washington to address the suffrage mass meeting in Carnegie hall tonight, was deeply interested in the letter from President Roosevelt, made public today by Rev. Lyman Abbott

MAY BE THREE IN B.C.A.A.U. FORMALLY ORGANIZED YESTERDAY

With C. A. A. U.

Mr. A. H. C. Phipps, the provincial finishes and the provincial finishes and the provincial finishes are as the provincial finishes and the provincial finishes and the provincial finishes and the provincial finishes are as formally organized here this atternoon the finishes are as formally organized here this atternoon the finishes are as formally organized here this atternoon the finishes are as formally organized here this atternoon the finishes are as formally organized here this atternoon the finishes are as formally organized here this atternoon the finishes are the finishes are as formally organized here this atternoon the finishes are as formally the past season in this connection for a finishes and the finishes are as formally organized here. The union decided upon entering and the finishes are as formally the province of vancouver met who held only a finishes are as formally organized here. The call of the province of the majority of t

HARBOR WORKS SCHEME

HARBOR WORKS SCHEME

Selves when asked as to their intentions with regard to the coming fight is something surprising, but so far there has been nothing to indicate that with the exception of Aldermen Cameron and Pauline, who have declared themselves definitely out of the fight and will not seek re-election, those already members of the council will not seek to retain their position of the governing body of the city.

Plymouth is the latest of the world's ports to prepare a harbor works scheme. The ambitions of Plymouth to become a terminal port for ocean like the service of the control of their policies.

Not for a week or two yet will the much the same as the present elimate of this city and vicinity, and although practically no snow has so far fallen, yet it may now come at any time in considerable quantity, when it will probably remain until spring really opens in March.

Mr. Phipps came down from this promising northern country upon the Capilano, and will probably remain in the city for several days.

Suspected of Poisoning

Plymouth is the latest of the world's ports to prepare a harbor works scheme. The ambitions of Plymouth to become a terminal port for ocean liners has always been restricted by the fact that the deep water of her harbor has been monopolized by the admiralty. Time after time important schemes have been abandoned owing to the attitude of the naval authorities but next session parliamentary powers are to be sought to establish new docks the larest in the United Kingdom.

Suspected of Poisoning

Marked Tree, Ark., Dec. 4.—Following the mysterious death of his two daughters by poisoning, William McBroom, a mill worker, was arrested here today charged with murder, pending the coroner's inquest.

Cruiser Yankee Floated.

Newport, R.I., Dec. 4.—The U.S. cruiser Yankee, which has been aground in Buzzard's bay for the last ten weeks, has been floated successfully, and has started for New Bedford in towl according to a wireless message here toinight from her commander.

President on Woman Suffrage.

New York, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the member of par
are to be sought to establish new docks the largest: in the United Kingdom. The proposed site is at Wemburg bay, which is situated between Plymouth.

The stohem of which Messrs. Haw-shaw and Dobson, of London, are the engineers, is estimated to cost between two and three millions if if is carried out, as the idea of the promoters is to reclaim a huge harbor from the sea. Four breakwaters are to be constructed running out from the land, to enclose an area of 1,000 acres of water.

The two proposed graving docks, one a thousand and the other eleven hundred feet long, would accommodate the largest liners yet affoat or even contemplated. The promoters believe that the scheme can be carried out in two years.

At London the proposed drastic

President on Winner Boffreys (1998). The second control of the con

ROUMANIAN STABBED MAYORALTY FIGHT

A. H. C. Phipps Tells of Con-Representative Meeting Held in J. L. Beckwith Considering Re-Martin Hopcoin Jabbed Knife ditions in the North Vancouver—Affiliation quest of Friends That He Into Back of Fellow Countryman

Enter Contest

ment.

As a result of the trouble all the party left Hopcoin and adjourned to the bar, where drinks were called for and Helo, among the rest, was standing at the bar when Hopcoin came out from the rear and passed along behind the four Roumanians as if to go and will not seek re-election, those already members of the council will not seek to retain their position of the governing body of the city.

With respect to other citizens who have civic ambitions several definite announcements have been made but one of the candidates have as yet come forward with any pronounce.

Not for a week or two yet will the campaign assume anything like pronounced proportions, but in the means the council of their policies.

Not for a week or two yet will the word of their policies.

Not for a week or two yet will the word of their policies.

Not for a week or two yet will the word in which a knife had been connounced proportions, but in the means the proportions, but in the means the proportions will be compared to the council of the

their freight sheds. Two of these sheds were well filled with flour, baled hay and other valuable merchandise, intended to form the cargoes of the Cornishman and the Ervons.

Hensy has so far recovered from the effects of the wound inflicted by Morris Haas on November 13th, that he was able to leave the Lane hospital today for Kentfield.

For Christmas Gifts THE PLEASURE of giving is intensified if the gift is useful as well as ornamental. Every gift we sell has that merit. Our beautiful handkerchiefs, handsome bags, smart haircombs, unique umbrellas, special gloves, dainty neckwear and fascinating fans-all are extremely useful. In addition, they are exclusive in design, extremely moderate in price and cover such a wide range that every giver in the land can Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd Why roof your building with an inferior material when you

The best the market ever produced at an equal cost.

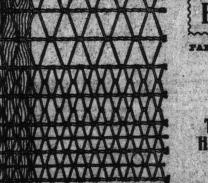
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Xmas Stock Unrivalled for useful and beautiful articles, just what everyone would appreciate:

Wedgewood Tea Sets, charming little sets, filled with Fry's choice chocolates. Prices \$3.00 to\$1.00 Fry's Chocolates in handsome packages, \$4.00 to 10¢

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the

moved. Nothing will be asked of Canada in return for such a step, and if anything were asked it would not be granted, because the people of Canada understand perfectly well that if the duty is taken off lumber it will not be to benefit them but to promote the interests of the people of the United terests of the people of the United States. Indeed the demand for Cana-dian lumber in that country is likely to be so great that an export duty on logs ought to shortly become a perma-nent feature of Canadian trade policy, so that our neighbors will be com pelled to buy finished products from us instead of the raw material. What is true of lumber is true of other things. The United States chose to build up a commercial fence between the two countries, and Canada can wait without impatience for the time when it is taken down, and need never trouble herself about offering any inducements to bring about such action The advantages of the present situahas shown so full an appreciation of that very interesting fact.

NOT A SOVEREIGN

Herr Mueller, speaking in the Reichstag, reminded the members that the Kaiser is not sovereign of Germany. This is a statement of unusual interest, for if ever a ruler assumed the role of sovereign, Kaiser Wilhelm has done so with a degree of confidence, which has successfully imposed upon the world. The German Empire consists of twenty-five sovereign states, namely, four kingdoms, six grand-duchies, five duchies, seven principalities and three free towns. In addition Alsace-Lorraine is included in it, but it is administered by the central authority. Germany is therefore a conit is administered by the central authority. Germany is therefore a confederation, and the supreme direction of its military and political affairs, as a confederation, is vested in the King of Prussia, who therefore assumes the title of Deutscher Kaiser. This dignity is by law hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern. The Kaiser is the executive officer. He represents the empire internationally, can declare a defensive war and make treaties; but for an offensive war he must receive the consent of the federal council or bundesrath, which is a body representing without receiving an absolute majority of the bundesrath and reichstag, and the sanction of the Kaiser. The suffrage is universal, every male person over twenty-one being entitled to a vote. Therefore when Herr Mueller said that the Kaiser is not the German sovereign, he was quite within the limits of the constitution. The difference between the German system and our own is principally in the fact that in Germany the ministry is not responsible to the representatives of the people, but only to the Kaiser. Their policy may be criticized to any degree; their plans may be thwarted by the refusal of either of the imperial councils to pass the necessary laws, but they may continue ministers as long as the Kaiser wishes, and there is no clear that should be permitted to dictate our policy in relation to foreign our policy in representative of those functions, which are vested in pinn. With us every public act of the King or his representative finate be stated and justified to parliament by the responsible ministers. There is nothing in the German system corresponding in the German system corresponding to the British principle that "the King can do no wrong."

WHARF AT PRINCE RUPERT.

The sundial manuelle value and the stated without receiving an absolute majority of the wild have a duty to perform the discussion. In the discussion of protecting our own to ask that the premiers of the other proposed, namely that we should rely upon the United States for defence between the protection we need.

Therefore when Herr Muellers and assisting the Imperial force in time of need.

Therefore when Herr Muellers and assisting the Imperial force in time of need.

Therefore when Herr Muellers and assisting the Imperial force in time of need.

Therefore when Herr Muellers and assisting the Imperial force in time of need.

Therefore when Herr Muellers and assisting the Imperial force in time of need.

Therefore the the fact that in the discussion of the other provincial ministry is not responsible to the tribute of the constitution t

WHARF AT PRINCE RUPERT.

The provincial government has decided to build a wharf at Prince Rupert. This is a somewhat unusual step, of late years at least, and the reasons for it are of interest. The wharf is to be built upon property owned by the province and will be immediately in front of Market Square. It will therefore be open to the public forever and will prevent any corporation or individuals or any combination of private ownership from creating a monopoly of wharfage in the new city. The matter as it presented itself to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works involved the purpose to which this very valuable piece of water frontage should be devoted. If it were rented or sold, there would be nothing to prevent the ship of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which would thereby control the whole water front, a state of things not to be desired on general principles and without reflecting in the slightest degree upon the polley which the company might be disposed to adopt. If Prince Rupert is to become the important seaport, which the railway people confidently expect, the need of commedious wharfage accommodation under public management will not be disputed, and moreover the existence of such a wharf will prevent any undue charges being made for the use under public management will not be disputed, and moreover the existence of such a wharf will prevent any undue charges being made for the use of the company's wharves. It is not intended that the government wharf shall be free. A reasonable charge will be made for its use; but it will not be managed with the expectation of making a great profit. We think every one will agree with the Chief Commissioner that in laying the foundations of a new city care ought to be

taken, as far as possible, to prevent anything like the absolute control of the approach from the water being in the hands of private concerns. Even during the early days of Prince Ru-pert the need of a public wharf, that is one under the control of the govern-ment, is likely to be greatly felt, and for reasons that hardly call for ex-planation. Under the circumstances we think that the course recommended we think that the course recommended

THE BRITISH FLEET

THE CORRECT VIEW

Sir Frederick Borden, speaking in London, said: "Canada's heart is with the Mother Country, and Canada knows that if the United States lowered the customs barriers it would be only for her own convenience." This is a point upon which the Colonist has laid a good deal of stress, and it is saitsfactory to know that it is the view entertained by one of the Dominion ministers. Doubtless he only voices the sentiments of his colleagues. This aspect of the case has not received as great attention as it deserves. Our neighbors on the southern side of the boundary line are beginning to realize that there are some Canadian pro- of this kind in heroics. It would be the large of the Alaska boundary award the boundary between Canada and he adds that the fleet would still have to be miles from the sorthwesterly termination of Graham Island of the Queen Charlotte group and thence southerly three miles for the silands of that group to a point off Cape St. James, and thence to a point three miles of that group to a point off Cape St. James, and thence to a point three miles off that group to a point off Cape St. James, and thence to a point three miles off that group to a point off Cape St. James, and thence to a point three miles off that group and thence southerly three miles from the sorthwesterly termination of the slands of the supremy made that the fleet would still have to be miles from the sourh made and prospective Speaker of the House of Canada and he adds that the fleet would still have to be miles from the solver miles from the sourh made of the silands of the Queen Charlotte group and thence southerly three miles from the sourb and thence southerly three miles for the cislands of that the British fleet is of canadas and heads that the fleet would still have to be miles from the sourb on point off Cape St. James, and thence to a point three miles of the Straits of James, and thence to a point three miles from the sourb and thence southerly three miles from the sourb on point off Cape St. Is and the the Mother Country, and Canada knows that if the United States lowered the customs barriers it would be only for her own convenience." This is a point upon which the Colonist has a point upon which the Colonist has a point upon which the Colonist has a proper of the customs barriers it would be only for her own convenience." This is a point upon which the Colonist has laid a good deal of stress, and it is satisfactory to know that it is the view entertained by one of the Dominion ministers. Doubtless he only voices the sentiments of his colleagues. This aspect of the case has not received as great attention as it deserves. Our neighbors on the southern side of the boundary line are beginning to realize that there are some Canadian products, which they find out that they must have, and they are now discussing the alteration of the customs sing the alteration of the customs and to express them, but we think that the press of Canada ought to do go on record, as far as possible, in the strength of go on record, as far as possib

in the form it is now enjoyed by Canada, carries with it certain obligations, and one of the obligations which nations have recognized in all ages of the world is that of being prepared to defend themselves. We shirk our duty; we are only an imitation nation as long as we refuse to take the steps necessary to protect ourselves as far as we are able against possible enemies. What guarantee have Canadlans that they will forever be at peace with all the world? It is nearly a hundred years since a foreign force attempted the invasion of Canada—we do not count the Fenian raids—and we all hope that another century, at least, may elapse before we hear the sound do not count the Fenian raids—and we all hope that another century, at least, may elapse before we hear the sound of war upon our borders. But what right have we to believe that this will be so? Can Mr. Marcil give us a pledge of eternal peace? If he cannot, and of course he cannot, who is going to defend us against a foe? This is a practical question. It is not merely a query about something which may never occur. No one knows who may attack us, but we all do know who would defend us if we were attacked. It would be the navy of Britain towards the maintenance of which we do not contribute a single dollar. It seems to us that Canada ought either to notify the Mother Country that she will defend Mother Country that she will defend herself in case of war, or offer to do her share towards Imperial defence. What that share ought to be we shall of its military and political affairs, as a confederation, is vested in the King of Prussia, who therefore assumes the title of Deutscher Kaiser. This dignity is by law hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern. The Kaiser is the executive officer. He represents the empire internationally, can declare a defensive war and make treaties; but for an offensive war he must receive the consent of the federal council or bundesrath, which is a body representing the several states. The Kaiser appoints all German ambassadors, but each state may appoint its own ambassador. The consuls are appointed by the Kaiser. No law can be passed without receiving an absolute majority of the bundesrath and reichstag, and perhaps it might not be a bad idea for the local government to act upon it. The original suggestion, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette, and not in the Times of this city as was stated through inadvertion and invitation was stated through inadvertion in what our contemporary says, and perhaps it might not be a bad idea for the local government to act upon it. The original suggestion, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette, and not in the Times of this city as was stated through inadvertion in what our contemporary says, and perhaps it might not be a bad idea for the local government to act upon it. The original suggestion, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette, and not in the Times of this city as was stated through inadvertion and invitation was stated through instruction in what our contemporary says, and perhaps it might not be a bad idea for the local government to act upon it. The original suggestion, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette, and not in the Times of this city as was stated through inadvertion and perhaps it might not be a bad idea for the local government to act upon it. The original suggestion, which is a body represent an attack from the sea without the protection of the British navy and no living man can undertake to say. What shape our assistance shall take is something upon it. The original

not very much to be added to what is and urges her to ren not very much to be added to what is therein set out. Hecate Strait is the water lying between the Queen Charlotte Islands and the coastwise archipelago. It extends from Dixon's entrance on the north to Vancouver Island on the south. At its northern end it is twenty-four miles wide, and ninety-five at its southern end. It is united with the open ocean by an expanse of water about one hundred miles wide, lying between Vancouver. Island on the south and the Queen Charlotte group on the north. The Canadian contention would be that a line drawn from a point three miles line drawn from a point three miles from the northwesterly termination of Graham Island of the Queen Char-

must have, and they are now discussing the alteration of the customs schedule so as to admit them into the country in competition with domestic products. Lumber is one of these, and there seems to be a fair prospect of the duty on this commodity being removed. Nothing will be asked of Canmoved. Nothing will be asked of Canmoved. Nothing will be asked of Canmoved and if they are ever to be asked to contribute in any way towards keeping the naval prowess of the Empire at its present relative position of predominance they will want to know the fleet is of benefit to us, and why we ought to do a reasonable share in its maintenance. But Canadians are nothing if not practical, and if they are ever to be asked to contribute in any way towards keeping the naval prowess of the Empire at its present relative position of predominance they will want to know pire at its present relative position of predominance they will want to know the reason.

We have heard very much of late years about Canada as a nation, and we are safe in saying that the national idea finds its expression at least as strongly among Mr. Marcil's compatitiots as among the English-speaking element of our population. We claim the right to exercise national responsibilities. We wish to negotiate our own treaties. We are beginning to think that we ought to be consulted in Imperial affairs. Surely nationhood, even in the form it is now enjoyed by Canada, carries with it certain obligations, and one of the obligations which nations have recognized in all ages of the

A PICNIC OF PREMIERS.

We find the following paragraph in the Montreal Herald:
The other Prime Ministers certainly ought to accept Mr. McBride's invita tion to accept Mr. McBride's invita-tion to go out and see British Colum-bia. It will take a little time, but if they do it right they will spend the pleasantest couple of weeks of their lives. British Columbia has the territory of an empire with the population of a couple of small cities.

While there is one weak point in the paragraph, namely, the assump-tion that Mr. McBride has extended an invitation to the other provincial premiers, there is a valuable sugges-tion in what our contemporary says,

spade a spade" when the psychological moment has arrived, stand aghast at the absolute freedom with which the "German Peril" has been discussed on both sides of the channel. We make the following extract from a letter from the special Paris correspondent of the Montreal Star: "We suppose," say the Parisians, "that in a war with Germany the English could defend the British Isles and doubtless could even destroy a German fleet sent against them, but in the meantime Germany would have seized Paris and would hold us as a hostage. How could England release or give us assistance until the British army has been strengthened?" The Temps reminds England that it was at Waterloo and not at Trafalgar that Napoleon fell, the state of the coined from gold taken from the Larder Lake district, New Ontario. both sides of the channel. We make

and urges her to remember that her army was much better disciplined a century ago than it is today. The opinion is pretty generally expressed that England must come to compulsory military service. There is no other way. To continue to hold the Empire together, England must have allies. This means mutual military aid, and therefore, an up-to-date army.

Did it ever strike you that if Victoria and her immediate suburbs keep on growing at the present rate, we will have about eighty thousand people will have about eighty thousand people here by the year 1918? But that is the actual fact, and if anything out of the common should occur, if any one of the half dozen things, calculated to give the city a new impetus, should come about, that number will be reached very much sooner. Our city is now like a youth who has outgrown his clothes. It is also to be remembered that when cities start in to grow they increase at a propor-

Figuratively speaking, the people in the Old Country are just now gazing in wide-eyed astonishment at Canada, marvelling at the wonderful way in which it survived the recent serious financial and industrial depression and at the evidences which it gives of being just about to enter upon an era of unexampled prosperity. Thus the Lonunexampled prosperity. Thus the Lon-don Canadian Gazette, in a recent issue says: "The bounds of Canadian commerce are ever widening. The other day we recorded an order of 8,000 tons of Canadian steel rails for India, an order secured in competition with the rail makers of the world. Now an Ottawa message to the Times tells us of the closing of a contract by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company with the Australian government fo 16,000 tons of steel rails for the railways of the Commonwealth. Not long ago Canada supplied Australia railways with their managing director. The new order is a fitting sequel. It is also a plain notice to the world of the reality of Canadian industrialism.

With delicious frankness a Halifax firm which had large dealings with the Marine and Fisheries Department informed the Cassels commission "that it was necessary to charge some one a high price in order to make up for nour times. It was cally by overfor poor times. It was only by over-charging on such jobs that they were able to make the whole year pay," That rival concerns, not friendly to That rival concerns, not friendly to the government, were not crushed out of existence through the operation of such a system is the really surprising thing about the situation thus disclosed. It must be said, in all serfousness, that the revelations at the Cassels enquiry are of such a nature as to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every self-respecting Canadian.

Residents of the Queen Charlotte group of Islands want better steam-ship connection with Victoria and Vancouver, and we trust that something may be done to meet their wishes in the matter. Perhaps the business done with the Islands at present does not warrant the placing sent does not warrant the placing of of a direct boat, but the day cannot be far distant when such a service will be imperative, in the interest of steamship companies quite as as the settlers of the norther trict.

The Montreal Gazette seldom lows anything to appear in its editorial columns at all conducive to merriment, but it could not resist the temptati to depart from its usual custom the other day, and perpetrated the follow-ing: "Another section of the Laurier Government pier at Sorel is reported to have collapsed, the loss being estimated at \$125,000 to \$150,000. The cause is not known. Possibly some careless commercial person put coal or something on it."

"O tempora! O mores!" Even the sacred precincts of the House of Lords are not immune from invasion by the germ of Radicalism which in by the germ of Hadicalism which in recent years has caused John Bull so much discomfort, and now it is proposed, by the Lords themselves, to reform the upper house by replacing two hundred hereditary peers with an equal number elected by the main body entitled to sit in that chamber. "The world do move."

The following is at the service the Liberal members of the Reichstag without charge. Why is the Kalser like nineteen and sixpence? Now do For reasons that are easily understandable. Lord Roberts' recent speech on the possibility of the invasion of Engiand was regarded with much approval in France. Even those hardened in the art of "calling a made a snade" when the psychological the Kaiser is like nineteen and six-pence, because he is a little less than

One of the best short editorial paragraphs which has come under our notice for many a long day is the following from the Ottawa Journal: "The proposal to advertise Canada by means of moving pictures is based, of course, on the assurance that Canada will not stand still long anough to have

HAIR BRUSHES

From 25c to \$7.50

We have a most charming collection of fine imported goods, with fine wood, highly polished backs, genuine ebony, etc., with highest grade bristles. Brushes which would make

FINE XMAS GIFTS

for lady or gentleman. Latest military style ebony, etc. Brushes for men and just the presents they would appreciate.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST Government Street, Near Yates.

Here Is a Useful Gift a **Carpet Sweeper**

A Bissell Carpet Sweeper makes a most acceptable gift to send the homekeeper. It is a labor saver, first, last, and always-a very useful and sensible gift to send.

\$3.25, \$3.75, \$5

Centrepieces, Mexican **Drawn Work, Dainty** Table Linen



Whether for your own table or for gift giving purposes, you'll surely need some of the dainty things shown in our Linen Dept. We can show you some really beautiful work in Mexican Drawn work. A host of useful and decorativev articles and a big price range. Linens for your table in great variety,

Send a Music Cabinet



Doesn't a music cabinet appeal to you as a suitable gift to send your musically inclined friend? We have them from

\$8.50

A Specially Fine Selection of Christmas Gift Things

An almost bewildering array of pretty gifts-practical presents, all-are here for you. Gift suggestions by the hundred greet you all through this establishment.

We are READY—that's it! Grandly prepared with the greatest of offerings in this store's history. The choice was never so wide, so complete. But early shoppers will soon

take the choicest bits, so SHOP EARLY. Come today. For that friend of yours or for your own family circle, where can you find such an appro-

The "Four Bit"

Table

A Tale of Splendid

Values

stretch the china buying powers of a "four-bit"

piece to about double its

usual buying powers. We

have filled a table with a

collection of odd things

in china and glass which

in many cases run up to

No old and damaged

pieces among the lot, but specially selected pieces,

bought right and offered

to you at quick clearing

prices. Come in and have

a look over the assort-

double in value.

Here is a chance to

priate combination of beauty and utility as in one of our tasty furniture selections? What is more appropriate for the woman who loves her home than something to beautify it?



Some Elegant Gift Things at Small Cost

Don't allow a restricted expenditure deter you from coming here in search of that

The things that are priced in single figures are greatly in evi-dence, and rival the more costly bits in bids for preferment.

¶ You'll find something to fit your purse that will size up in every way to your most hopeful gift. Choice is better, shoping easier and do your purse that will size up in expectations, even if you desire to spend but a dollar or two.

It doesn't cost any thing to look. remember.

50c

Choose Gifts Now Now is by far the

most satisfactory time shoping easier and doing it now disposes of a worry. Choose now and-

Card Prizes in China that Combine Beauty and Utility

The thousands of pieces of china—"odd bits" we call them, to distinguish between china sold in sets and sold by single item which form a conspicuous part of our stock, require no mental gymnastics to be considered appropriate prizes for the ladies at euchre or whist.

ess that it is her joy to exploit on every occasion.

I Your list of prizes should be excluse china bits if you would excite spirited con

"Solid Comfort" Chairs

Gift for Man or Woman

One can't have too many comfortable easy chairs in the home, and that is the main reason why a Morris chair makes one of the most acceptable gifts you could send your friend

You can "bank" on such a gift being grandly appreciated — and for many moons, too. Just at present we are showing a most complete range of these splendid chairs. In the variety of designs we far surpass all previous attempts and the price range is equally satisfying, as witness:

\$9.00 to \$45

tition in the ¶ Try it. We'll Deliver Later



A Gift Suggestion Worth Considering-\$5.50 to \$35 You don't know what "good" bedding is if you have never slept under a McIntock Down Quilt. It is an easy matter to keep warm by pilling on the great heavy blankets and quilts. But that isn't getting

the right sort of rest.

With Mc Lintock Down Quilts you keep comfy and warm, yet there is an absolute absence of oppressive weight, just "warmth with-

We are showing some really handsome creations in these famous quilts. Never before have we offered such delightfully dainty coverings. Here is a Christmas gift suggestion that cannot be beaten and doesn't a price range such as this include your Xmas appropriaton?

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST-ESTAB. 1862

HOMES HOTELS CLUBS BOATS



CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES OFFICES

SHOWROOMS: GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. FACTORY: HUMBOLDT ST

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CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES OFFICES

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

S127/2019

MIRACLES

Said the man with the monocle: "A miracle's a miracle, and that's all there is about it. And the miracle, and that's all there is about it. And the age of miracles has passed anyhow." Asked the man with the cigarette: "What's a miracle?" and the man with the monocle replied "It's an interruption of the operations of the laws of nature." "Tommyrot." ejaculated the man with the big black cigar. What do you think?" asked the man with the monocle of the man who had not spoken; but the host said: "It's time to join the ladies. He can tell us next Sunday." So here goes, but with the preliminary proposition that on this subject one person's opinion s as likely to be as good as another's, and no one's is likely to be worth very much. But possibly something may be said that will be of interest, and if any who read what follows would like to carry on the conversation, they can have the floor next Sun-

First, let us try and reach a definition of what a miracle is, that is, supposing there are miracles. You remember the story of the talking chip, but in case you do not, it may be mentioned that a missionary, who was building a church was building a church, wanted a saw, and sent his wife a note written on a chip. To the ignorant people among whom his lot was cast the use of the chip was a miracle. There are people to whom the telephone, wireless telegraphy and many other things would appear as miracles; but as they are explainable by the laws of matter, they cannot be so classed, and even the most ignorant savage, when he learned that they were produced by mechanical appliances would cease to regard them as miracles. The fact that the compass points to the north is not a miracle. We do not know why it does point to the north, but as it always does, when free to move, we recognize that it does so in accordance with some law inherent in matter. Now if some one without any physical means whatever could make the needle point due east, that would be a miracle, for it would be the accomplishment of a physical effect by a psychic cause, and this, perhaps, is as good a definition of a miracle as can be suggested off-hand. Can such effects be produced by such causes? Obviously this is a matter of proof, and proof depends upon evidence, and the trustworthiness of evidence depends upon a great variety of things. This is the one domain of investigation in which no one is quite ready to accept the testimony of another. When your physician calls and tells you that you must take a certain medicine and that it will produce certain effects, you believe him, take the medicine, and either it, or your faith in it, produces the effect which the physician said it would, and you have no misgivings about the medicine being injurious. We accept as proved a thousand things in every day life that we have never aftempted to demonstrate, and could not if we tried; but when it comes to the contact of the psychical with the physical, we all half from Missouri. We must be shown. It is obvious that, except to those who accept the Bible as an infallible record, the accounts of miracles therein set out do not prove anything except that certain persons, concerning whose opportunities for observation we are unable to form any opinion, believed that physical effects were produced by psychical causes. The supreme illustration of this is the raising of Lazarus. In this case we are told that in response to the call of the Divine Master, a man, who had been dead three days. arose from the tomb. It is hard to believe this, unless we first admit that in Jesus of Nazareth there dwelt a power which was limitless in its operation. And so we are brought at the very outset of the inquiry to what is the crucial question in it, namely: Is there a power which is supernatural in the sense that it is dominant over physical nature? Of course, nothing that is can be supernatural in one sense of the term. What exists in the psychical or spiritual world is just as natural as what exists in the physical world. It is just as natural that there should be a Creator as that there should be a Creation. From the standpoint of human reason, everything that exists presupposes a cause, and while we may push, by our investigations, the First Cause further and further back in the evolution of physical existence, we cannot by any possibility crowd God out of His universe. It seems to be only logical that the psychical preceded the physical. Therefore, if we reach, either by experiment or by logic, the conclusion that there is such a thing as psychic force, the possibility of miracles is at once establish

When we eliminate from the scope of testimony any supposition that the statements advanced have divine sanction, and that is the course that must be taken if the possibility of miracles is considered from the standpoint of scientific investigation, we must take each recorded or reported instance of the miraculous as standing upon its own merits as a fact. If the proof of the occurrence is satisfactory, and if investigation discloses that the event cannot be explained by physical means, then the cause must be psychical, and we have the miracle established. In pursuing investigations of this kind we must bear in mind the greatly diversified forms in which a force may be manifested. To take an example from the ergy exerted by a magnet, the "sparks" which are developed by rubbing a cat's back in the dark, the means by which the voice is transmitted over the telephone, and the lightning flash, which seems to rend the heavens asunder, is not very apparent, and yet we have learned that they are all manifestations of the same thing. So it may be that one day we will learn that the influence which raised the dead, healed the sick, hypnotizes the healthy, reads the thoughts of others, and is exemplified in an almost infinite number of ways, is the manifestation of the same power, and possibly that the "image of God," in which man is said to have been created, consists in our possession to a limited degree of this power. Of course, no one can claim to have demonstrated that so as to convince others, but there are thousands who claim, with greater or less reason, that they have been able, not by the exercise of blind, unreasoning faith, but by actual, unquestionable proof, to show that such a power is just as immanent to-day as it was when Jesus and His disciples walked

And so the man with the monocle may not have been right when he said that a miracle is a miracle, and that the day for them is passed. It may be that we are encompassed about with psychical force, which we do not, and perhaps cannot, use, because we are "of the earth earthy." There is hardly one of us who will not admit that he is conscious of being something more than a mere physical entity; but we of the white race, and especially those of the white race who profess to be at least nominally admits the contract of t herents of Christianity, are literally afraid to call our souls our own, and therefore we hesitate to admit that we possess what we are all the while conscious of possessing.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

Hundreds of men have a place in history much more prominent than some of those, whose careers have been mentioned in this series of papers, and the reason why some have been considered, whose names are unfamiliar to most readers, is because the object is not so much to tell of individuals who have been conspicuous as of those, whose lives formed pivotal periods in the affairs of mankind. The name of Nadir Kuli which The name of Nadir Kuli, which means Nadir the Slave, has been heard probably by few who will

read this article, and yet as the principal facts of his life are presented it will be seen that their in-fluence is affecting the welfare of millions today, and that out of them may yet arise problems of: vast moment. The great question presented by Brit-ish India results from conditions to which Nadir contributed as much at least as any other individual, and possibly more, because his achievements made the British conquest of India possible. We have seen in a previous article that Beber, who was born ten years before Columbus discovered America, and died in 1530, founded the Moghul Empire in India, that its sway extended across the mountains of Afghanistan, through Persia and as far as the Caucasus on the northwest and to the plains of Siberia on the north, and that Beber at one time contemplated the con quest of China. So powerful was the race of mon-archs which he founded that his title "the Great Moghul" has become synonymous with supreme authority. His greatest successor was Akbar, his grandson, but Aurangzeb, who ascended the thr in 1658, was in some respects equally famous. Aurangzeb died in 1707 after a reign, which towards its close was disturbed by dissensions. The empire became honeycombed with discontent, and the stronger vassals showed great disinclination to recognize the supremacy of the emperor. After his death the sceptre fell into weak hands, but a powerful leader might yet have saved the state, if it had not been for the appearance of Nadir the Slave.

Nadir was born in Persia about the year 1687, and at an early age became engaged in the war, then being waged by the Persians against the Afghans. Nothing is known of his ancestry any degree of certainty, but he was a born leader of men, with wonderful powers of organization. He drove the Afghans out of Persia and placed Tahmasp upon the throne, but this king having made a disgraceful treaty of peace with the Turks, Nadir took his throne from him, replacing him with the infant son of the deposed monarch. Then Nadir began a glorious campaign against the Turks, wrestling from them territory which Tahmasp had surrendered, and securing some provinces which Peter the Great had annexed to Russia. In 1735 the infant king died and Nadir proclaimed himself king. His claims to the sovereignty of Persia being disregarded by the Moghul emperor, Nadir determined upon in-vading India. He reached Peshawur without difficulty, where he was joined by the hill tribes, who had grown disaffected towards the emperor. He was unopposed as he marched down through the Punjaub, and was within seventy miles of Delhi be-fore an army was sent to meet him. This he utterly crushed, after which he was offered a sum equal to two million pounds sterling, if he would withdraw his troops to Persia. He accepted the money, but was induced by one of the disaffected Moghul princes to continue his march to Delhi, where it was represented he would easily gain ten times as much as had been given him. He entered Delhi with 20,000 men, composed of Tatars, Afghans and Uzbegs. Between these people and the Moghuls there was bitter hatred, but so thoroughly disciplined were the forces of Nadir that they refrained from every excess. On the following day some of the inhabitants of the city committed assaults upon the troops, but although the latter simply contented themselves resisting attack, the populace resolved upon their massacre, and many were slain. On the succeeding morning Nadir rode through the streets accompanied by a strong guard, and as he came upon a number of the corpses of his soldiers, he was assailed by showers of stones, arrows and shots from small arms. His wrath was terrible, and he gave orders for the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants, neither age nor sex being spared. For seven hours the awful work went on. Pillage, rapine and slaughter were everywhere. Men in despair killed their wives and then slew themselves. Thousands of houses were burned, and every conceivable out-rage was committed. At three o'clock in the afternoon Nadir ordered the slaughter to cease, and he was implicitly obeyed. Then began the work of plunder. Every person who had anything to give was compelled to contribute, nor were the demands of Nadir confined to Delhi, for he compelled the neighboring princes to part with their treasures. Some estimates of the value of the gold and jewels carried away by Nadir place it as high as \$400,-000,000, but there is no way of arriving at a correct valuation. It is known that he gave each of his oldiers a bonus of three months' pay, and that he remitted the taxes throughout the Persian empire for a year. Among his captures was the famous peacock throne. The loss of life during the seven hours of slaughter in Delhi is variously estimated. some writers putting it as high as 100,000 persons, but that number seems to be far greater than it could have been, seeing the small number of Nadir's roops and the short time devoted to the massacre.

Thus Nadir at a single blow shattered the Moghul

pire. It did not at once cease to be. Indeed, the shadow of it lingered until Delhi was captured the British forces at the time of the Mutiny, but it in India, namely, the Mahrattas, a race which had been driven southward when the Moghuls invaded India. These people became very powerful and for a time overawed the feeble emperors at Delhi; their prominence served further to weaken the Moghul dynasty. Later the Mahratta forces met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the Afghans, who ere continually invading India from the northwest, and after this there was no stability among the na-tive governments of India. Therefore, when Clive began his wonderful war of conquest, the Moghul emperor was powerless to resist him, and a handful of English troops, under a man untrained in the art of war, soon established English supremacy over a land, where some of the mightlest armies and

greatest commanders the world has ever seen once played their parts. onally, Nadir was a remarkable man. He was over six feet in stature, swarthy in countenance, with large, piercing eyes and a voice of tremendous and ferocity. In some respects his equal has never appeared upon the stage of history. Beginning life a slave, he re-established the empire of Persia, and, after overthrowing it, set up again the Moghul empire under his own protection. He compelled the warlike and almost invincible Turks to sue for peace. He made Peter the Great bend to his will. His one great error of administration was his at-tempt to put an end to the dissensions of the Modans in religious matters. With this object, he endeavored to reconcile the two great sects of Islam, the Shiahs and the Sunnis, and declared the latter to be the state religion of Persia. This roused a spirit of fanaticism, which armed force could not allay, and in 1747, when he was sixty years old, he was assassinated. He had reigned only eleven years, but they were years full of remarkable deeds. No contemporary ruler accomplished such achievements, exhibited such administrative power or produced such a profound effect upon his times and upon the future of southern Asia. A hundred and ten years after his death one of his descendants, the young and fayorite queen of the reigning sovereign of Delhi, angered because Lord Canning, then Governorheir to the crown, and favored the claims of an older son of the king by another wife, with a vigor which showed that she had inherited the ambition and energy of her great ancestor, brought to

fruition, if she did not actually originate, the plot,

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Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

TALLEYRAND AND THE DUC **D'ENGHIEN**

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince Benevento, is described by historians as one of the most clever, crafty and unprincipled of modern diplomatists, and a man of no moral strength of character, having the reputation of being a decided Lethario in his countless affaires d'amour. He was born in 1754 of an ancient and honorable family and lived through the most strenuous and exciting years in the history of his country. He was trained for the Church, but at no period of his life displayed the slightest inclination to follow any religious teaching whatever. So notoriously licentious was he that Louis XVI. hesitated to confer exclesiastical honors upon him, though he had already been ap-pointed abbey of several important dioceses. His administrative and diplomatic qualities were of so pronounced a character that he was bound to receive recognition, and he was appointed to one important position after another. He, with Sieyes and several others, framed the famous new constitution for the Republic, and was responsible to a great extent for the drawing up of the Declaration Rights. It was Talleyrand who made the startling proposal, afterwards carried into effect, that all church property should be confiscated to the State. He was made President of the Assembly in 1790, and in 1792 was sent to negotiate with the English Parliament. He met with a cold reception at the hands of King George and Pitt, and would have returned to France had he not in his absence been denounced as an "emigrant, disposed to favor the king." He was forced to remain in exile several years, and took no part in the most atroclous affairs of the Revolution, though it has been said that had he been permitted to return to his own country, he would have followed without hesitation in the steps of the "extremists." However that may his character does not bear the stain of disloyalty to his king. In 1794 he returned to France and became a frequenter of the salons of the famous Madame de Stael, daughter of the brave old Swiss, M. Necker, who had served the late king as minister so ably and disinterestedly.

When Napoleon Bonaparte began his career as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army, Talleyrand was among the first to recognize the ability and genius of the young soldier, and solicited his friendship, keeping Bonaparts in constant touch with events at home while the latter was absent on his numerous campaigns. It was through his infinence to a great extent, that the Directory was overthrown and the Dictatorship established. The change was brought about with little trouble. General Bonaparte had been so successful against the foreign enemy, that the people thought they saw in him a deliverer from internal striff as well. On the 18th Brumaire, 1799, occurred the final overthrow of those who desired to oppose the will of the new master. Napoleon and his soldiers entered the hall where the representatives were sitting, the soldiers shouting, "Long live Bonaparte!" General Dujardin, mounting a few steps of the tribune, cried, "Citizens representatives, I invite you to retire; we can no longer answer for the security of the council!" The grenadiers traversed the hall twice; the second time, while the drums beat a salute, the soldiers pushed the representatives before them, literally driving them out. Upon that some evening a law was voted, at a small but influential gathering of the Council of the Ancients, "that a consular executive commission be composed of Citizens Sieyes, Rogers-Ducos and Bonaparte." This commission was invested with the plentitude of dictatorial power, especially charged with the organization of order in all parts of the administration, with the re-establishment of tranquility in the interior, and the bringing about of a solid and honorable peace.' Thus was Napoleon set upon the first step of the ladder that was to

lead him to the imperial throne.

Tailyrand took an active part in all political affairs which followed, serving Napoleon in no small capacity, but never for one moment casting the pertook care that though he might honor Talleyrand, he would not allow him too much latitude. There is probably no more inexcusable act in all of Talley rand's career than the part he took in the murder of the Duc d'Enghien. Napoleon was in a larger de-gree responsible for this dastardly crime, and he fretted under the weight of his sin to his dying day, to the effect that Talleyrand was to a greater extent culpable than he was himself. History has given us a vivid account of this pathetic affair, and we cannot wonder when we read that the indigna-tion of the whole world was aroused by such a de-

plorable exhibition of brutal injustice. Napoleon had decided to strike a decisive blow at the House of Bourbon in order to frighten any would-be claimant to the throne from making any demonstration or gathering any following. He was much angered because the two princes, the Count d'Artois and the Duc de Berri, had escaped him. He natural vengeance on another representative of the manner guilty of any conspiracy, and who at the conclusion of the war had retired to Ettenheim, in the neighborhood of the Black Forest, where he had married the heautiful Princess Charlotte de Rohan. This young man was the Duc d'Enghein, son of the Princess de Conde. He bore the reputation of being a soldier of noble qualities, quite incapable of using crime of the Duc d'Enghein," wrote Pierre Langfrey, "was being within reach of Bonaparte at the moment when Bonaparte needed the blood of a Bourbon, and it was for this reason alone that he was

chosen and struck.' In the middle of the night a detachment of dragoons set out from Schelstadt, crossed the Rhine and going to Ettenheim, surrounded the home of the young duke. So confident was he in the supposed security of his innocence that he smilingly silenced the fears of his young wife, who strove to detain him, and unclasping her gentle arms, resigned himself to his captors, assuring her that in a few hours he would clear himself and return to her. But the Duke did not reach Paris until five days later, and from there he was taken to the dungeons of Vin-cenhes. It is said that when he arrived there the grave was all in readiness to receive his body. The same night he was put through an examination his answers to the questions clearly proving his innocence of any conspiracy or any crime whatsoever. His fate had been decided beforehand, however, the His fate had been decided beforehand, however, the examination was nothing more than a farce. At two o'clock in the morning he was conducted through a dark passage to a staircase, which led to the ditch of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the grave which had been prepared, and where a company of gendarmes stood arrayed in order of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the grave which had been prepared, and where a company of gendarmes stood arrayed in order of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the grave which had been prepared, and where a company of gendarmes stood arrayed in order of the discontinuous control of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the grave which had been prepared, and where a company of gendarmes stood arrayed in order of the discontinuous control of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the grave which had been prepared, and where a company of gendarmes stood arrayed in order of the discontinuous control of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the discontinuous control of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the chateau; the proper and revealing his few yellow teeth in a mocking grave. which led to the famous Mutiny.

battle. The condemned asked if there was one among them who would take the last message of a dying man, and an officer stepped out of the ranks. The Duke handed him a packet containing some of his hair, and bade him deliver it to his wife. The command was then given to fire, and the innocent prisoner fell back dead into the open grave.

This horrible crime is absolutely without a vestige of justification. Whether or not Talleyrand was as guilty as some historians believe, he was no doubt party to the act, and to be in any way re-sponsible is damning evidence of the brutal injustice of the man's character. Josephine believed implicitly that whatever part Napoleon took was owing to the influence of his mentor. But it seems reasonable to suppose that in this matter as in all other affairs in which Bonaparte had a hand, he followed the dictates of his own cold-blooded, selfish calculations, and used Talleyrand as an instrument

Talleyrand displayed his administrative ability in many ways during the years which followed. Working hand in hand with Napoleon, he broke up the European coalition which had been formed against France, and later organized the famous "Confederation of the Rhine," for which service the Emperor conferred upon him the principality of Benevento. He did not hesitate, however, when the time arrived to further his own personal schemes at the expense of those of Bonaparte. It was he who dictated the terms of the deposition of the Emperor to the senate. He was made Minister of Foreign Affairs under Louis XVIII., but fell into disfavor with the Bourbona after the Battle of Waterloo, and lost his offices. During the years just previous to his death he was ambassador to the English Court.

THE STORY TELLER

A Simple Remedy

"What will we do when the trees are destroyed?" asked the forestry experts. "I suppose," answered the serenely solemn statesman after some thought, "that in such an event we will be obliged to depend for wood entirely on the lumber yards."—Washington Star.

Whisky Today

Whisky Today

Dr. Harvey G. Wiley, the government's famous food expert, was talking at Mackinac island about impure whisky.

"I once saw an old Kentuckian." said Dr. Wiley, "take a glass of whisky, sniff it, set it down and shake his head sadly.

"'One thing,' he said, 'was never seen coming through the rye, and that's the kind of whisky they send us nowadays."—Washington Star.

The Law Escaped

The late Albert Pell, a Conservative member of Parliament, who devoted his life to the betterment of agriculture, the prevention of cattle disease and the administration of the poor laws, was a man of ready wit.

wit.

It is stated in a recently published volume of reminiscences of Mr. Pell that during an election he was asked if he was not the member who had made the law which commanded poor men, to support their

parents.

"No." he rapped out, "that is an older law." It was written by God Almighty on two tables of stone and brought down by Moses from Mount Sinai; and as far as I can make out, Thomas, it is the stone and not the law that has got into your heart."—Tit-Bits.

Scholarship and Politics

Mr. Asquith, who recently presided at a meeting of the English Classical Association at Birmingham, again brings home to us the depth and breadth of the mental equipment of some of the English politicians of the greater sort. The scholarship of Gladstone, of Salisbury, of Balfour, is well known. In this country we have but few men like Wyndham, who can both edit Tudor Texts and grapple with great problems of current statecraft. Mr. Asquith, at the Birmingham meeting, said of himself: "I can honestly say that I have never wavered in my allegiance to the great writers of antiquity, or ceased to take a lively interest in the progress of criticism and discovery, which is every year throwing new light on their meaning, and laying deeper and broader foundations of their imperishable fame."—Harper's Weekly.

When Sir William Gilbert was 27 and was known to the world as a promising writer, his father, who was a retired naval, surgeon, wrote a semi-metaphysical, semi-medical book, entitled "Shirley Hall Asylum," his first book. Not long ago Edith A. Brown, who was then preparing a biography of the younger man having heard that the son was the incentive from without which spurred into action the inherent but dormant literary talent of the father, asked if such was the fact.

"Yes," replied the author of the "Bab Ballads," and the wittiest librettos ever written, "I think the little success which had attended my humble efforts certainly influenced my father.

"You see," he added, with suspicion of a smile, "my father never had an exalted idea of my ability. He thought if I could write anybody could, and forthwith he began."—Youth's Companion. He Could, Too

One of the very old fables credited to Lafontaine, borrowed by him probably from some other writer, tells the following story:

"A very good man had a very good tame bear. The bear was a vigorous creature, deeply attached to his

bear was a vigorous creature, deeply attached to his owner.

"The owner lay down to sleep and the bear was much annoyed by the conduct of the flies. One fly especially was quite dead to all feelings of decency. As often as the bear sheed the fly away the fly came back to the face of the sleeping man.

"Finally the bear said to himself 'I know what Fil do. I'll be strenuous. I'll show that fly semething."

"He did so."

"He picked up a large rock weighing fifty or a hundred pounds, and as soon as the fly appeared on the nose of the sleeping man, he smashed the fly with the rock—he also smashed the head of his boss, although he hadn't intended to do so."—Harper's Weekly.

A tall young man stalked with stately stride into the office of a small hotel in a remote part of the White Mountains. Behind him came a severe valet carrying bags and a gun-case, and on a wagon at the door were two prosperous trunks. In an armchair behind the hotel counter sat a spare old man placidly chewing tobacco and reading the Weekly Recorder.

"Ah-h-h! Hm!" the tall young man began. "Is this Mr. Silas P. Meacham, proprietor of this hotel?"

"Yaas," replied the old one, glancing up over his paper.

"Yaas," replied the old one, giancing up over his paper.

"I am Mr. Hanningford Wattster van Derventer, of the Metropolis Club of New York," said the visitor, impressively. "My friend, Mr. Vandergilt, told me you would take excellent care of me here."

"Ya-as," replied Silas, still buried in his paper.

"I am Mr. Hanningford Wattster van Derventer, of New York," the visitor repeated. "My friend, Mr. Vandergilt, told me you would take excellent care of me here." "Ya-a-as," said Silas, still chewing and reading

his paper.
"I am Mr. Hanningford Wattster van Derventer,

WITH THE POETS

Love's Way

Oh, I could sing of love, and sing again,
Fashion a wonder-word love's way to
Attune my lyre to love's potential strain,

Now I would sing, would sing of love and fire.
It is the day of days. But I am dumb,
Yea, helpless I beseech a vacant lyre, For love is come.

-Agnes Lee in Appleton's Magazine.

The Stars

The Stars

I shall walk bravely through my days.
Though love, that flaming torch that lighted me,
Has dropped away in darkness utterly.
I shall not falter on these unguessed ways,
Nor cry aloud for any spark to see
The forward step, lest, failing, I might be
A lost thing dazed and wailing in the haze.
For God, who gives each soul its certain light
Will leave me not in darkness. For a space
I may go blindly where no guidance bars;
Yet, confident that in this torchless night,
Sudden shall break above my upturned face
The white, unchanging radiance of the stars.

—Theodosia Garrison in Ainslee's.

-Theodosia Garrison in Ainslee's.

The Friend

Take the lid off your heart and let me see within; Curious, I, and impudent, a rugged man of sin. And yet I hold you truer than would president or

I put my bowl against your lip and seat you at my I probe your wound and chafe your limbs and get my gods to see That you are strengthened as we fare the forest and

the lea, Strike hands with me—the glasses brim—the sun is on the heather, And love is good and life is long and two are best

-Richard Wightman, in Success Magazine.

Regret

Like one who thinketh back to his gone youth, Like one who thinketh back to his gone youth, And of the strange, fair women that were there, and weeps, so doth my heart brim o'er with truth For its own self, and poignantly doth bear The aching of a sorrow for things lost, Things left behind, leave-takings, light farewells; Relinquishments that seemed of little cost When they were made; but now, as round them knells The dim-heard threnodes of the storied years, Do seem of priceless worth, that their recall Would be as some vague hand to stop the tears Which on the tomb of perished Time slow fall, and all the pang is what we may not see Again what was but not again shall be.

—Humphreys Park, in October Appleton's.

-Humphreys Park, in October Appleton's

Outward Bound Freighted with fancy, golden, frail,
There by the marge of day,
The new moon rears a slender sail,
Filled with the breath of the evening gale, And over the bar of sunset pale, Into the dreamlight gray, Into the dreamlight gray,
Fearlessly steers for the mystic deep—
Into the night away.
Let us be sailing, soul of mine,
Far from the cares of day—
Unfur! your sail so fragile and fine,
Filled by the breath of the night divine,
And over the senses swift decline,
Out of the dream-light gray,
Steer for the deep of the unplumbed sleep—
Into the night away.
—Ethel Allen Murphy, in the December Assets

-Ethel Allen Murphy, in the December Appleton's Home of My Heart Where can you find a sky more blue?
Where can you find a scene more fair?
With the pulse of the past in the fragrant air.
The pulse of the past like a whispered prayer,
That breathes to my soul of you.

Where can you find a joy more pure
Than that which the purple mountain holds?
Such peace as the silent shore enfolds
Like the benediction of passing souls
That bid us strive—and endure.
Home of my heart, my empty hands
Have naught to give, but my soul is riven
with the love that made my life a heaven,
The loss that makes the vold its leaven.
To the soul that understands.

-May Austin Low Good Old Maybe There are times when things go wrong—dead wrong—And skies must a dismal gray be,
When we don't know how we would get along
If it wasn't for good old maybe—
Why, maybe there won't be a cloud tomorrow,
Maybe there won't be a sign of sorrow,
Good fortune may wait just past our sight—
Maybe tomorrow
'Twill all come right.

Twill all come right. Maybe your treasured secret dream
Will cease to be just a vision,
Maybe the longed-for light will gleam
Through the night of your indecision
Maybe the worst is for the best,
Maybe you're near the unseen crest,
Maybe it's hidden by just tonight—
Maybe tomorrow Maybe tomorrow 'Twill all come right.

-Kansas City Times

The vagrant minstrel stopped to sing Upon the highway of the king.
And made the trembling twilight ring With music of his song.
In purple pomp and gold array The perfumed ford and lady gay And puppet prince and popinjay Passed by in tangled throng.

A fool approached with mocking chat,
Who kicked his heels and laughed thereat—
With "Marry this and Marry that,"
He piped his way along.
And rode a knight on clanging horse,
Impetuous on his starry course—
He heard the tocsin call to wars,
But heeded not the song.

And came the artless village girl,
And with her came the village churl—
To him a ribbon and a curl
Were all beneath the sky.
The miser mumbled by and thought
Of what he sold and what he bought—
He heard the ring of gold he sought,
And passed the singer by.

Ah, all the lords and dames are dust The fool is gone where sages must. The miser's gold has turned to rust A long, long time age.

The knight is but a legend gray. The lovers' sigh has sighed away—But, ah, the song, it lives today,

The minstrel built it so.

-Wm. F. McCormack, in Smith's Magazine.

"Say, pa, General Washington and his army were good football players, weren't they?"
"Why do you think so?"
"Because my United States history says that General Washington and his army fell upon the Hessians at Princeton and killed a lot of them."—Town and Country.

OPPORTUNITIES ARE EXTOLLED

Shipmaster Says Advantages Here Are Superior to Many **Great Ports**

that I know had an area of water similar to those of the inner and outer harbors of Victoria the members of the harbor trusts would dance for joy," said a shipmaster who has seen the greater number of the world's ports, yesterday. "The natural advantages and the opportunities of Victoria are remarkable when you consider many of the ports which have practically been made by "educating" rivers, making new waterways, building breakwaters, wet docks entered through lock gates, etc., many being practically "made" ports. Here the location is excellent. All that is required is sufficient work to develop quired is sufficient work to develop the natural advantages."

Modern shipping requires facilities for docking and of handling cargo in excess of the oldtime requirements and the majority of the world's ports are making preparations in readiness for the future development. It is high time that the necessities of Victoria in this connection should be considered. The trend of modern steamers is to The trend of modern steamers is to large tonnage. A return filed by Hon. Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade before the British Parliament in connection with the Port of London bill, shows that the reater percentage of the world's steamers are of over 3,000 tons. Of all he steamers now aftoat, 2,359 are besteamers now afloat, 2,359 are besen 2,000 and 2,999 tons; 2,012 are
ween 3,000 and 3,999; 1,117 between
on and 4,999 tons; and 1,199 are of
Special attention will be given to the 4,000 and 4,999 tons; and 1,199 are of

5,000 tons and above that tonnage.

This increasing size of steamers is responsible for arousing harbor board after harbor board to an appreciation of the necessity of improvement. Yesterday news was given of Plymouth's ambitious scheme. At the next session of the British Parliament the London and Southwestern Railway company which owns the port of Southampton, will ask for an act to improve and extend the well known Hampshire port, until it will be the largest of the world's ports. The company was formerly averse to crossing the river Itchen, a work involving some expensive bridge and engineering works. The company has finally decided to carry this out. The solicitor for the London and Southwestern Railway company has written a letter ampton, will ask for an act to improve and extend the well known Hampshire port, until it will be the largest of the world's ports. The company was formerly averse to crossing the river Itchen, a work involving some expensive bridge and engineering works. The company has finally decided to carry this out. The solicitor for the London and Southwestern Railway company has written a letter to the Southampton town council announcing that the company intend to apply to Parliament next session for powers to construct new docks at Woolston, on the mudlands and foreshore of the River Itchen and of Southampton water. It is understood that the scheme includes the construction of an immense graving dock on the Woolston side of the River Itchen, opposite the present docks. It it expected that the new dock will be the largest of its kind in the world. A deep-water channel will be dredged to facilitate the approach of the largest vessels, and a seawall will be built along the foreshore.

Syren and Shipping says: "The invitable, it appears, is to happen at Southampton. The London and South Western Railway company, finding the spit of land between the Test and the Itchen insufficient for their purposes of rapid development, have announced their intention of seeking Parliamentary powers for the construction of and San Francisco on the northward voyage, and the Central America as far south ampton and Neiley line. An intimation to this effect was received

ports, as well as from Puget in and San Francisco to Mexico and such ampton and Netley line. An intimation to this effect was received by the Southampton town council last week, and, as might be expected, it formed one of the principal topics touched upon in the postprandial speeches at the mayoral banquet. The scheme itself, as we need scarcely point out, is one of deep importance to the Hampshire port. It has long been evident that the Southwestern company were badly hampered by lack of room for extension. Their present dock estate stands on the apex of a triangle of which the town of Southampton forms the base, and the only possible direction in which it could be developed was along the mudlands which fringe what is locally known as the Western Shore. Even here there is not a great deal of space to spare, while the work would have been costly and the position itself far inferior to that which the eastern bank of the River Itchen can offer. It has hitherto been supposed that the Southwestern company were averse to crossing the Itchen, but those who held this theory reckoned without the keen enterprise which characterizes the directorate at Waterloo. The step was bound to be taken sooner or later, and, with their

narbor at vancouver. A message re-ceived by wireless from the Queen last night stated that the steamer had been at anchor in English bay since early yesterday morning and at 10 p.m. was still at anchor in thick fog with no indication of the fog clearing at that time

WILL GIVE LOCAL SERVICE TO PERU

New Steamship Line Being Organized Will Extend to Ports of Costs Rica and Further South

which has its terminus at Manzanillo. The arrangement with the Mexican Central railway company provides that the steamers shall run direct from San Francisco to Manzanillo on the sonth-bound voyage, omitting the ports of call on the Gulf. of California. The call on the Gulf. of California. The trip from the Golden Gate to Manzanillo is expected to be made in five and a half days. It is not the yet decided whether the first trip will extend beyond Salina Cruz, the terminus on the Pacific of the Tehuantapec National railroad, but it is probable that arrangments will be made to contribute. railroad, but it is probable that arrangments will be made to continue to Costa Rican ports. The probability is that the line will be extended without delay to the coffee ports of Costa Rica and on to Corinto. A profitable trade in shipping bananas from San Blas to San Diego is also expected to be work-

carriage of fruit from Mexico and Cen-tral America to Californian ports, Puget Sound and British Columbia. The steamers Ella and Erna, with which the service will be inaugurated are \$60x48x27 feet, of about 2200 tons dead weight. They were especially built for tropical service, and have accommodation for 64 first-class and 24 second-class passengers. With these two steamers calling at San Francisco Manzanillo, Slina Cruz and the prin-

trail America.

The steamers Ella and Erna are now loading in Japan for this port, and the regular service will be started soon after the first of the year.

FOR GRAND TRUNK

Announcement Made That Two Passenger Steamers Will

It is officially announced from Montreal that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will inaugurate a coasting steamship service between Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert early during the coming year. It was announced in these columns some time ago that plans had been prepared for two passenger steamers of the type of the Princess May of the C. P. R. The The control of the position of

wan and Alberta to Prince Rupert the grades are easy; there is very little TWO NEW LINERS grades are easy; there is very littl snow in winter, so that when the Pan snow in winter, so that when the Panama canal opens in six years I look to see Prince Rupert one of the very best grain ports of the world. I have more than once ventured the prediction that in my lifetime we shall haul to the Pacific as much grain as we shall haul to the Atlantic."

Mr. Hays declared that this diversion of traffic would not seriously diminish the earnings of the eastern division of the Grand Trunk.

SOM ORIENTAL TRADE

Andrew Wair & Co. Will Build More Vessels for Trans—Pacific Service

The government steamer Quadra re-turned to port yesterday morning after a month spent in northern wa-ters. She supplied some of the light-

SOUTHAMPTON TO IMPROVE

It is probable that the new steam-ship line to be established between victoria and Puget Sound ports via San Francisco to Mexican ports in January with the steamers Erna and Industry with the steamers Erna and Industry with the steamers Erna and Southern America as far sonth as Corinto. Capt. Jebsen, manager of the line was recently in the City of Mexico where he had an interview with President Diaz and it was arranged that Mexico should give a subsidy of \$60,000 to the line. This subsidy the Mexican government is less than that given to the new line, being \$50, "The natural advantages and the opportunities of Victoria the members of the ports which have practically been made by "educating" rivers, making new waterways, building by the Canadian government is less than that given to the new line, being \$50, "The water and out the new line, being \$50, "It was only the other day that I of similar amount, as well as payments for carrying mails.

Traffic arrangements have been made by "educating" rivers, making new waterways, building by the Canadian government is less than that given to the new line, being \$50, "It was only the other day that I of similar amount, as well as payments for carrying mails.

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Traffic arrangements have been made by the new line with the Tehuants-mus and the Mexican Central railway. The new owner proposes to put and the Mexican Central railway. The new owner proposes to put and the Mexican Central railway. The new owner proposes to put and the Mexican Central railway. The new owner proposes to put and the Mexican Central railway. The new owner proposes to put and the Mexican Central railway. The new owner proposes to put and the Mexican Central railway. The new owner proposes to put and the Mexican Central railway. The new owner proposes to put and the Mexican Central railway. The new owner into wheat and it must prove to be a very profitable investment. Wheat which was brought up from Kansas three years ago for seeding purposes, has developed in our rich soil and with our climate into a larger, harder and better grain, and is now being sent back to that country for the same purpose, in as large quantities as can be obtained, at \$1 a bushel, a price which pays our farmers excellently well. While financial matters have been somewhat straightened during the last couple of years this year's the last couple of years, this year's bumper crop has set our farmers solid-ly upon their feet, and should next eason prove equally successful mar of them may seriously contemplate selling out, retiring from agricultural pursuits and coming over to this coast. I look for a great year in 1909, all through the northwest, and its effects will be understabled. will be undoubtedly felt in this pro-

vince.
"I have a very high opinion indeed
of Victoria, and of the wonderfully
fine opportunities which it presents for investment as a residential as well as otherwise, and I am confident that the development in these most promising directions during the next few years will astonish many among its own residents."

BARMAN ACCUSED OF

Constable Ireland in Mix-Up With Harry Lalaune— Case Remanded

(From Sunday's Daily)

Harry LaLaune, bartender at the Bismarck, was charged before Magistrate Jay yesterday with having assaulted Constable Ireland while in the execution of his duty. The case was CHARMER ARRIVES adjourned until Tuesday, as the deense desired an opportunity to bring forward more witnesses, the prosecu-tion acceding to the demand, as it had ome necessary to introduce evidence rebutting the accused's statement that the constable was the worse for liquor the time, and those who could tes

minutes after midnight he was on his way home when he noticed a disturb-ance near the corner of Pandora and ance near the corner of Pandors and Government streets. There had been a fight, and although the combatants had separated when he got there, the accused was engaged in what seemed to him like a loud altercation with one of the crowd, of whom there were about twenty assembled. He went up to Lalaune, and as he was in plain clothes, he informed him he was an officer, at the same time displaying his badge. He then told Lalaune he must move on or he would send him to the station. He claims that Lalaune replied, cursing and threatening him, and that immediately after the two closed. While on the ground the constable states that he was kicked by someone in the crowd, so he called to his friend to fetch the patrol wagon from the

for the trans-Pacific trade from Puget Sound and Victoria. Since the Lon-don shipping firm of Andrew Weir & Co., represented on this coast by Frank Waterhouse & Co., entered the trans-Pacific trade they have been operating the steamers Suveric and Kumeric regularly, and also an irregular line to North China. The Suveric and Kumeric were operated in connection with the Boston Steamship company's steamers Tremont and Shawmut, which have been withdrawn for sale to the United States experience. for sale to the United States govern-ment. The Kumeric and Suveric, the former now at Manila and the latter on the way here from Yokohama being due on December 18, have since been operated alone in the Puget Sound-Manila trade. It has been decided to Manila trade. It has been decided to build two modern steel cargo steamers of the same type to be used with these two vessels in a regular line, which will probably be known in future as the Bank Steamship line. Each of the two new vessels will be of 15,000 tops register, and will be equipped with a limited amount of passenger accommodation and be provided with refrigerating service. The Weir line latest steamer the Yoseric of which capt. Gay, well known here as master of the steamer Duneric, is to have command, will shortly leave the builder's yards at Greenock to join the Australian Mail line which is operated by Andrew Weir & Co. in connection with the Howard Smith line.

The two new steamers will, with the Suveric and Kumeric, be the largest of the vessels of the company's fleet. Andrew Weir & Co., as well as owning a large fleet of sailing ships, the well known Bank line with names ending in the syllable "bank," as the steamship line is made up of "erics," owns a big steamship fleet. There are owns a big steamship fleet. There are now twenty-two vessels in this own-ery, of which fourteen are operated in the Bank line, the Katanga and Croydon under separate house flags, and the Adato, Oceano, Quito, and Yeddo under the Ocean Steamship company's flag. The "eric" fleet is made up of the Kumeric, Suveric Yoseric, Comeric, Duneric, Elleric Yoseric, Comeric, Duneric, Elleric, Foreric, Gymeric, Tymeric, Inveric, Boveric, Jesseric, Wyneric and the little steamers Ruby, Perseverance nd Burnock.

few years will astonish many g its own residents."

IMAN ACCUSED OF

ASSAULTING OFFICER

ASSAULTING OFFICER

The Yoseric, which will be added to the Australian mail line has been equipped with accommodation for sixty first class passengers and will be the first of the Australian mail line vessels to enter the passenger trade regularly, although many of the vessels have taken passengers by signing them on as members of the crew when leaving San Francisco.

The deal for the purchase of the

leaving San Francisco.

The deal for the purchase of the Tremont and Shawmut, which have been lying idle on Puget Sound since being withdrawn. Irom the trans-Pacific trade some months ago, is almost completed. The United States government has been baulking at the price asked for the vessels. The sum of \$1,500,000 was appropriated, and the owners asked that amount for the two steamers. President Alfred Wintwo steamers. President Alfred Winsor, of the Boston Steamship com-pany, is now in Washington arrang-ing the completion of the deal.

AT ESQUIMALT WAYS

ne Under Own Steam Yesterday Afternoon Convoyed By Salvor and William Jolliffe

The steamer Charmer reached Esqui Constable Island told how last Wed-nesday night, in company with a by the coal scow in tow of the big friend, he had left his lodge room about 11:30 o'clock, and gone to the Strand cafe to have support. vor and tug William Jolliffe of the B. S. Salvage company. She will be hauled out at once on the B. C. Marine ways for repairs. When the accident occurred every precaution was taken to prevent loss of life, the boats belief the prepared for immediate laurely di ways for repairs. When the accident occurred every precaution was taken to prevent loss of life, the boats being prepared for immediate launching, life preservers given out, and the every arrangement made to safeguard those on board. The tug Nanoose of the CP.R. was the first to reach the Charmer with Chief Engineer Mc Cowan on board, and when he boarded the Charmer the canvas covers of the boats were lying on the deck where the boats were lying on the deck where the boats were lying on the deck where the hoats were lying on the deck where the boats were

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT Which We Give Our Personal Supervision

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST."

Special Feature of Our Business Headquarters for **XMAS FRUITS**

Our XMAS HAMPERS \$5 and \$10 Each the Thing for an **Xmas Present**

XMAS NOVELTIES

XMAS WINES, LIQUORS

Re-cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. Fancy Seeded Raisins, per Golden Sultanas, per lb...10¢ English Peel, per lb.....15¢ Shelled Almonds, per lb. . . 50¢ Shelled Walnuts, per lb...50¢ Almond Paste, per lb....50¢ Molasses, per tin 20¢ Cooking Figs, 3 lbs.....25¢ Smyrna Figs, per box 25c Table Raisins, per lb. 25c Mixed Nuts, per lb..... 15¢ Walnuts, per lb.20¢ Almonds, per lb.20¢ Navel Oranges, per doz., 25c, Japan Oranges, per box. .75¢ Home Made Mincemeat, per lb. 15¢ New Dates, 3 lbs.25¢ Christmas Plum Pudding, as good as mother used to make, each \$1.25, \$1.00, and 75¢ Rum, per bottle, SI and 75¢

Christmas Fruit Cake, delicious, per lb.35¢ Chrystalized Fruits, per box, Glace Cherries, per lb ... 75¢ Chrystalized Angelica, per Fancy Boxes Chocolates, fine for gifts, 75c, 50c, 40c, 25c, and 10¢ Bon-Bons, per box, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 35c, and.....25¢ Christmas Stockings, each, 50c, 25c, and......10¢ Xmas Tree Candles, per box, at 20¢ Xmas Tree Candle Holders, Fancy Tinsel for Xmas Tree and Xmas decorations, per yard 10¢ Xmas Tree Ornaments, per box 25¢ Tomatoes, large tins.... 10¢ Blue Funnel Scotch, per bottle \$1.25

Rye, per bottle, \$1.25, \$1.00, and 85¢ Plymouth Gin, per bottle, \$1.00 and50¢ Dry Gin, per bottle, \$1.00 and 50¢ Gilbey's Spey Royal, per bottle \$1.25 Gilbey's Strathmill, per bot-Port Wine, per bottle, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, and50¢ Sherry, per bottle, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, and50¢ Claret, per bottle, 75c, 50c, and 35¢ Gilbey's Invalid Port, per bottle \$1.25 Gilbey's Castle Sherry, per bottle \$1.25 Burgundy, per bottle...\$1.50 Rhine Wine, per bottle, Wines and Liquors by the Gallon Christmas Hampers, \$10 and \$5

Delivered to any address on the Islands

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers, Wine and Liquor Merchants

1317 Government St.

1316 Broad St.

TELEPHONES 52, 1052 and 1590

Kamloops in expectation of attending upon the official announcement of the count by the returning officer, but owing to the non-receipt of six ballot

advanced further into favorable promi-Messrs. Weiler Bros. have ever been Messrs. Weiler Bros. have ever been noted for a courageous policy in developing their business, and they have just given additional proof of this characteristic by publishing the largest catalogue ever issued in Victoria. This is a bulky book of some three hundred odd pages, profusely illustrated with half-tone and line drawings of the immense variety of goods which the firm handles, and is bound in a handsomely lithographed cover in three colors.

three colors.

The catalogue was executed by the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., and was the biggest "job" of the kind which this firm has ever been called upon to handle.

Victorians of all classes who take a pride in their city will be pleased to know that in no part of Canada and, indeed, in few cities in the United States, are there printing establishments capable of producing a better catalogue of this class.

Messrs. Weller Bros. have ever been consistent patrons of home industries,

between Simcoe street and Niagara street will be removed and reconstructed so as to conform with the sidewalk already laid between Toronto street and Simcoe street and boulevards will be laid on both sides of Government street between Toronto and Niagara streets with curbs and gutters.

Alderman Henderson will also in-Alderman Henderson will also introduce a bylaw authorizing the city to assume a further portion of the liability of the property owners liable under the Government street repaving local improvement bylaw. Since the work has been completed and the exact cost determined it has been found that the expenditure exceeded the estimate by about \$2,000 and this amount, it is intended, shall be assumed by the city.

The recommendation of the streets

ed by the city.

The recommendation of the streets committee that the recent report made by Arthur L. Adams, the city's water expert, relative to the meter tenders, will also be submitted, and the reports of the purchasing agent and the water commissioner on the tenders for lead pipe and brass fixtures for the water works system, which tenders were opened at the last meeting of the council, will also be considered.

Other than routine matters there is little business on the slate for consideration.

making, that a line of sless than began alphaline between

Tuesd

NOTE

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Grain, moves and ance and to Euro coast a way. I done or of the to the dian Paconside in boring apr pose of the Ro-lieved i grain fr Pacific to Gree rain time grain i vinces. Prince point u will not mers a loading

sumpti Orient greatly couver, other along proving The deriver manah plies to manac by the uncert troduc Solom nac, broug great celebra dabbie since tions weath have numbe unswe marks

XMAS HAMPERS \$5 and \$10 Each Just the Thing

for an **Xmas Present**

NOTE AND COMMENT

Tuesday, December 8, 1908.

Control of the Contro

ABOUT PEOPLE

BRITISH OPINION

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, company, on its Lake Superior branch, thus broken all records in alphabet, the superior branch, thus broken all records in alphabet at line of stations for a distance of no less than 177 miles. The company began alphabet making on the main line between Winnipeg and Waiin-wright, and has improved on the idea. There is an impression that the region is desolate, but as a matter of fact there is considerable traffic to the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already a good deal fact the region is desolate, but as a matter of fact there is considerable traffic to the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact there is considerable traffic to the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact there is considerable traffic to the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the submitted of the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the submitted of the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the submitted of the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the submitted of the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the submitted of the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the submitted of the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the submitted of the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the submitted of the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the submitted of the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the region is described to the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already as good deal fact the lumber camps and mines, and the local fact the lumber camps and mines, and the local fact the lumber camps and mines, and the local fact the lumber camps and mines, and the local fact the local fact the lumber camps and mines, a

Evening Wear

White Net Dresses for

Note our lovely window display, then come in and inspect these charming new arrivalsthe most delightful evening costumes ever offered in Victoria at these modest prices:

LIBERALS PROTESTING BARNARD'S ELECTION

Petition Was Filed Yesterday -Ralph Smith's Seat is Also Attacked

The almost invariable aftermath of a closely contested election made its appearance yesterday in the shape of a protest against Mr. Barnard's election. The petition is signed by one Peter Minckle and was filed by Col. Gregory who put up the necessary thousand dollar deposit with the registrar of the supreme court. The petition is of the stereotyped kind following the wording of the Controverted Elections act, but does not inthe specific acts relied upon to

invalidate the election. Mr. Barnard is not attacked personally and his disqualification is not de-manded, the allegation being that all the dreadful things hinted at in the petition were done by agents. In the meantime Mr. Barnard is not in the least worried. He knows that he and his friends conducted as fair and square an election as ever was fought square an election as ever was fought in Victoria, and while some such move

was expected as a last, desperate resort, the Conservative candidate is not losing any sleep over the matter.

It is possible that countercharges may be made. It is known that the Liberal organization made a free and corrunt use of money during the came. corrupt use of money during the camnaign and there is a great deal of interesting evidence in the hands of the Conservative executive. This matter is now receiving the attention of Mr. Barnard and his advisers.

Nanaimo Election. A protest against the election of Ralph Smith has also been made, and in this case, too, the petition was filed vesterday. Like the Liberal netition it follows the general wording of the act, and does not go into specific details. What evidence may be in the hands of those who are protesting Ralph Smith's election is not known, but it is a matter of common knowedge that personation was rife at

Altogether it is exceedingly possible that by the time all this litigation is luded the Liberal majority at Ottawa will be reduced by one, and that a number of prominent Liberals will be exceedingly sorry that they spoke INSTALLING BIG MILL

HOW BULKHEADS WERE IMPROVED

Charmer Accident Calls Attention Progress Toward the Unsink-able Steamer

The first reports of the accident to the steamer Charmer at Vancouver stated that "after the collision the Steamer Charmer at Vancouver, had the "after the collision the Steamer would have floated, however, had she been practically cut in two between the bulkheads, and the only effect of the flooding of her forchold, where the big hole was torn on the starboard side, would be to throw the starboard side, would be to throw the starboard side, would be to the starboard si The first reports of the accident to the steamer Charmer at Vancouver stated that "after the collision the Charmer commenced to sink." The steamer would have floated, however, had she been practically cut in two between the bulkheads, and the only effect of the floading of her forehold

engaged sinking a shaft, which is at present down about 80 feet. A four-foot seam of coal has been located by the preliminary borings at a depth of sinkable, and then came the Elbe disaster in 1892. A colliding steamer struck the Elbe astern and ripped a great hole, several compartments being opened and the vessel filled and sank. This tragedy called attention to the need of not only better life-saving facilities, but also better bulkhead arrangements. Compartments were increased and made smaller, and nothing disturbed the complacency of the builders until seven years later, when in 1899, the ship Cromartyshire rammed the French liner La Burgoyne, and she went down with 500 lives. She was struck in the side and was less than an hour in sinking. Despite her watertights the French vessel went down as quickly as the Arctic, Oregon, and other vessels of the pre-bulkhead days. It seems the crew, panic-stricken, omitted to close the bulkheads, which were closed by hand then. Now have been sent to the New they are closed by hand then. Now they are closed by hydraulic pressure automatically, the Kronprinz Wilhelm being the first vessel equipped in this manner. A year ago these were amply tested in a collision at Hoboken with the British steamer Crown of Castille. Less than twenty seconds are required to shut these doors, the captain being informed on the bridge by little red globes which light up as the doors close. Mechanical contrivances have also been made on large liners where-by the doors close automatically if water rises in the compariment to a large from the passengers of the passengers and had to be beached. The discipline of the crew is extolled by Mr. Halliday who has much praise also for the passengers. As some of the crew were fitting on the life belts there was considerable joking by the passengers particularly the ladles, who twitted one another about the fit of the belts. It was evident that many of the passengers did not appreciate the danger of their position.

Active the Closed by hand then. Now they are closed by hydraulic pressure at the conference for the charge of take part in the conference have forwarded a list of subjects which they consider should be discussed. The United States, France, Great Britain, to take part in the conference have forwarded a list of subjects which they consider should be discussed. The United States, France, Great Britain, to take part in the conference have forwarded a list of subjects which they consider should be discussed. The United States, France, Great Britain, to take part in the conference have forwarded a list of subjects which they consider should be discussed. The United States, France, Great Britain, to take part in the conference have forwarded a list of subjects which they consider should be discussed. The United States, France, Great Britain, to take part in the conference have forwarded a list of subjects which they consider should be discussed. The United States, France Great Britain store the Local Part of the United

MANITOBA PROTESTS

Seats of Seven Out of Eight Conservative Members Elected Are Attacked By Liberals

Winnipeg, Dec. 4.—Protests have effective steps to wipe out the epi-been filed under the Dominion contro-demic are immediately taken. verted elections act against seven of the eight Conservative candidates returned in Manitoba in the federal elec-tion of October 26 last. The petitions turned in Manitoba in the federal election of October 26 last. The petitions are against Alexander Haggart, Winnipeg: G. H. Bradbury, Selkirk: G. Campbell, Dauphin; W. H. Sharpe, Lisgar; Dr. Roche, Marquette; W. D. Staples, Macdonald, and A. J. Meighen, Portage la Prairie, and with the exception of Winnipeg and Selkirk, are almost entirely on statutory grounds. In these two there are special counts, some of the points of which are of considerable interest.

The statutory grounds named in the petitions are briefly as follows:

That the candidate by himself, by his agents or by other persons on his behalf, has been guilty of bribery, treating, personification or undue influence, each of which terms is defined under the act.

That they have been guilty of giving or lending, agreeing to give or lending or promising money for lending agree to be absent half aday on the pleagat at length adays on the get at

other valuable considerations to persons entitled to vote.

That they have been guilty of giving, offering or promising offices or places of employment to influence voters. That they have been guilty of mak-ON MONDAY MORNING ing loans, gifts, offers, promises, pro-

drinks and other refreshments for vot-

VENEZUELA THREATENED

Dutch Warships Make Demonstration Off Coast—Castro Thought to Have Ducked

Willemstadt, Dec. 4 - Three Dutch

warships, the battleship Jacon Van Heimskeerk, with the cruisers Fries-land and Gelderland, have made a de-

Packers' Association Under-

takes Large Work-Pro-

gress on Mines

urements and agreements.

That they have been guilty of ad-Fifteen New Cases Set For vancing money for other persons to use in the securing of votes. That they have been guilty of pro-viding, either directly or indirectly, Trial—Names of Actions and Solicitors

ers, in order to unduly influence them.

That they have been guilty of undue influence and intimidation, or endeav-(From Saturday's Daily) oring to intimidate or influence voters. That they have hired or promised to pay for the hire of carriages or other as well as seven which, have been alconveyances to carry voters to and The December county court opens

conveyances to carry voters to and from the polls.

That they have raised a central or general fund with which to pay the expenses of persons travelling to and from the polls, and that tickets and money were supplied voters from that fund.

That they were guilty of personation or inducing others to personate qualified voters, and that persons previously found guilty or corrunt practice. viously found guilty or corrupt prac-tices have been employed, contrary to an hour. The account is disputed and \$500 counterclaimed for damages for alleged unskilful work and unlawful retention of plans. J. A. Aikman for plaintiff and A. J. Kitto for defendant. B. C. Marine Railway Co., vs. Stew-

art & McEachren-An action to recover moneys secured by a bond given to the sheriff in a replevin action. Amount claimed is \$200. Defendants deny signclaimed is \$200. Defendants geny signing the bond and say that the conditions contained in any bond has been fulfilled. Also that the plaintiffs have been guilty of laches. Eberts & Taylor for plaintiff, McMiff & Bird, of Van-

couver for defendants.

Wetenhall vs. Brackman & Ker—A claim for \$300 by way of damages for breach of contract. It is alleged that certain wheat sold was not according and and Geideriand, have made a de-monstration against. Venezuela. To-gether they steamed yesterday along from Puerto Cabello to La Guayra, at a distance of 3,000 yards from shore. The Jacon Van Heimskeerk returned to this city this morning. The two cruisers are going to Maracalbo where to agreement. Defendants claim that cruisers are going to Maracaibo where they will make similar demonstrations. E. J. Prior for plaintiff and Barnard & Robertson for defendants. Jay & Garrard vs. Sutton—The parattons for an effective blockade of the Venezuelan coast are completed. It is reported here that the Netherlands is reported here that the Netherlands battleship DeRuifter left Holland yesbattleship DeRuifter left Holland yesbattleship for this port. wheat was sold without any stipula battleship DeRuijter left Holland yes-terday for this port.

Paris, Dec. 4.—Some of the newspa-pers express the belief that President. ment, and that he gave the check un-der a misapprehension. As a result of the agreement not being adhered to, defendant claims he has suffered dam-Castro has deserted Venezuela forever. They say that for years he has been sending money to England and France, where they estimate he has \$60,000,000 ages and counterclaims for \$140 damages. Barnard & Robertson for plaintiffs and McPhillips & Heisterman for

STALLING BIG MILL

PLANT AT ALERT BAY

defendants,

C. P. R. vs. Oliphant—An action for \$101.94, balance alleged to be due on freight bill. The railway company says that by an error a bill for less than the legal rate was made out. This was paid, and now the company sues for the amount of the amount of the amount of the sues for the amount of the mistak Defendant says that he paid in good faith the bill presented him and further that he paid for some goods billed him by mistake for which he counter-claims \$25. G. A. McMullen for the C. P. R., and McPhillips & Heisterman

Cholera in St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—There were 26 new cases of cholera and four deaths from the disease during the 24 hours ended noon today. The prefect of St. Petersburg has sent out an ultimatum to the municipal authorities, saying they will be superseded unless effective steps to wipe out the epidemic are immediately taken.

Found the Proper Head

A bright girl in a large school applied to her teacher for leave to be absent half a day on the plea that her mother had received a telegram which stated that company was on the way.

We was delivered by Foreign Secretary (Grey.

At the suggestion of Germany the powers have submitted their views on various points. Great Britain, the United States and Japan are agreed in principle, at least on the most important proposals, and they may be expected to work in accordance, with the probable support of France.

There are wide differences of opinion between those powers and the other six countries represented. Great Britain stands alone in supporting the rights of a belligerent to search meutral merchantmen proceeding to an enemy's port under the escort of a warship flying the same flag. She claims the right of search under these discussions and they may be expected to work in accordance, with the probable support of France.

There are wide differences of opinion between those powers and the other six countries represented. Great Britain stands alone in supporting the rights of a belligerent to search meutral merchantmen proceeding to an enemy's port under the escort of a warship flying the same flag. She claims the right of search under these discussions are supported to the support of the probable support of France.

There are wide differences of opinion between those powers and the other six countries represented. Great Britain stands alone in supporting the rights of a belligerent to search meutral merchantmen proceeding to an enemy's port under the escort of a warship flying the same flag. She claims the right of search under these of the powers and circumstances while the other powers contend that the guarantee of a neutral power should be sufficient to protect its vessels from molestation. It is probable, however, that Great Britain will concede this in return for some point she considers more essential.

This is opposed to the continental view that only warships actually engaged in blockading have the right toselze vessels. The same powers oppose the continental contention that a bel-

the continental contention that a belligerent has a right to destroy seized vessels before trials, as was done for instance by Russia with British merchantmen during the late war.

The conference will differ on the responsibility of a neutral power for a ship leaving one of its ports as a merchantman and oftenwards being transchantman and afterwards being trans chantman and afterwards being transformed into a man-of-war as in the case of the Alabama. The United States naturally supports the view that the neutral power is responsible, very strongly, and she finds support not only from France and Japan, but also from Great Prital. The other (From Saturday's Daily) also from Great Britain. The other

The right of belligerent ships to coal in neutral ports also has divided the conference into factions. America, Great Britain, Japan, and France contend that a ship should make but one visit to a neutral port and be given only sufficient coal to carry her to home port. The other powers, how-ever, hold that a ship should be allow-ed to visit a neutral port and fill up with coal as often as she can. Other questions largely technical

owers represented take the opposite

Today's session was brief. The for eign secretary in his address thanked the various governments represented for having accepted the invitation to the conference. He declared that Great Britain was actuated by the single object of assuring the success of the prize court convention draws up at The Hague. "This convention," he said, "is firmly established and will remove many difficulties which have hitherto been potential causes of con tention among the nations."

Alberta Farmer's Success Calgary, Dec. 4.—G. P. Deardoff, a farmer on irrigated land within the Canadian Pacific irrigation block, north of Langdon, has this to say: "I north of Langdon, has this to say: "I had 200 acres in oats this year, which returned 14,806 bushels, or 74 bushels per acre. I sold my grain from the thresher at 26½ cents per bushel, or \$19.61 per acre. This crop and what ground I have sown for a crop next season has all been worked by one four-horse team and one man. My taxes amount to eight cents per acre."

New York, Dec. 4.-The convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers closed today. Jesse M. Smith, New York, was elected presi-

TRADE BAROMETER IS STILL RISING

The Intellectual Preference London, Dec. 3.-A resolution expressing gratification at the success of

MEMBERS OF BODY

Officials of Canadian Manufacturers' Association Visit Victoria

esterday afternoon between Messrs. E. Walsh, of Toronto, the manager of the transportation department, and R. W. Breadner, of Toronto, the manager of the tariff department, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who were accompanied by Mr. R. H. H. Alexander, of Vancouver, the secretary of the B. C. branch members of the B. C. branch of the association.

Mr. E. A. Pauline, the vice-chairman

of the B C. branch, was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. H. J. Scott, D. R. Ker, B. C. Mess, James Leigh, W. J. Pendray, H. Smith, W. E. Staneland and Lemon, members: w. E. Staneland and Lemon, members; and amongst others, who were non-members, were H. B. Thomson, M.P.P., and W. Trewartha James, of the Tyee Copper Company.

The workings of the different de-

partments, as well as the material advantages which resulted from mem-bership in the association, were care-fully explained and a considerable increase in the local active membership is expected to occur as the direct result of these discussions.

They had a similar conference on Monday last with the local members,

merchants and shippers in Vancouver, and returning to the mainland by this morning's steamer, will confer during this afternoon with the leading repre-sentatives of New Westminster's man-

TO RECLAIM MESOPOTAMIA

Bank Clearings in Some Clieb.

Show Large Increases—

U. S. Reports Good

New York, Drs. 4—mediations in June 1995.

Week of the Dennist of the Committee of th

IMPORTANT CAPTURE

Police of Twin Cities Gather in Gang of Men Believed to Be Pro-fessional Safe-Crackers

crackers was confiscated.

The catch is considered by the police of the Twin Cities to be most important. The men under arrest give these names: G. E. Howard, Thomas Burner, Edward Leburg, Harry Dean, W. J. Stolz, Joseph Brown, Mike Berm-J. Stolz, Joseph Brown, Mike Bermingham, John Baker and Gustaf Pet-

Steel Company Wins Montreal Dec. 3.-According to private cable received in the city this afternoon from London, the privy council has decided that clause 3, which stipulated the kind of coal the A somewhat informal but very interesting conference, the first of its kind, was held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon between Messrs. the steel company.

To Unseat Mr. Sifton. Brandon, Man., Dec. 3 .- A petition as filed this morning against the return of Hon. Clifford Sifton for Bran

Against Mme. Steinheil

Paris, Dec. 3.—The body of Mme. Japy, Mme. Steinheil's mother, was exhumed today. A preliminary medical examination showed that the spleen was intact. This fact tends to prove that Mme. Japy's death was not due to strangulation, as appeared when the ody was discovered

LOWER POSTAL RATE Germany And United States Agree On

Reduction From Five to

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The United States and Germany have arranged for a postal rate on letters between the two countries of two cents instead of the existing rate of five cents. The new rates will go into effect on January 1.
Members of the chamber of commerce declared they were placed at a dismorning's steamer, will confer during this afternoon with the leading representatives of New Westminster's manufacturing and mercantile interests. They leave Vancouver for Eastern points and home tomorrow.

Messrs. Walsh and Breadner who have been making a detailed four of all important western points with the same object in view, left Toronto about the 13th of November and after paying visits to Winnipeg, Calgary, and other towns in the northwestern provinces, entered the province of British Columbia under the very happiest of auspices, by way of the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

It is hardly necessary to say that they are deeply impressed with the climatic and many other striking advantages which in such an eminent degree form the natural dower of this great western province, and have had a most delightful time throughout their entire trip.

Members of the chamber of commerce declared they were placed at a dissadvantage as against their English competitors doing business with America. The postal administration hesitated to make the reduction and especially at this time, owing to the fact that the deficit in the budget requires great economy and makes it necessary to find new sources of revenue, but the ministry considered that the advantages to be derived from the new arrangement outweighed the maintenance of revenue. Another point in favor of the new rate is the fact that large quantities of German mail for America are being sent by freight to England and posted there.

ADAMS ADVICE ON METERS IS ACCEPTED

METERS IS ACCEPTED

the Crescent street church. Montreal, was presented to and accepted by Rev. R. W. Dickie, and translation was granted. Mr. Dickie expects to be able to commence work in Montreal on Invited 20

Is probable, however, that Great Britanian will concede this in return for some point she considers more essential.

Great Britan is desirous of abolishing contraband entirely. America and Japan do not go so far, but they would agree if only munitions of war should be declared contraband.

Toronto, Dec. 3.—A special from Minneapolis says: Nine men, supposed to be members of a gang of professional safe-crackers, wanted in continuation of the present system under water rate comptroller for the city of Toronto, Dec. 3.—Geo Adamson, former water rate comptroller for the city of Toronto, was found guilty of contraband.

Toronto, Dec. 3.—Geo Adamson, former water rate comptroller for the city of Toronto, Dec. 3.—Geo Adamson, former water rate comptroller for the city of Toronto, was found guilty of Great Britain, Japan and America agree on the method of blockading, contending for the right to seize agree on the method of blockading, contending for the right to seize agree on the method of blockading, contending for the right to seize agree on the method of blockading, contending for the reduction of postal rates on newspapers and magazines from the United Kingdom to Canada was passed at a meeting of the council of the British and the House of Commons yesterday.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 3.—A special from Minneapolis says: Nine men, supposed to be members of a gang of professional safe-crackers, wanted in various towns of the northwest and the found of the Globe. The grounds for Mr. Foster's suit for \$50,000 damages for the diluted to do and made their secape in the diluted to the Globe. The grounds for Mr. Foster's suit for \$50,000 damages for the council of the Britah action against Rev. J. A. Macdonald to the House of the Globe. The grounds for Mr. Foster's suit for \$50,000 damages for the council of the Britah action against Rev. J. A. Macdonald to the House of the Globe. The grounds for Mr. Foster's suit for \$50,000 damages for the council of the Britah action against Rev. J. A. Macdonald to the House of the Common s Foster vs. the Globe

NO FURTHER CLUE **REGARDING KNOWLES**

Search After the Missing Man Leads to No Definite Results

· (From Saturday's Daily) The police are no further ahead in heir search after Alexander Knowles,

the Wapella, Sask., man who left the Dominion hotel here on November stating that he was going to Vancouver, and who was last seen in that city when he left the Hotel Metropole ostensibly on his return to Victoria What additional facts the police hav been able to obtain appear to stantiate the theory that the stantiate the theory that the man, while on his way back to Victoria either fell off the boat through accident or took his own life by leaping into the waters of the gulf.

When the man's prolonged absence was first made known to the police by his brother, James Knowles, who arrived here last Friday from Wapella under the impression that he would be met by Alexander, the authorities wrote to the Vancouver police in the one that they might throw some light wrote to the Vancouver police in the hope that they might throw some light on the missing man's actions while in the Terminal city. Alexander Knowles, before leaving the Dominion hotel here stated that he was going to Vancouver and would be back in a day or two. It has been ascertained that he went to that city, put up at the Hotel Metropole, had his breakfast, and then departed saying that he was returning to Victoria. That was the last the authorities can learn of his move ments.

The inquiries made by the Van-couver police elicited the fact that Alexander Knowles had on several previous occasions, stayed at the Hotel Metropole when he went to Vancouver and that he always handed the clerk there a large, sealed envelope, which he declared contained valuable papers and which, should anything papers and which, should anything happen to him, was to be forwarded to the address written upon the envelope. This package Knowles received back from the clerk before he left the hotel to return to Victoria on November 3.

left the hotel to return to Victoria on November 3.

This apparent fear that he would suffer some accident or that something might happen to him, coupled by his remark made to a friend. Mr. Bligh, prior to leaving Victoria for Vancouver, that if he did not return Bligh was to take charge of his papers and books, is taken by the police to indicate that Knowles, who was known to have suffered from hallucinations, had done away with himself. He had several times, since his arrival here early in September, declared to friends that he was being followed. Sometimes it was the police who were shadowing him and on one occasion he declared that the clerks at the bank were dogging his footsteps. From the fact that Knowles' overcoat was found lying in the smoking room of the Princess Beatrice on which boat he would have travelled on his return to the city from Vancouver, the police believe that the man boarded the boat alright but that on his way across the gulf he came to his death. The coat was subsequently turned in by the steward of the boat to the C.P.R. officers here and has been identified as that worn by Knowles when he left this city. What is not

Fernie, B.C., Dec. 3.—Another hold-up was reported to the police last night near the brewery. Two men were on their way home and were accosted by four men who ordered them to hold up their hands, which they de-clined to do and made their escape in the dark. A couple of shots were fired but no one was injured.

Tourist Urge

REQUI

REPORT Necessit ka-Yı

That th ciation. the past be allowe funds, but should aid sociation into office measures increase tion, was urged upo cil. Repr associatio of trade c tising the upon the In the by the de that the tion is alr and the a city has sired that and it wa Alaska-Yı

should rai will be re until the Those pre were A. Col. Prior die Wilso liams, C. Tait. Mayor tation, stanembers ciated th ciation could do would be The fol the assoc secretary at an en the spring

estimates our credi counts to settle it v could not sum cont upon whi ducted. presented abandon cide bet city woul taking ac for public exposition afford.

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for new publicity although mer wa for next a most In ad tertainn been act meeting General and mo held in The fraguring our been ene through son wit

The e years he that the publicity conseque basis: if is in must be

ER CLUE ING KNOWLES

the Missing Man No Definite esults

urday's Daily) no further ahead in Alexander Knowles, k., man who left the ere on November 2, as going to Vancous last seen in that the Hotel Metropole return to Victoria acts the police hav tin appear to sub-bry that the man, back to Victoria boat through acci own life by f the gulf.

prolonged absence wn to the police by es Knowles, who ar-Friday from Wapella ssion that he would under, the authorities ouver police in the ight throw some light n's actions while in s going to Vancouback in a day or ascertained that he hat he was returning t was the last the of his mo

les had on several s, stayed at the Hotel rge, sealed envelope, d contained valuable h. should anythin was to be forwarded written upon the en-ackage Knowles rethe clerk before he

fear that he would ent or that something him, coupled by his a friend, Mr. Bligh, ictoria for Vanc the police to indi who was known to n hallucinations had himself. He had sev-his arrival here early clared to friends that lowed. Sometimes it occasion he declared the bank were dog-From the fact that it was found lying in turn to the city from hoat alright but that oat was subsequently steward of the boat ters here and has been at worn by Knowles is city. What is not is where the hand nowles had with him disappeared to. He

earance of Knowles d to the in 1904, and to whom rections for handling he die, was written er is expected in a ay throw some light is not expected that nystery of his disap-furnished.

the brother of the ort to ascertain some the fate of his igh, who has been a h, who has been a Knowles for severer Knowles for sever-e to Vancouver in the some more definite

nost important feature hat the average price ich creamery butter ed this season is ted this

airy Industry -The dairy industry

BRARY SALE

harst's Fine Collec ng Disposed of at

-The disposal of the f Lord Amherst, of mes, began in Lonl bibliographers and l parts of the world. during the nast helf eing sold in conse-Amherst through as away with a trust xtent of \$1.250,000 sale yesterday fifteen re disposed of, suplorgan, but numerous while the an original countries, brought

's copy of the Camwas realized today

at Fernie ec. 3.-Another holdto the police last wery. Two men were ie and were accosted nds, which they demade their escape e of shots were fired njured.

y Violence 3.-Murder or sui dicated by the partly of a Japanese, not und floating in Coal on. The throat resh, the neck indicates

th are missing, the

REQUIRE MORE AID FROM CITY

Tourist Association Officials Urge Claims of Body Upon the City Council

REPORT ON WORK DONE

Necessity Arising From Alaska-Yukon Exposition Referred to By Body

(From Saturday's Daily) That the work of the Tourist asso-ciation, which has done so much in the past to advertise Victoria and surrounding districts, should not now be allowed to lapse through want of funds, but rather that the city council should aid, in a financial way, the association until the next council come into office, when further adequate measures can be taken to continue and increase the efficiency of the association, was the proposition last night urged upon the members of the council. Representatives of the Tourist association and members of the board of trade committee recently appointed to formulate some scheme of advertising the island's resources, awaited sociation until the next council come

In the course of the remarks made by the deputation it was pointed out that the work of the tourist association is almost at an end for this year and the appropriation made by the city has been expended. If it is desired that the work shall not cease, and it was urged that with the coming Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition it should rather be increased, more funds will be required to continue the work until the next council can take steps to render the needful financial aid. Those present at last night's meeting

association and members of the board of trade committee recently appointed to formulate some scheme of advertising the island's resources, awaited upon the council to discuss the financial situation of the association.

In the course of the remarks made the course of the remarks made that the course of the course of the remarks made that the course of the remarks made that the course of the remarks made that the course of the course \$5192.06 \$ 536.39

operation and policy of the association. Moreover it is patent that as the general effects of municipal publicity as of all other advertising is cumulative that we should either never have embarked on a campaign to attract people to Victoria, or, after having maintained that policy for a term of years we should decline to drop the same To do so is to forfeit our investment. It is really unimportant who does the work or under what name it is prosecuted, but it is of prime importance that Victoria's fame be heralded next year as never before.

The requisites of this seem to be (a) an organization, of the public, of the council, or of the Board of Trade, or representatives of all three which will manage the work and provide the funds therefor; (b) a capable and experienced publicity commissioner for the city who will give Victoria, in that capacity the same expert advice and service as she obtains and pays well for in her other departmental offices; (c) the institution, under the publicity commissioner of a press bureau which shall supply newspapers and magazines with articles on Victoria; (d) the incorporation of such a plan as a feature of municipal policy which while it could not be made binding on future councils would not be lightly disregarded by them and would insure to a degree that continuity of action without which efficient work cannot be done.

A financial statement showing the secret and experiencion, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the association for the year 1908 to the secret and expenditures of the association for the year 1908 to the receipts and expenditures of your association for the year 1908 to the receipts and expenditures of your association for the year 1908 to the receipts and expenditures of your association for the year 1908 to the receipts and expenditures of your association for the year 1908 to the secret than the pass of the council should be a plan as a feature of municipal policy which without which efficient work cannot be done.

A financial statement showing th

Outside Testimony. Outside Testimony.

Mr. McCurdy read a letter recently received by the association's honorary secretary, John Nelson, from Tom Richardson, manager of the Portland Commercial club, in answer to an invitation extended by the local Tourist association, that he should come to Victoria and address a business men's meeting on this subject of municipal publicity. Mr. Richardson's realy inpublicity. Mr. Richardson's reply indicates the great value which he sets upon municipal publicity and of the importance of the work done by the local Tourist association. He writes as follows:

as follows:

My Dear Mr. Nelson,—I can assure

HECATE STRAIT THE

BONE OF CONTENTION

Report of British Columbia

Fisheries' Commission
Upon Question

Cross saturday's Daily)

This train and no fishing operations by a parties not British subjects and more cannot find the same operations by a parties not British subjects and the mouth of the Skeema are small boat was seen drifting and the mouth of the Skeema are small boat was seen drifting and the mouth of the Skeema are small boat was seen drifting and the mouth of the Skeema are small boat was seen drifting and the mouth of the Skeema are small boat was seen drifting that a laways been of same object huddled in the bottom. The Vadso was steered toward it and it was seen that the boat which was placed upon it. there seemed to be some object huddled in the bottom. The Vadso was steered toward it and it was seen that the boat was half this and the promise of the finitude of the order of the first tutels cult he provinciant all those to whom acknowledgment and the mainland coast were being many and the mainland coast were being many and the mainland coast were being many than the province evening the second of the country of the post of the north with an average to be some object huddled in the bottom. The Vadso was steered toward it and it was seen that the boat was half this and the promise of the finitude of the order of the straing that the second of the province evening and the unfortunate man perished during the province evening the province and the unfortunate man perished during the province and the mainland coast were being many than the province evening the province evening the province and the mainland coast were being many than the province evening the province and the mouth of the province and the provinc north end of Vancouver Island, and Cape St. James, at the southern extremity of the Queen Charlotte Island group. It is defined by land and by waters wholly British, and is included in one parliamentary constituency, viz., the Comox-Atlin constituency, It is a continuation of the narrow channel, the Strait of Georgia, Johnstone straits and Queen Charlotte Sound, a channel separated from United States waters by the boundary line defined October 21, 1872, by the German Employment of the Queen's hotel, and two survey or sent north by Mr. McGregor.

SEEKING BUSINESS FOR TEHUANTAPEC ROUTE

Shallcross, Macauley & Co. Become Mexican Line

TEHUANTAPEC ROUTE

manner separate from chited states waters by the boundary line defined to October 21, 1872, by the German Emperor, ar arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington,* and it ends in the be British waters under the Alaska Boundary Award of October 20, 1803.

The strait (Hecate strait) lying between two boundary lines defined by international treaties, and inclosed within the limits of a constituency, which sends a member of parliament to the House of Commons in Ottawa, has been recently claimed to be 'high seas,' non-territorial, and open to all the world, as though a three-mile limit or some narrow territorial limit had been defined and admitted. In the Strait of Georgia there is no three
Mexican Line

Mexican Line

Shallcross, Macauley & Co., of this city, the local agents of the Tehuanta-peo National railroad, have been appointed agents in Victoria for the Canadian-Mexican line. Efforts are being made by this company to attract wheat shipments from the northwest to Mexican ports. A small shipment of fifty tons was taken on the Georgia and about 300 tons is booked for the Lonsdale sailing at the end of this month. Shallcross, Macauley & Co., of this city, the local agents of the Tehuanta-peo National railroad, have been appointed agents in Victoria for the Canadian-Mexican line. Efforts are being made by this company to attract wheat shipments from the northwest to Mexican ports. A small shipment of fifty tons was taken on the Georgia and about 300 tons is booked for the Lonsdale sailing at the end of this month. Shallcross, Macauley & Co., of this city, the local agents of the Tehuanta-peo National railroad, have been appointed agents in Victoria for the Canadian-Mexican line. Efforts are being made by this company to attract wheat shipments from the northwest to Mexican ports. A small shipment of fifty tons was taken on the Georgia and about 300 tons is booked for the Lonsdale sailing at the end of this month. Shallcross, Macauley & Co., which seems the company to attract wheat shipments of the constant and the

Four new travelling libraries have been sent out by the Provincial librarian lately. These have been despatched to Salmon Arm, Whonnock, Slocan City and Port Haney. The latter makes the seventy-first place to receive a library since the imitial

15 A. P. C. P.

-ON WAY HERE

Will Be Brought to Esquimalt

The congregation of the First Baptist church has decided immediately to place the old Calvary church site upon the market for sale, but the location of the proposed new church building is as yet somewhat indefinite save insofar that it is settled that it will be central. A couple of lots are under consideration but the building committee will not be prepared to report possibly for a couple of weeks hence.

Murray's Dictionary

The Provincial Library now boasts six volumes of James A. Murray's new English dictionary. The sixth volume arrived some time ago, but the first five have only just been received in bound volumes. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gauged from the fact that the first volume which only treats of words beginning with A and B, contains no fewer than 31,254 words. It is issued from the Clarendon Press of Oxford University and represents the last word in philology. The editor, James A. Murray, is the first living authority on such matters.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ALL-RED LINE

Possibilities of Fast Service Connecting Britain and Antipodes via Canada Being Discussed

The Quebec correspondent of Shipping Illustrated says: "Now that the general elections are over, and that the general sections are

CHARMER'S HULL

IS RIPPED OPEN

Result of Collision With Scow at Vancouver Harbor Entrance

The Steamer's Beached that much dispersion of the CP-Rt was at Vancouver the Salvor. Chief Beginner Macgowan of the CP-Rt was at Vancouver the Salvor. Chief Beginner Macgowan of the CP-Rt was at Vancouver the Salvor. Chief Beginner Macgowan of the CP-Rt was at Vancouver the Salvor. Chief Beginner Macgowan of the CP-Rt was at the Harbor Entrance

The Steamer's Beached that much dispersion will be encounted that much dispersion will be encounted that much dispersion will be encounted that much dispersion will be prompted that much dispersion will be encounted that much dispersion will be prompted that much dispersion will be encounted that much dispersion will be prompted the Charmer, which was being dispersion to the Charmer, which was being towed in through the Maryon by the tug Bermuda.

The accident occurred almost at the identical spot where the C. P. R. to tust the steamer of the substance of the Charmer on the Salvor, was chief significant of the Jost which shivered the big steamer. For a moment something akin to consternation was depicted on the instant in the minds of those of the Charmer on the Salvor, was chief significant to prevent the people crowding and the cases of many of the passengers who were hot on the instant in the minds of those of the Charmer was off Marrowations point with the second of the Jost which shivered the big steamer. For a moment something akin to consternation was depicted on the instant in the minds of those of the Charmer's passengers who were not on the forward upper deck to wifness the was been decided to the steamer to the st

boat. This enormous opening was made on the Charmer's starboard side, just abart the forward bulkhead, and through it the water immediately poured in a gigantic stream, gradually filling the forehold of the steamer and water has down by the head so that putting her down by the head so that the upper part of her propeller became

Capt. Hunter took in the situation at a glance, and lost no time in heading the Charmer for the sandy flat on the northern side of the Narrows, just east of the most easterly beacon marking the edge of the northern side of the channel.

of the channel.

When the passengers saw that they were perfectly safe, they found time to look around for the Bermuda and her soow, but they were by then vanishing in the distance in the direction of Coal Harbor, it having been easily apparent to the master of the tug that there was no need for him to waste time standing by the steamer.

According to the statements of passengers, who were put ashore by the

sengers, who were put ashore by the steamer Joan, which was despatched from the C. P. R. wharf to the stranded steamer as soon as the accident was observed, the Charmer was attempting to make her way out through the Nar-rows and was hugging the southern shore when the Bermuda, with her observed, the Charmer was attempting to make her way out through the Narrows and was hugging the southern shore when the Bermuda, with her soow lashed on her starboard side, was seen coming in. Apparently there was plenty of room for the two vessels, and there was no thought of danger on the Charmer till it was seen that the tug suddenly narrowed the distance. It is helieved that she was caught by the tide and borne down on the steamer before any steps could be taken to prevent the collision.

London, Dec. 3.—The largest Atlantic leviathans, the Lusitania and the Muretania, are to enjoy, it appears, only a transitory fame as the largest vessels afloat. The clyde and the Tyne, from which the giant Cunarders were launched, must at no distant date surrender the honors to the Lagan. Messrs Harland and Wolff are hurrying forward the numerous alterations and additions to their yard which of necessity had to precede the building of the mammoth White Star liners Olympic and Titanic. The

Immediately after the accident the tug Bermuda dropped the scow, casting her free, and making as though to stand by the Charmer. In a mo-

On board the Charmer but one man,

On board the Charmer but one man, Thomas Scott, a watchman, was injured, and he received only a slight cut on one of his hands.

In the dining saloon of the steamer the accident caused a rude interruption to the meal which many passengers had paid for in advance and were quietly enjoying. The crash caused everybody to sit up, but there was no rush for the companion stairs, and it was not till one of the officers appeared and asked the diners to get up on deck that any move was made.

In the social hall one woman gave way to her excitement and swooned. She was quickly brought around by friends, who administered cold water and smelling salts in generous quantities.

As the tide was high when the

titles.

As the tide was high when the Charmer was beached she was placed in a good position on the sand, and no difficulty will be experienced in pulling her off when temporary repairs have been made to the gaping hole in her starboard side. Within half an hour of the accident telegrams had been dispatched to Victoria and the Salvor and Jolliffe will arrive tonight. The passengers of the Charmer, all of whom were brought ashore by the

pushed over to Bush point where she was beached in 24 feet of water, the passengers being transferred to the Willamette.

While the Charmer was lying partially submerged, many attorneys prepared libels. Capt. John Irving and others went quietly from Victoria raised the steamer and brought her to this port, and never since has she been in United States waters. On one occasion a plot to selze the vesselthis was many years ago—was reported to have been frustrated. A number of men who took passage were to have selzed the vessel in the Gulf and taken her to the Sound. According to the story the men were known and notified that the crew were armed and prepared for any move of this kind.

In October of last year the Charmer was in collision with the steamer Tartar in the Gulf of Georgia of the Sandheads, the Tartar being on the Sandheads, the Tartar being on the way out from Vancouver on her last trip to the far east, she being broken up since by her purchaser, J. Kishimoto of Osaka. The Charmer had her stem smashed, and resumed the Victoria-Vancouver run after being repaired at the British Columbia Marine yards.

The Bermuda is a large tug owned

yards.

The Bermuda is a large tug owned by Capt. Bissett and associates of Vancouver, and is engaged in towing coal scows to Vancouver from the Vancouver Island coal mines for Marpole, Macdonald & Co.

THE LARGEST AFLOAT

New Atlantic Leviathans Will Eclips the Lusitania and Maure-tania

the building of the mammoth White Star liners Olympic and Titanic. The famous Belfast firm have for many years enjoyed a reputation as pioneers both in the building of great oceangoing ships and in the equipment and resources of their splendid yard. Their policy has been of the most progressive nature in both these respects, and the developments which are soon to be recorded, although probably undreamt of even a decade age, are only in keeping with their best traditions. The exact proportions of the new White Star liners have not yet been divulged, but their gross tonnage will approximate 45,000 tons, with a displacement of 60,000 tons, as against the 17,000 tons gross of the Oceanic and the 32-500 tons of the Lusitania. The cost of the new liners has been estimated to exceed by \$250,000 that of the great Cunarders. The improvements in the yard include the erection of an enormous double gantry over the two new slips on which the keels are to be laid, the erection of a floating crane of sky-scraper dimensions, and the introduction of the most modern hydraulic and pneumatic plant, electrically driven. More than 12,000 men will be employed.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMERS OPERATED AT LOSS

Company's Expenses Last Year Were Greater Than Earnings of the Vessels

The passengers of the Charmer, all of whom were brought ashore by the steamer Joan, given great praise to Capt. Hunter, his officers and crew. It is declared that every member of the crew acted with the greatest coolness, even in the first anxious minute or two.

The Charmer's passengers will to night be conveyed to Victoria on the Princess Victoria on her way to Seattle.

The Bermuda suffered more damage than was at first supposed. The whole of her starboard rail from bow to nearly amidships was torn out, and she has a dent on her port bow.

That the smash occurred through one of the stamers changing her course is the most accepted theory, though no official statements will be given out by either. Both steamers are said to have signalled that they would direct their course to port.

ACCIDENT RECALLS

FORMER MISHAPS

Steamer Charmer Will Be Repaired at Esquimalt—Salvor Leaves

Greater Than Earnings of the Vessels

The Pacific Coast Steamship company was again run at a loss last year. The financial statement just is issued for the financial s

Little Vessels Broken Up on Rugged Rocks of Coast of Newfoundland

SEVENTEEN ARE DROWNED

Gale and Blizzard Sweep the Coasts of Island for Forty-Eight Hours

In all, ten fishing vessels have gone ashore, most of them breaking into fragments on the rocks. The victims of the gale were members of the crews of three of these craft.

The fishermen were all residents of Newfoundland fishing villages. The storm began on Tuesday evening and developed into a blizzard. A northerly gale caught many small schooners and sloops off the coest, and in scudding for barbor before the blast many of the crews lost their bearings in the thick snowstorm.

WHEAT FOR MEXICO

C. P. R. Freight Agent Confident Grain Can Be Sent Out By Way of Pacific Coast

Montreal, Dec. 3.—Traffic earnings of the C.P.R. for the period ending November 30 increased by \$87,000.

VENEZUELAN OUTRAGE

rbitrary Seizure of British Ste and Imprisonment of Passen-gers and Crew

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—A collision between a light engine and the local passenger train from Pembroke, two miles east of Pembroke, this morning resulted in the death of Engineer Rowe, of Ottawa, and the injury of Fireman Crawford, of Ottawa, None of the passengers were injured.

London Merchant Dead London, Ont., Dec. 3.—William Traf-ford, one of London's best known busi-ness men, is dead as a result of an ac-cident last July. He was 58 years old and had been engaged in the furniture business for over a quarter of a cen-tury.

Kenora. Ont., Dec. 8.—Four men were wounded last night in a shooting affair which took place at Dryden. Ont. A party of men were drinking in a house on the outskirts of the town when one of the party, Joseph Milray, suddenly jumped up and fired five shots from an automatic revolver. Four shots took effect. The wounded are Richard Denna, of London, England, shot in the abdomen, will die; Daniel Fay, shot in the neck and right side; C. A. Stanton, shot in knee, and Wm. Sharpe, in the thigh. Milray was arrested and brought to Kenora. He will be tried on Saturday.

Grand Trunk Receipts. Montreal, Dec. 3.—Grand Trunk railway traffic earnings for the period ending November 30 decreased by \$151,459, the totals being respectively \$1,012,981 for 1908, and \$1,164,440 for

DEADLY DYNAMITE

Chinamen Killed at Duncans—Tele-phone Cable For Island Con-nection Arrives

FORMER MISHAPS

cern last year, up to June, 1998, amounted to \$7.272,958, with running to \$6,220,626, showing a profit of \$1,052,383. This is lower than the net result of the previous year when the profits were brought to Esquimalt tonight for repairs. The salvage tug William Jolliffe which is equipped with a large duplex pump and also carries a big Gwynne salvage pump left yesterday afternoon, and the salvage spamer Salvor, also of the B. C. Salvage

cern last year, up to June, 1998, amounted to \$7.272,958, with running to \$6,220,626, showing a profit of \$1,052,383. This is lower than the net result of the previous year when the profits were spinding. The two men were cut will be assumed by the peasant members of the business in which a deficit is shown.

Election Profest

Valleyfield, Dec. 3.—The election of the Survey of the Empire to watch the proceedings. Fire in Edmonton

Edmonton, Dec. 3.—While thawing out dynamite in a frying pan at Dunca appear to be against the disposance will and the chinamen were killed and a third seriously wounded by the power should be assumed by the peasant members of recovery are said to be very elight. He was taken to the Chematinus horizontal for treatment.

The government cable which is to be seed to connect Gabriola Island by telephone with Nanaimo, has larrived at Ladysmith. The cable is about at Ladysmith and Dunca and Dunca at Du

mile and a quarter in length, and weighs about 18 tons. It will be brought to Nanatimo on scows, where it will be laid. The cable will be of great convenience to island settlers when completed. It is the intention of the Dominion government to link up all the islands by telephone, and the arrival of the cable may be taken to mean the intention will be carried out. William Jack, one of the oldest ploneers of Nanaimo and district, and owner of the Jack coal mine at Nanoose Bay died last night, aged 69. Deceased was a native of Scotland and has been a resident of Vanoouver island for upwards of forty years, settling on the coal lands which he lately worked twenty-seven years ago. Previous to that time he resided for several years at Wellington. He is survived by a wife and four children.

Pekin, Dec. 3.—An imperial edict issued today pledges the throne to continue the policy inaugurated by the Emperor Kuang Hsu, and especially the programme which provides for the granting of a constitution for the empire at the end of play years. pire at the end of nine years.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The House committee on ways and means today decided to continue the tariff hearings until December 19. Chairman Payne was authorized to offer a resolution in was authorized to offer a resolution in the House when congress convenes on Monday which will give the committee authority to subpoena witnesses for these supplementary hearings. It has been the desire of the committee to get certain people to come before it and give any information that they may have which would be of value in framing a new tariff law. It has also been found that the testimony obtained at the hearings during the past few weeks has not been altogether satisfactory.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—Henry Boise, a salesman employed by an electric company, died in his room today under circumstances indicating that he was the victim of poison. It has been ascertained that poison was contained in a letter mailed at San Jose, and received by Boise yesterday. Whether he took the poison with suicidal intent or whether the deadly drug was concealed in apparently harmiess capdy which he ate has not been decided.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 3.—More than one hundred yards of the neck of land opposite Pine Bluff, known as Body's point, including a four-room residence, has disappeared, and the river, which is now sweeping past the city in a wider channel, is pressing with less force on the endangered banks. There has been practically no other change in the flood situation. Beginning today, a rapid fall in the river is expected. The court house annex and Hotel Jefferson, which were yesterday regarded to be in danger of collapse, are intact today. General orders have been issued to officers to permit no dynamiting, but it was impossible for these officers to cross the river last night. The identity of last night's dynamiters has not been discovered.

SEDITION IN INDIA

ed From France into the Country

Allahabad, India, Dec. 8.—In spite of sil the precautions taken by the Government, a large amount of seditious literature still continues to reach India from sproad. It comes mainly from France, and prohibited newspapers, pamphlets, leaflets, etc., are sent via Paris to the French settlement, whence they are secretly dis-

St. Vincent, B.W.I., Dec. 3.—Capt Jewett, of the British trading steamer Lady Kensington, arrived here yessterday from Carapace, Venezuela.

This steamer was seized some ten weeks ago by the Venezuelan authorities of Margarata, an island in the Caribbean sea, belonging to Venezuela, and the crew and passengers were detained as prisoners.

Captain Jewett today said that on November 25 the Venezuelian government sent the passengers and crew home by steamboat via Colon, but that it kept the Lady Kensington. It is now reported that the steamer has been deliberately sunk by the Venezuelian of Capt. Jewett has been taken down by the local administration.

No cause for the confiscation of the Lady Kensington and the imprisonment of her passengers and crew has been assigned.

Engineer Killed

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—A collision between a light engine and the local passenger train from Pembroke, two miles east of Pembroke, this morning resulted in the death of Engineer Rowe, of Ottawa, and the injury of Fireman Crawford of Ottawa, None of the cast.

Water Area Available Compares Favorably With That of Many British Ports

WHAT BRISTOL HAS DONE

Victoria's Advantages Superior to Many Where Port Works Are Established

(From Friday's Daily)

With an area of water no greater than that contemplated in the scheme advanced for the improvement of the inner harbor many British ports have established big harbor works. The opportunities of the inner harbor and the possibilities of improvement offer a far less difficult work than that carried out at many places. As stated a far less difficult work than that carried out at many places. As stated yesterday the Sorby scheme proposed the temporary damming of the inner harbor and the dredging of 107 acres to a depth of 30 feet at low water, enclosing the waste material behind a retaining wall and reclaiming 104 acres in the indentures of the harbor front, the establishment of quays, dry dock and coal bunkers and the equipment of the quays with ware-houses, cranes and other cargo houses, cranes and other cargo handling facilities, such as are re-quired at modern ports.

quired at modern ports.

The work done at Bristol, where the new harbor works were opened in July, the occasion being marked by a Royal visit to Bristol, the area utilized in the harbor works was not greater, if as large, as that of the inner harbor of Victoria. Bristol was once one of the greatest ports of the west of England, her trade being largely linked with the Americas, yet competitor after competitor outstripped her in the commercial race. Then the people of Bristol saw the urgency—as those of Victoria will do when the same circumstances are experienced to force it—of the consideration of harbor improvement. They had ensame circumstances are experienced to force it—of the consideration of harbor improvement. They had enterprise, and spent £2,500,000 in improvement. This secured at the mouth of the Avon a magnificent sheet of water 30 acres in extent, with an entrance lock 875 feet by 100 feet, and a depth over sill of 46 feet. The basin, which is entered from the lock, is 1,120 feet, so that the largest liner at present afoat can swing with ease. Two fine transit sheds are provided, each 500 feet long, and two storeys in height; one the fiat roofs will be electric travelling cranes. The wharf where these sheds are placed possesses an underground grain convaying plant communicating with a granary of 50,000 quarters capacity. On the south wharf is a single floor export shed, also 500 feet in length, where electric cranes espable of handling up to ten ions will be located. The entire length of wharfage is 3,730 feet. This is exclusive of the passenger wharfage previded by the entrance plers which stretch out into the Severn At the southeast corner of the new dock is a wide channel communicating with the older Avoinmouth dook. For a length of 500 feet this connection has a width of 250 feet, which will permit of steamers being berthed on each side, while there yet remains space for vessels to pass to and fro. Newadays no floating harbor is complete without adequate dry dock accommodation, and at the Royal Edward dock, adjoining the entrance, is a graving

no feating harbor is complete without adequate dry dock accommodation, and at the Royal Edward dock, adjoining the entrance, is a graving dock \$50 feet on the blocks.

The new dock brings Bristol's total provision for vessels up to 146 acres, against the 150 acres of Newport,—that recommended for the inner harbor of Wictoria in the Sorby scheme is 107 acres,—the 144½ acres of the

tuses imported from Germany by an antive firm, has been opened by the Customs House officers, and they found opine of a picture which that secommended for the huner harbound opine of a picture which they thought they could not let go unchallenged. They sent a copy to the collector of customs, who sent it to the commission of the stress of the Bust decks, and the 124% acres which send that they could not be repaided, and sent back to the shippers, as they conveyed selfstous ideas, and were unit for circulation in India. The pictures represent "Mart Murt" (the carnate Motherland), in the midst of a hale of cleuts. Below, in a point a hale of the personal and and eyes upturned, is appealing to the Defty.

THE AGRARIAN QUESTION

Russian Duma Starts Session With Defty.

THE AGRARIAN QUESTION

Russian Duma Starts Session With Talk and Reforms

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—The Duma has begun the serious work of the natural advantages of Victoria, have made them. The Tyne is, like many another, sessentially—a "imade" intention of the agreement and intention of the representatives of a great agricultural country like Ruscia. The debate, which in, all probability will last several weeks, for no fewer than all many and the passantity is to be greaturally acreased the consumption of vokala to have a country like Ruscian Theorem of the passantity is to be greaturally acreased the consumption of vokala to have a country like passantity is to be greaturally acreased the consumption of vokala to have a country like passant in the course of the village communes to many a regard ones to the village communes to many a regard ones to the village communes to many

Milan, Dec. 3.—Professor Pierucci, the celebrated Italian physicist of the University of Pisa, announces that he has invented a new species of paper which is destined to revolutionize the present system of lighting, besides having numerous practical uses in electrical development owing to its remarkable conductive powers.

The professor's invention is shortly to be placed on the market in a form which is intended to supersede the mantie hitherto in use in the incandescent, system of lighting. It is claimed that the new article will the considerably cheaper.

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B. C P. O. Box 48.

Northern Interior of B. C.

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

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



I was unable to feed myself. I had to be fed as one feeds a baby, because I could not hold knife, fork, spoon or cup." So says Miss Violet McSorley, of 75, Gore Street, Sault Ste. Marie, in telling how Zam-Buk cured her of eczeme. She adds: "Hands, wrists and arms up to the elbows were covered with ecsema. The itching and the sore nigh unbearable. As the disease developed, the skin actually peeled off leaving raw sores. The palms, fingers, backs of my hands and wrists were all in this shocking state, and I was forced to sit in agony all the while."

"The raw sores were soon in a foul condition, and my finger hails, all except two, fell off. During the different stages of my trouble, I sought the advice of three different doctors and received treatment, but although getting slight relief at first there was no cure. Amputation was at one time thought necessary but the timely introduction of Zam-Buk prevented this fearful ending."

"Zam-buk was recommended by a friend and we bought a supply. The first few applications gave me a little ease, but it was not until I had continued with it for some time that I felt a decided improvement. After that my cure went on quickly. Zam-Buk did what everything else had failed to do. Now my bands and arms are quite freed from the

Are you suffering from skin disease? If so, take Miss MoSorley's advice and try Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk cures eczema, ulcers, piles bad leg, ringworm, festering sores, cuts, bruises, burns, stiffness, poisoned wounds of all kinds, pimples face and lip sores, bed sores, diseased sakes, and all tiching, irritation, and inflammation. Of all druggists and stores, 50 cents a box, or from Zam-Buk Co, Toronto, for same price. Refuse all cheap and worthless substitutes of the "just as good" type.

FREE TRIAL BOX Send this coupon and a lo. stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and a dainty trial box of Zam-Buk will be mailed you.



JUST RECEIVED

A large shipment of **Xmas**

Music Carriers

Discovered At Last

ACETYLENE GAS

A Light for Country Homes.

Cheap - Simple - Automatic Call or write us and we will show you the machine working—that does the trick, or send you particulars.

Dark winter nights made light.

Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbing, Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fittings. Fort Street, Corner Blanchard, VIOTOBLA, B. G. Phone 1854.

The new paper will also be on sale for cartoon and photographic pur-poses and for use in filtering and in bacteriological research.

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FREE TRIAL BOX

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mbing, Hot Water, ad Gas Fittings. Corner Blanchard.

will also be on sale photographic pur-

NO MORE HEADACHES

Tuesday, December 8, 1908.

Suffered From Constant Headache Cured by "Fruit-a-tives" When



"I was a sufferer from fearful head aches for over two years, sometimes they were so bad that I was unable to work for days at a time. I took all kinds of medicines, was tracted by physicians, and yet the headaches physicians, and yet the headaches headache. I whort they are was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and I did so with, I must confess, very little faith, but after I had taken them for three days my headaches were easier and in a week they left me. After I had taken a box of the tablets my headaches were easier and in a week they left me. After I had taken a box of the tablets my headaches were quite cured. My specific was always poor and my storm the constant headaches, but now not only have I been cured of those awful headaches, but my strength is growing up once more, and I feel like a new man. I have taken in all three boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" i am exceedingly grateful to "Fruit-a-tives" in the strength of the strengt "I was a sufferer from fearful head aches for over two years, sometimes they were so bad that I was unable



TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post plant-

Form of Motice Coast Land District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Johnson, of Roy P. O., B.C., occupation Timber Trulser, intend to apply for permission o lease the following described lands: to lease the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the
S.E. corner of the land, it being also
the N.E. corner of Surveyed Lot No.
1. and being situated on the left Limit
of Stafford River, at its junction with
Loughborough linet, B.C., thence north
20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence
south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains
to point of beginning, containing, 40
acres, more or less.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises known as the San Juan Hotel situated at Port Renfrew.

J. W. WILLIAM

TELLS OF PLANS TO PROTECT FISHERIES

Council of the Board of Trade Hears From the Acting Deputy

(From Friday's Daily) The Council of the Board of Trade met yesterday morning, the president, Mr. Simon Leiser, in the chair, and present, Messrs. L. A. Genge, Richard Hall, Geo. Carter, J. A. Mara, J. J. Shallcross, C. F. Todd, C. H. Lugrin, D. R. Ker, H. F. Bullen and F. A. Pauline

A letter from Mrs. J. G. Cox was read, thanking the Board for their kindly expressions of sympathy and of condolence with her in her recent

In regard to the representations of he very limited stay of the Scotish agriculturists, who visited this province and the city of Victoria during the past summer, Mr. W. D. Scott, the superintendent of immigration, wrote stating that with the single exception of the Province of Ontario, British Columbia in point of the timestation.

The secretary of the Vancouver Board of Trade wrote asking for cooperation in the way of securing a suitable grant from the Dominion government in aid of the exhibit which it

lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted in mound on the east side of Loughboro Inlet about % of a mile south of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old mill; thence east 20 chains; thence south. 20 chains; thence south. 20 chains; thence south. 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to a point 1 chain from high tide; thence paralleling the said line of high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres more or less.

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

LAND ACT

LAND ACT

Form of Notice

ernment in aid of the exhibit which it is proposed to make at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. But the section at the exhibit conference between the members of the Victoria Board of Trade and the Hon. Mr. Templeman, the government at Ottawa had applied to the exhibition authorities for a site 350x150 feet in extent with the view of erecting a building which will have a superficial area of 18,000 square feet. Whereupon the Vancouver Board of Trade secretary cordally complimented the members of the Board of Trade secretary cordally complimented the members of the Board of Trade secretary under the provision should be made.

LAND ACT

A printed circular had been received from the secretary of the London, England, Chamber of Commerce, hav-England, Chamber of Commerce, having reference to the seventh great re-union of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which will open upon the 14th day of September next in the important city of Sydney in the state

FURE BRED LIVESTOCK STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hers, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station,

of New South Waies. The Board was requested to forward at the very earliest date possible copies of any resolutions which it desires to submit for consideration upon that most interesting occasion. This communication was referred to the committee on Trade and Commerce.

A letter from the secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association at Ladner's, requesting the assistance of the Board in securing lower rates of freight upon fruit which was shipped from this province into the northwestern provinces, was referred to the Railway Freight Committee.

The draft of a bill of lading which has been prepared by a committee,

The draft of a bill of lading which has been prepared by a committee, appointed by the Eastern Boards of Trades and Shippers, for eventual submission to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, was referred to the Railway Freight Committee...

A. J. Gordon, on behalf of the Graham Island Settlers' association, wrote directing attention to the insufficiency of the present mail service, and stating that during the winter months they are only able to send and receive mail once a month. This complaint was referred to the Trade and Commerce committee for consideration. It was referred to the Trade and Com-merce committee for consideration. It was understood that the occasional de-lays which at the present time are be-ing experienced in connection with the Comox-Victoria mall service and the arrival here of the overland mails from England, as well as of some other pertinent matters will be reviewed at a fairly early date with Mr. McLeod, the Dominion inspector of the rail-way mail service.

the Dominion inspector of the rail-way mail service.

The vacancy in the council which was caused by the lamented death of Capt. John G. Cox, was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. G. Wilson, and the council adjourned.

Public Land Reserved The government has decided to reserve the unalienated portions of the public domain in the Lulu island and Delta municipalities.

Coroner Appointed Edward W. Connolly, M.D., has been appointed a coroner for the province of British Columbia. He is a resident

Prince Rupert Wharf The government has decided to con-struct a wharf at Prince Rupert. It will be built opposite Market Square, the central piece of waterfront belong-

Wants More Time

In the current issue of the gazette the South Eastern Railway company gives notice that it intends to apply for an act extending the time in which the construction of its railway must be commenced, and for the expenditure of ten per cent on the amount of the capital

Cecil Changes Hands.

The Hotel Cecil, formerly known as the Poodle Dog, was sold yesterday. A. Cooperman, formerly of the Wind-sor restaurant, will conduct the establishment under the name of the St. James. The twenty-five cent lunches will be continued and a fifty cent Sunday dinner will be inaugurated. Mr. Cooperman will only cater to the best class of custom.

Looking Into Timber Propositions Looking Into Timber Propositions
Messrs. Paul L. Sapperton and Geo. R. Chittenden, of New Orleans, who are largely interested in the great pine lumber industry of the southern states, have come out to the coast with the view of carefully looking into the advantages which the timber regions of this coast offers to the investor, and are stopping at the Dominion. They went over to Seattle yesterday afternoon, but will return here in a few days.

BUT SLIGHT DECREASE IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Statistics for Month Show a Good Attendance at the City Schools

poral punishment²³ none; tardiness, two.

Total for November—Actual enrollment, 2,926; boys 1,523; girls 1,403; average attendance, 2,656.45; percentage of attendance, 90.78; perfect attendance, 1,519; truancy, four; corporal punishment, 45; tardiness, 228.

Total for October—Actual enrollment, 2,927; boys 1,523, girls 1,395; average attendance, 2,670.29; percentage of attendance, 91.22; perfect attendance, 1,519; truancy, seven; corporal punishment, 65; tardiness, 298.

"It is practically a stage performance. I am represented as trying to walk on a tight rope, as if on the fence, walk on a tight rope, as if on the fence, and to be setting the church and temperance vote as well as the saloon and tenderloin vote, and even to be making the latter overbalance the former In my political affiliations I am supposed to represent the church and temperance vote.

Mr. Alkman—"Who is this poor old gentleman? (Politing to the cartoon.)

The mayor—"That is Mr. Drury, he is carrying a hand organ. The man chasing a dog is supposed to be Alderman Hall."

Mr. Alkman—"What meaning did to the provincial department of education and the provincial department of the provincial depa

CITY SCHOOLS

There was a slight decrease in the attendance at the city public schools during November compared with the preceding month though the number of practically the same, being just one less than in October. The numberod pupils who had a record of perfect attendance was exactly the same in an unmber. The returns record for the month of the various city schools in an unmber. The returns record for the month of the various city schools in an unmber. The returns record for the month of the various city schools is month of the various city schools in the next contage of attendance, \$40.7; perfect atten These insinuations are not true. I have in no way tried to get this vote. The next election, for which I an nounced my candidature before the appearance of this cartoon, will be held January 14, and interest in the campaign is already aroused."

In cross examination, Mr. Moresby elicited an admission that it was probable that some of the saloon men and keepers of fast houses had votes, although the witness had not personally verified that fact. He said that he had tried to suppress improper houses, but that there had been legal difficulties and a test case was still awaiting the decision of the court of appeal. He had instructed the police to endeavor to close them up, who had employed outside detectives. Unfortunately the council had made but a small appropriation for secret service work, and this had already been exceeded. The mayor said he never canvassed for votes. He did not think it proper to do so. Still less had he ever solicited the tenderloin vote. He would think it wrong to do so in view of the principles which he held and had enunciated on the platform.

Mr. Moresby then questioned the mayor very closely as to the issues of the last campaign, and then sought to show that ex-mayor Morley had been the saloon of the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who, while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who, while held and shad been was given in the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who, while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who, while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who, while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who, while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who, while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who, while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who while the case of an assistant teacher at the High School, who while the case

Hall thought that such a cartoon should never have been printed.

Angus B. McNell, secretary of the Pilotage authority and real estate agent, was the next witness. He said that the cartoon had seemed to him to mean that Mayor Hall had been elected last year with the help of the tenderloin vote, and that he was conducting himself in such a way in his office as mayor as not to estrange that vote, in order to get its support once more at the ensuing election.

In his cross examination, Mr. Moresby pointed out that in the cartoon the saloon end of the stick was the lower, and as in order to balance against the heavier weight, a gymnast would have to lean to the opposite side, counsel suggested that the right meaning of the cartoon was that the Mayor leaned towards the church vote. This ingenious theory, however, did not meet with the accentages.

New Wireless Station.

New Wireless Station in the flat in the state of the state o

chasing a dog is supposed to be Aiderman Hall."

As a result of representations made to the provincial department of eduyou put upon the cartoon when you first saw it?"

The Mayor—"That last year I had tried to get the tenderion vote, which is a criminal vote, and had secured it in order to reach the mayoralty; that as mayor I was still allowing these propie to run open house in order to get votes at the next election, thus hoodwinking the church people whose representative I have professed to be. These insinuations are not true. I have in no way tried to get this vote. The next election, for which I and the department of education, with the department of education, and the school board has succeeded in securing a grant for one teacher on the city staff and the status of other teachers is now being considered, and if it is found that under the School act the department should give grants for them the school board has succeeded in securing a grant for one teacher on the city staff and the status of other teachers is now being considered, and if it is found that under the School act the department of education the city staff and the status of other teachers is now being considered, and if it is found that under the School act the department of education the city staff and the status of other teachers is now being considered, and if it is found that under the School act the department of education the city staff and the status of other teachers is now being considered, and if it is found that under the School act the department of education the city staff and the status of other teachers is now being considered, and if it is found that under the School act the department of educat

teacher at the High School, who, while she is not possessed of an academic certificate as all High School teachers certificate as all High School teachers are supposed to possess, yet has been engaged for some time and the school board pointed out that as the department had allowed her to continue teaching it had waived the necessity of her possessing such a certificate, and should accordingly pay the grant. This suggestion of the board has now here consumed in by the deartment. been concurred in by the department, the request of the school board being received with every consideration.

TO VISIT THE ANTIPODES

Southern Mining Man Seeks Information Regarding Dredging

(From Friday's Daily) Mr. D. A. McDonald, a mining man of long experience and who with others is interested in large gold dredging operations near Denver, Col-orado, came up from San Francisco orado, came up from San Francisco yesterday, and is awaiting the arrival of the SS. Moana today from Vancouver en route for Australia and New Zealand. He intends visiting both these countries with the view of making a careful and exhaustive study of the methods which are followed in dredging river beds for their gold deposits, as he is of the opinion that these methods are far in advance of those which are in vogue in any part of this continent. And he confidently anticipates collecting much valuable information, which will be of material use to him in the development of this important industry. It is said that in Australia extraordinarily rich diggings have been discovered with the notable drawback that water in that district is so scarce and consequently so excessivaly deer that the these their real services of the real services.

not empowered to lessue and transfer stock.

The time of the existence of the Company Not empowered to lessue and transfer stock.

The Board was of the opinion that a company of the existence of the company on the existence of the company hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Twenty-sixth day of Schumbia, this Twenty-sixth day of

The steamers Antilochus and the Glentarg, as well as the tramp steamer Fukui Maru are carrying big shipments of fish for Japan. The Glentarg has 1,000 boxes of herrings. The Vancouver World says: "The trade with Japan in dog fish and herring is growing rapidly and the local Japanese fishermen are reported to be preparing for a complete absorption of the herring trade now controlled by white men at Nanaimo. One, the Ikeda company, now superintending the reloading of the Fukul Maru at the Johnson wharf, said that the pros-FARNARD PROFESS OF THE PROFESS OF TH

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco The big black plug.

RAW FURS

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

M. J. JEWETT & SONS Redwood, New York, Department 13.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University VANYOUVER, B. C. SHE MASJINGS ST. W.

OFFERS A CHOICE OF TWO TO FOUR POSITIONS

Great Demand. Great Demand,
Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the
six standard makes of machines), and
languages, taught by competent specialists.



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

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

B.C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

St. George's School for Girls and Kindergarten A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

providing a sound education from the Kindergarten stage to the preparation for McGill University. Special class for little boys. 951 Johnson Street, PRINCIPAL, MRS. SUTTIE. At Home Priday

Estate of Green, Worlock & Company Dividend No. 4, amounting to 10 per cent, will be paid by the Trustee at No. 1219 Langley street, Victoria, B. C., on and after Tuesday, the eighth day of December, 1908, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., to the creditors who have proved their claims to be entitled to rank on the above estate.

Kindly remember that interest certificates have to be produced.

B. S. HEISTERMAN, LAND ACT Form of Wotice Victoria Land District, District of

ing described lands:
Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about ½ mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B.C., said stake being the S.W. corner of this location, thence extending north following the east line of Fred. L. Ward's location, chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of beginning containing 80 acrès more or less.

JAMES MODERMIT DAVIDSON.

JAMES MCDERMIT DAVIDSON. Date Oct. 17th, 1908.

Thirty days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Renfrew District, West Coast Vancouver Island, commencing at the S. W. corner lot 189, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to coast, thence west following coast line to point of commencement containing 640 acres more or less.

R. S. GOLLOP,

Nov. 2, 1908. Thirty days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Renfrew district, West Coast Vancouver Island, commencing at the S. E. corner lot 189, thence north 40 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 30 chains more or less to coast, thence west following coast line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

W. H. KIRKEREDE

W. H. KIRKBRIDE,

Nov. 2, 1908. LIQUOR LICENSE ACT 1900

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises to be known as the Sooke Hotel, situated at the junction of Ottor Politant Sooks was ter Point and Sooke roads

EUSTACE ARDEN Dated at Victoria, B.C., Nov. 17, 1908.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900. Notice is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises known as the Ship Hotel, situated at Esquimalt.

(Signed) MRS. FRED. STETSON, Dated at Victoria, this 20th day of pvember, 1908.

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Speeches at the Banquet of the Lord Mayor

EPLYING on behalf of the Navy, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London the other evening, Mr. McKenna said that the City of London depended, he supposed, for its prosperity more upon an all-powerful navy than had been the case with any other great city the world had ever seen (hear, hear.) In this happy land of freedom, they enjoyed, amongst other privileges, the diluted blessing of criticism, but the navy stood unassailed and unassailable in the esteem, the admiration, and the love of the great public of the country (applause). The navy was fortunate in one respect inasmuch as it had in the Board of Admiralty a whipping boy. The board were given every opportunity for self-improvement which could be afforded by candid expressions of opinion about their actions. If, as was the case this year, they assembled in the North Sea over 300 ships of war for the summer's manoeuvres, they were told they were making a boastful display of their strength. If, on the other hand, the usual dispersion of their fleets in home waters, whether for exercise or for needful repair, prevented their concentrating any great force, then they were charged with not being ready for war. He did not say this in any spirit of complaint, for they gladly recognized on the Board of Admiralty how generously their actions were viewed by the great public, and they believed that the same confidence which had been shown the board in the past would continue

He was saying what he was sure they would hear with pleasure, and what the Board of Admiralty knew he was thoroughly justified in saying-never in the whole history of the country had the navy been stronger than it was at the present moment (cheers). It was only two days since the latest addition to our fleet was launched at Devonport by Mrs. Asquith (cheers). The enthusiasm which such a ceremony invariably evoked was the highest evidence of the strong feeling of satisfaction which the nation felt in the gathering strength of the navy (applause). Constitutional requirements compelled him to postpone any statement as to what the government proposed to do in the way of securing our independence and freedom on the seas in the future as they had been maintained in the past. · However, he made no apology for saying in the city of London—where the highest considerations of patriotism had always overborne a natural reluctance to unloosen the pursestrings-that the charge for maintaining the supremacy of our navy was necessarily a heavy one. But we had supremacy today, and meant to preserve it (cheers).

to be received by it in the future.

In proposing the toast "His Majesty's Min-ers," the Lord Mayor said that the traditions of that hall forbade him to pause even for a moment to consider to which party in the State their guests belonged. There must be differences of opinion as to measures and methods, but there would be no difference of opinion when he expressed their grateful thanks to his Majesty's ministers for their conscientious and unremitting labors in the public service. This was the first time they had welcomed Mr. Asquith as prime minister, and the city was proud that one over whose training she exercised some supervision should have risen to that position (cheers).

Mr. Asquith and the Outlook

Mr. Asquith, on rising to reply, had a cordial reception. He said :- I acknowledge with gratitude on behalf of myself and my coleagues the warmth and heartiness of the tribute which now, as always, the Corporation of London is ready and willing to pay to those who for the time being are entrusted with the government of the empire. That task, as you, my Lord Mayor, have said, grows in bulk and in complexity year by year. The burden of responsibility which rests upon the shoulders of the advisers of the Crown becomes heavier and heavier. But to whatever political school they may belong, amid all the dust and tumult of our party controversies, they can always re-ly in their endeavor to uphold the common interests of the empire upon the generous consideration of their fellow countrymen (cheers.)

My Lord Mayor, since my lamented predecessor spoke in this hall a year ago we have had to face anxious times. The tide of prosperity upon which for some three years the trade of the world had floated buoyantly has ebbed, and the great producing interests here and elsewhere have found themselves once more in the shoals and the shallows. The depression, which to any student of the cycles of economic history was not in itself a matter of surprise, has been aggravated by special and exceptional circumstances—the dislocation of the machinery of credit last autumn in the United States, the outbreak of industrial disputes here at home, and, I must add, the increasingly troubled outlook in more than one quarter of the political horizon. I am sanguine enough, always provided the peace of the world is maintained-I am sanguine enough to think that there are signs that indicate that the setback of industrial activity may be not of long duration. We can, at any rate, rejoice here tonight that in one of our greatest industries-the cotton trade-counsels of wisdom and conciliation have prevailed, and a calamity of terrible dimensions has been averted (hear, hear).

In the meantime, we are taking, as we are bound to take, all the steps which a generous and even indulgent interpretation and administration of the law can suggest to cope with

the problem of unemployment (hear, hear). ment by which nations can be restored to a You will, my Lord Mayor, be interested to hear that the loans sanctioned by the local Government Board to local authorities, by which fresh employment can be afforded, amount, from August 1 to October 31, to £1,-464,000—nearly a million and a half—as compared with £42,000 in the corresponding time last year. Grants made to the Central (Unemployed) Body for London alone, and mostly during the last fortnight, have now reached a figure of nearly £30,000, and that body and the Water Board are at present employing more than 4,000 extra men.

Events in the Near East

But, my Lord Mayor, I must pass to a much wider survey of the situation which confronts us at this moment. The attention of Europe has for some weeks past been occupied by the situation created by recent events in the Near East. We have been the witnesses in Turkey of one of the most amazing revolutions in the annals of history. I am glad to see here as a fellow guest tonight his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador (applause). I am certain that I am interpreting the feelings not only of this company, but of the whole British nation, when I assure him that we are at one in sympathy and in congratulation with him and with his countrymen in the establishment of freedom and constitutional government in the Ottoman empire (applause). We recognize to the full the magnitude of the difficulties that have had to be faced; the tact, judgment, pru-dence, and consideration with which they were successfully encountered and overcome; the happy absence of the violence and the vindictiveness with which changes so far-reaching and so fundamental have, as a rule, been accompanied, the sagacity, patience, and toler-ance which have so far distinguished the new regime (applause). My Lord Mayor, we are here tonight in the very centre and citadel of the capital of liberty, and we may claim, as the oldest of the free countries of the world, that we have the special right to welcome the birth of free institutions in Turkey.

I need not concern you with what followed in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. Our position from the first has been clear. We have taken our stand upon the opinion reached by mutual agreement of the Powers at the conference held here in London in 1871, that international treaties cannot be altered (hear, hear) by the act of one of the parties without the consent of the other parties concerned (applause). We hold that this stipulation covers the alterations of the Treaty of Berlin, which were involved in what has recently been done, and that the assent must be obtained of all Powers, including Turkey. Subject to this, in our opinion, all-important principle, we shall In this connection, my Lord Mayor, may I indulgence for two or three moments longer do all we can to promote the general agree- mention in passing that since the Anglo-Rus- while I refer to another topic, which must be

normal and reconciled condition. Let me say here that the British government have no prejudice against and no preference for any particular method by which a settlement may be reached, and that, from the beginning, there has never been even the shadow of a foundation for the suggestion that we have not proposed, but deprecated or discouraged direct negotiations between Turkey and Austria, or between Turkey and Bulgaria. It is true, as I have said, that we hold that any arrangement involving the alteration of the Treaty of Berlin arrived at between these Powers alone must be countersigned by the other parties to the treaty (applause). We are of opinion, as Turkey is the Power which has been most prejudiced by what has taken place, that it is for those who have prejudiced her to find means of making a settlement which will be consistent with her honor and her interests (applause). But we have recognized from the first that it was for Turkey to consider for herself any pro-posals which might be made to her, and that if Austria or if Bulgaria were to arrive at a direct understanding with Turkey which would be acceptable to her, the way would be smoothed for a general settlement.

Feeling, my Lord Mayor, is running high now in the Balkan States, and there are other difficulties, I regret to say, besides those I have mentioned which will have to be overcome before the Near East can revert to a normal condition. For our part, we shall do what we can in conjunction with the other Powers to urge on all concerned moderation and restraintnever more needed than at this moment-and to find some method of counsel for allaying the strong feelings, here of resentment, there of expectation, which have been inevitably aroused. Before the recent crisis it had been arranged that the Russian foreign minister, who was paying a visit to the other capitals of Europe, should include London in his tour. I am glad to have this opportunity of saying that it has been a great satisfaction to us to find in the discussions which took place with him that both the Russian and the British governments approached the Near Eastern question-which has always had an ominous sound and significance in the past-from the same point of view (applause). One of the happiest of the indirect results of our harder come to an agree-ment with Russia about Asiatic affairs has been that we should have been able, as we have been, to talk frankly and sympathetically when this crisis arose nearer home, and that in spite of the fact that the crisis came suddenly without giving us an opportunity for ernment. previous discussion or preparation.

Situation in Russia

sian convention was concluded Persia, as you all know, has been in a state of disorder, which has been most felt in the North, in the immediate vicinity of the Russian frontier. The inconvenience and loss caused to Russian interests, the anxiety felt in the minds of Russian subjects, have much exceeded anything that we, as a nation, have been called upon to experience. But his Majesty's government felt -and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying this-his Majesty's government felt that under exceedingly trying conditions the Russian government have acted with great restraint and moderation in the interests of a policy of non-intervention in Persia (cheers). It is, of course, urgently to be desired that these disorders in Persia should speedily be brought to an end, and to secure that object we have joined with the Russian government in pressing the Shah to fulfil his promise with regard to a constitution, and to give amnesty

to political offenders. Before I pass from this part of my subject, may I say that though I have expressed satisfaction at the result of the discussions which took place, I do not wish it to be supposed that we desire to see Europe divided into separate groups in connection with the new situation in the Near East. We have found ourselves in complete sympathy with France, who is the ally of Russia, but at the same time we, and, I believe, the other Powers also, have been equally frank in our communications with Germany and Italy, who are allies of Austria. For we recognize that the common object of Europe ought to be to overcome the difficulties which have already arisen without creating new difficulties, and that this can only be done by a policy which springs from general consent. Diplomatic victories, may be too dearly bought. One Power's success may be so cheap as to involve another's disappointment and discomfort, and thereby the very friction is generated which it should be the aim of a wise diplomacy to avoid. We, at any rate-let me say this in concluding what I have to say on this matter—we have taken up in these affairs an entirely disinterested attitude. We ask nothing for ourselves. We do not seek to take advantage of the situation for any purpose of our own. Our sole objects are these: To maintain the public law of Europe (cheers), to secure for the new regime in Turkey just treatment and a fair chance, and to promote such an adjustment of the various interests and susceptibilities which are involved as may prevent disturbance of the peace, and open the road to freedom and to good gov-

Anglo-German Relations My Lord Mayor, I must trespass on your

of us—and I was one—who were present on that occasion cannot forget his Majesty's emphatic and impressive declaration that the governing purpose of his policy was the preservation of the peace of Europe and the maintenance of good relations between our two countries (cheers). It is in the spirit of that declaration, a spirit which aims not only at peace but at good will, that we desire to deal with other Powers, with Germany certainly not least. It is that spirit which has guided and which will guide us in all negotiations, actual or prospective, regarding the present difficulties in European politics. And if-as I trust and believe is the case—the other Powers cherish the same desire and intention, then, my Lord Mayor, the clouds which for the moment darken the sky-whether they originated in the Balkans or elsewhere—will disperse without a storm. Peace will be assured, existing friendships will be maintained unimpaired, and it is not too much to hope that the atmosphere all round will be clear of the vaporous suspicion and distrust. Therefore I submit to you, and to others outside and beyond these walls, there should be no talk at such times of isolation, hostile relations, and rival combinations among the Powers-those Powers who are the general trustees of civilization and of its greatest and paramount safeguard, the peace of the world. Nothing will induce us in this country to falter or fall short in any one of the special engagements which we have undertaken, to be disloyal or unfaithful for a moment to any existing friendship. And that, I think, shows the determined and unalterable mind of the whole country (hear, hear). And it is equally true of the temper of the government and of the nation to say that we have no animosities to gratify nor selfish interest to advance, and that we shall not be reluctant to grasp any hand that is extended to us in good will and in good faith.

My Lord Mayor, I have spoken of what is not merely a British, but a European, interest —an interest in which, indeed, all communities

very near to the minds of every one whom I

am addressing. A variety of circumstances

have recently caused the relations between

Great Britain and Germany to become the sub-

ject of active public discussion. It is almost

exactly a year since the German Emperor

was the guest of your predecessor, whom I see sitting beside me, in this very hall. Some

of the world have a share. And these shall be my final Twords: The primary obligation which every government owes to the people of its own country is to maintain and safeguard the national security (hear, hear). No one underrates the important functions which fall in this respect upon our Navy. It is upon the Navy that we here place our main reliance, not only for the integrity of our shores, but for the protection of our commerce and the sustenance of our people (applause). No one who is conversant with the facts can impugn the proposition laid down a few moments ago by my right hon, friend and colleague the First Lord of the Admiralty-that the British Government is at this moment fully equal to any responsibility which can conceivably be thrown upon it.

Naval Policy I had the pleasure, as he had, on Saturday

last, of being present at one of the most impressive and moving spectacles I think ever witnessed-the launching of his Majesty's ship Collingwood (hear, hear), the sixth vessel to take the water of what is known as the Dreadnought type. My Lord Mayor, every foreign Power knows that if we have established-as we have-and if we mean to maintain-as we do (hear, hear)-indisputable supremacy on the seas, it is not for the purpose of aggression or adventure, but it is that we may fulfil the elementary duty which we owe to the Empire; to uphold, beyond the reach-yes, beyond the risk-of successful attack from outside, our commerce, our industry, our homes (loud and prolonged applause). It is not, in my opinion, necessary—indeed, I think it would be highly undesirable—to attempt to anticipate, by any public announcement, at this stage, the programme which the Admiralty will lay before Parliament next year. It is a matter upon which we are in close and constant communication with our naval advisers, and the country may be assured-for the moment. I hope it will be content to rest assured—the country may be assured that nothing will be left undone to keep our Navy fully abreast of our national, of our Imperial, necessities (cheers). Governments come and go, parliamentary and electoral majorities wax and wane, but there is one conviction which the people of these islands hold with unshaken unanimity. It is that in our unquestioned and unquestionable command of the seas is to be found the best safeguard for our interests as a nation and for the peaceful intercourse of mankind (cheers). My Lord Mayor, I thank you once more and, with you, this whole company, for the cordiality with which they drank the toast of his Majesty's Ministers. I thank you especially for the more than kind-the moving-expressions which you used with regard to myself. I assure you -the sheriffs, aldermen, and councillors of the great Corporation of London whom I see seated around this table-that I for one can never forget the debt of gratitude which I owe to them. It is to me a special pleasure and

The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the Foreign Ambassadors, to which the Turkish Ambassador replied.

plause).

privilege to have been their guest (loud ap-

Canadian Women on the Public Health

of a number of excellent papers and addresses.

His Excellency called on the convener of the committee on public health, Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Kingston, for the report of that committee. The principal points taken up were the names adopted by the council to have the various municipalities throughout Canada take steps to combat the great white plague, tuberculosis. The manner in which they had been successful in some of the cities was then gone into. In Toronto, for instance, the council had undertaken a crusade to procure for the city a supply of pure drinking water, and had secured the submission of a by-law to erect a filtration plant there, which had been voted on and passed by the residents of the city. An effort was being made to procure the appointment of medical men as inspectors of health in schools, and the struggle was still going on before the school board there. The proper handling of bread had been secured, and the anti-tuberculosis work was also succeeding in a great measure.

The Hamilton branch reported that the water sup-ply of the city was excellent; and the sewage question was also in good condition. They had a splendid health association there, which with the assistance of health association there, which with the assistance of Mrs. Crerar and the Daughters of the Empire was doing splendid work. A prominent Hamiltonian had given the city one hundred acres with a house on it, and a provincial grant had been secured, and it was now used as a sanitarium, having been opened in May, 1908, by His Excellency Earl Grey. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. William Southam a sanitarium for advanced cases of tuberculosis would now be built.

The report went on to deal at length with work being done in other parts of Canada, and among other centres the work in Ottawa was taken up. The report of the local council said that the general public were more diligently observing the laws of nature. A free dispensary had been established and the board of health had improved the milk supply. Work had been done towards having the bakers to wrap the loaves of bread before delivering.

bread before delivering.

In Montreal a pure milk league had been established, and was largely aided by the press of that city, which had moulded public opinion on the question and also largely by individual work. Medical inspection had been introduced in the schools largely through the efforts of the council, and twelve medical men had been employed by the city council to do the work. Two lady doctors had recently been added to the work in the high schools. The report referred to the recent gift of Colonel Burland of \$50,000 to provide a sanitarium for advanced cases of tuberculosis. A bylaw against expectoration is also before the city council, and is being endorsed by the press.

The work in Ingersoll, Halifax and London was gone into in detail, and showed that the members of the council in these cities had been doing excellent work in connection with the crusade against tubercu-

work in connection with the crusade against tubercu-

A committee of public health had been formed to A committee of public health had been formed to assist the work of the Canadian Anti-Tuberculosis association. There was need for great work against this dread disease, and yet of 40,000 people in Canada afflicted with it 8,000 were likely to die within the next year. There seemed to be an apathy in dealing with this disease, yet no one could escape coming in contact with it at one time or another. The Federal government gave an annual grant to the council to assist in the work, and this provided for a lecturer, a secretary and printing of literature. The reposit

A Great Work

Dr. Bryce, the chief medical inspector for the Dominion, also made the subject of his address the crusade against tuberculosis, and said that of the many subjects open to him to speak on in connection with public health, he chose this because it was the greatest work that had been undertaken by anybody in many years. He had just returned from the International Medical congress, held recently at Washington, and it was one of the most impartant subjects taken up by that body. He said that the ladies of the council were on the right track in their manner of dealing with it, for if we could reach the home and family with the fight, we would be nearer the solution of the stamping out of tuberculosis. A great phase of the work was prevention. A municipal council might obtain the power to take hold of any law and do what it liked with it and could force building regulations, but it was left with the municipality to say whether this could be done or not. The American Civic Improvement Association was doing a tremendous work which extended all over the Union. A large step had been taken by the congress in unitying the public health movement in Ontario. The degree of prevalence of tuberculosis in any family or state was the measure of existing social status of that family or state. The result of the prevalence of tuberculosis in families was the loss of the principal breadwinners, and the forcing of the children from school at a very early age. It was a pittful picture when the financial resources of a family were drained through caring for one or more members afflicted with the dread disease, but it was complete.

Referring to the immigrants coming into the country, Dr. Bryce stated that they should be taught

drained through caring for one or more members afflicted with the dread disease, but it was complete.

Referring to the immigrants coming into the
country, Dr. Bryce stated that they should be taught
at once the manner of living in vogue here, in fact,
we should not wait until the slums of our cities were
created; we should accustom these strange people to
our ideas of life. It should be provided that there
should be no over-crowding of houses; this was one
of the first great steps to be taken. In the city of Ottawa seven years ago there had been started an anticonsumptive league which had been doing splendid
work, and producing great results. There were 100
deaths in 1906 from consumption in the city, which
had been reduced to 33 for the next year. The doctor
referred to the good work being done by the May
Court club, which had opened a dispensary in the city,
and had already dealt with many cases. It was up to
the public to say to the city council: "Will you support legislation to prevent overcrowding of houses
and proper medical inspection in schools?" If they
did not, the public would soon answer them. The
way to solve the social problem was to advance the
fight against tuberculosis. fight against tuberculosis.

Supervised Playgrounds

Miss M. Peters, of St. John, N. B., made several new suggestions as to the treatment of the child at school. "One aid to education would be to reduce the school hours by one half and increase the play hours by the same length of time," was one of the statements which were received with considerable applicable.

plause.

The playground movement had grown with tremendous strides, and playgrounds filled a universal need regardless of the size of the city. Playgrounds

IS Excellency the Governor-General presided at the session of the National Council of Women in the Normal school assembly of Women in the Normal school assembly hall, when Public Health was the theme of a number of excellent papers and addresses.

His Excellency called on the convener of the committee on public health, Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Kingston, for the report of that committee. The principal points taken up of that committee is a substantial manner by doing all in its power to help to enforce municipal laws and in promoting places for treatment.

A Great Wark

satisfactory.

In Ottawa the matter had been brought before the council five years ago, but no definite action was taken, and permission was obtained to leave the school playgrounds open at all times for the children of the

playgrounds open at all times for the children of the neighborhood.

Mrs. Cox, of Montreal, was the next speaker, and she referred at some length to the playground movement. The city of Chicago had spent eleven millions to establish free playgrounds and was annually spending thirty thousand dollars for their upkeep and supervision. It was one of the great playground centres. We must not be merely a nation of workers, continued the speaker, but we must also be a nation of well and fully developed men and women. It was not too late to mend and make provision for this. We were at present spending one hundred per cent. more for juvenile reform than we were for recreation for children. The cheap theatre and dancing hall satisfies, while it demoralizes a domestic taste. The real business of childhood is not to pass examinations but to grow up. The playground should be organized and recognized as an ald to education.

His Excellency

His Excellency In closing the meeting, Earl Grey said it had given him great pleasure to take the chair. He was sure that where a few women were gathered together in earnest there were few things they could not accomplish. He was led to believe that if the association could secure ladies of the same calibre as those who had spoken during the evening, they would be able to secure the aid of the Federal government in their fight against tuberculosis and for supervised playerounds. The teachers and mothers of Canada had the future of the country in their hands, and he depended on them to make it a great nation. One way to do this was to organize the play of the children. The women of Canada had another great responsibility, and that was to see that the rising generation were brought up with good manners. He was a firm believer in the destiny of Canada, and it depended on the coming generation, and they depended on the women to closely attend to the matter of infusing general courtesy, companyly known as good manners. He had found good manners in all parts of the country, but especially in the French Canadian portions, which had installed in him a great respect for them. In closing the meeting, Earl Grey said it had given

Street car conductors regard inquisitive women passengers with superstitious dread. The other day a fuse blew out in a car, and that car was hitched as a trailer to the one ahead. Presently a woman began ask questions.
"What would happen," she said, "if the fuse were

"What would happen," she said, "It the ruse were to blow out in that car ahead? What would become of us? Would the car ahead of that be able to drag both of these cars?"

"I don't know," said the conductor, "But don't worry. We won't have a chance to find out. A double accident of that kind has never happened to a car of mine yet, and it isn't likely to happen once in a buildead wars."

a hundred years."

Just then there came an explosion ahead, and both cars came to a standstill. The fuse had blown out.

"Confound that woman!" growled the conductor.

"That is all her fault. This wouldn't have happened if she hadn't asked so many fool questions. She's a Jonah."

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spoken of what is European, interest ed, all communities And these shall be rimary obligation wes to the people itain and safeguard , hear). No one anctions which fall Navy. It is upon our main reliance, of our shores, but commerce and the ipplause). No one facts can impugn few moments ago and colleague the y-that the British nent fully equal to an conceivably be

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tacles I think ever his Majesty's ship the sixth vessel to is known as the ord Mayor, every if we have estabwe mean to mainhear)—indisputabl is not for the purnture, but it is that ary duty which we phold, beyond the -of successful atnmerce, our indusrolonged applause). ecessary-indeed, I undesirable-to aty public announcegramme which the Parliament next which we are in nication with our ountry may be asnope it will be concountry may be asleft undone to keep our national, of our

ers). Governments v and electoral mathere is one conthese islands hold It is that in our onable command of best safeguard for ind for the peaceful cheers). My Lord more and, with you, the cordiality with st of his Majesty's ecially for the more expressions which yself. I assure you d councillors of the idon whom I see that I for one can atitude which I owe pecial pleasure and

sed the toast of the which the Turkish

eir guest (loud ap-

THE LIGHT OF THE LATIONS TO CONQUERTHE LIR

N times gone by there have been many fly-by-night airships that wouldn't fly by night or any other time. These schemes have been varied and wondrous, even more wonderful than the famous airship of Darius Green.

When the race was young men thought as children, and the experiments in attempting to conquer the air were either ludicrously simple or simply ludicrous. Almost any man can remember the time during his adventurous boyhood when he climbed on the old woodshed armed with grandfather's great umbrella, which he hoped would sustain him in his flight through the air. Then "what a fall was there, my countrymen," for both the boy and his hopes were dashed to the ground. the same way our childish full-grown forefathers took short flights into the realms of invention and shorter flights in the air. They also, like the modern boy, tried aviation without experimentation.

More Disastrous

But the attempted flights of our grown forefathers were more dsiastrous than those of the modern small boy. Whereas the small Darius Greens, might alight from the woodshed top with more suddenness than grace but without undergoing any more physical pain than that incident to a few bumps against the ground and a subsequent licking from the old man, our forefathers who tried to fly like birds often met with fatal accidents, most of which could have been avoided.

In many cases one experiment with a weight of but half the size of a man would have shown these would-be aeronauts that their machine would not support the weight of a man. But these pioneer aviators disdained experiments as they did the laws of nature and reason. In the record of the attempts at conquering the air the list of fatalities is long.

Supposed to Help Aviator The records of the early experiments are as ridiculous as they are tragic. If one except the unauthentic report of the flying machine of Icharus and of the witches (who as everybody knows have flown on broom-sticks from time immemorial), the first report of a flying machine concerns the flying pigeon of Archytas, a Greek geometrician who flourished about 400 B. C.

According to the historian, Aulus Gellius, "Archytas constructed a wooden pigeon which could fly by means of mechanical power and an aura spirit." This conception of an "aura" was worthy of a modern novelist. The "aura," according to the Greeks, was a force emanating from all living things, which it surrounded like an atmosphere. A modern term for the same thing is animal magnetism, so that the flying machine was supposed to run by animal magnetism, which is not a bad idea for a man who lived many centuries before Jules Verne.

More detailed reports of this same wonderful machine declare that its buoyancy was effected by magnets, the propelling power only being an occult force. It is stated that al-though the machine could fly, "it could not raise itself up again if it fell."

England as well as Greece has its legend of a flying machine. King Blaudud, the father of King Lear of the Shakespearean play, was a great wizard. King Blaudud, who is supposed to have reigned about the time of the founding of Rome, built himself a flying machine and enjoyed life by sailing around in the air over his chief city of Trinovante. But although King Blaudud was a great wizard he was not a good aviator, and losing his balance one day he fell upon a temple and then and

St. Peter Breaks Black Magic

Simon the magician was a bad magician and had communicated with the wicked demons. In the thirteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Nero he undertook to rise in the air toward heaven like a bird in the presence of everybody. To see the great show the people of Rome assembled in great numbers, and Sinion, "through the assistance of the demons," rose in the air all right, but "St. Peter having offered up a prayer, the actions of the demons ceased and the magician was crushed in the fall and perished instantly."

A monkish tradition of the eleventh century declares that Oliver of Malmesbury, a Benedictine monk of great learning, tried his hand at flying. "Having manufactured some wings," the legend relates, "modeled after the description that Ovid has given of those of Daedulus, and having fastened them to his hands, he sprang from the top of a tower against the wind. He succeeded in sailing a distance of 125 paces, but either through the impetuosity or whirling of the wind, or through nervousness resulting from his audacious enterprise, he fell to the earth and broke his legs. Henceforth he dragged a miserable, langushiing existence, attributing his misfortune to his having failed to attach a tail to his feet."

Laugh Was on the Saracen

In the history of Constantinople, by Cousin, we find a more detailed account of an attempt at flying. About 1178 a Saracen undertook to sail into the air from the tower of the hippodrome. "The Saracen," the history relates, "stood upright, clothed in a white robe, whose folds stiffened by willow wands, were to serve as sails to receive the wind. All the spectators kept their eyes intently fixed on him, and many cried: "Fly, fly, O Saracen. Do not keep us so long in suspense while thou art weighing the wind."

"The emperor, who was present, then attempted to dissuade him from his vain and dangerous enterprise. The Sultan of Turkey in Asia, who was then on a visit to Constanti-



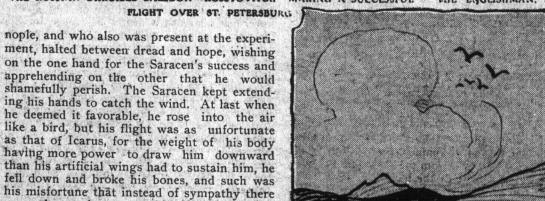
ITALY'S FIRST MILITARY DIRIGIBLE BALLOON IN FLIGHT OVER ROME.



THE RUSSIAN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "KOSSTOVITCH" MAKING A SUCCESSPUL FLIGHT OVER ST. PETERSBURG

was only merriment over his misadventure."

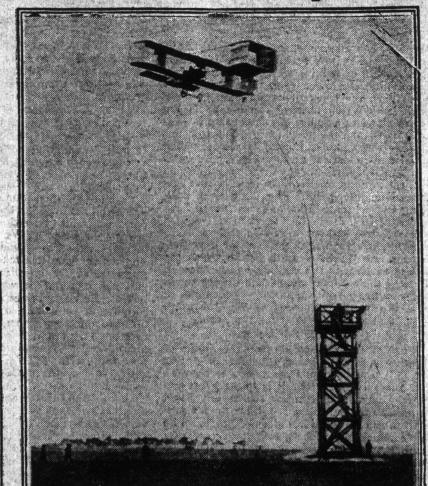
Toward the end of the fourteenth century



THE ENGLISHMAN, MR FARMAN, WINNING A PRIZE FOR THE HIGHEST

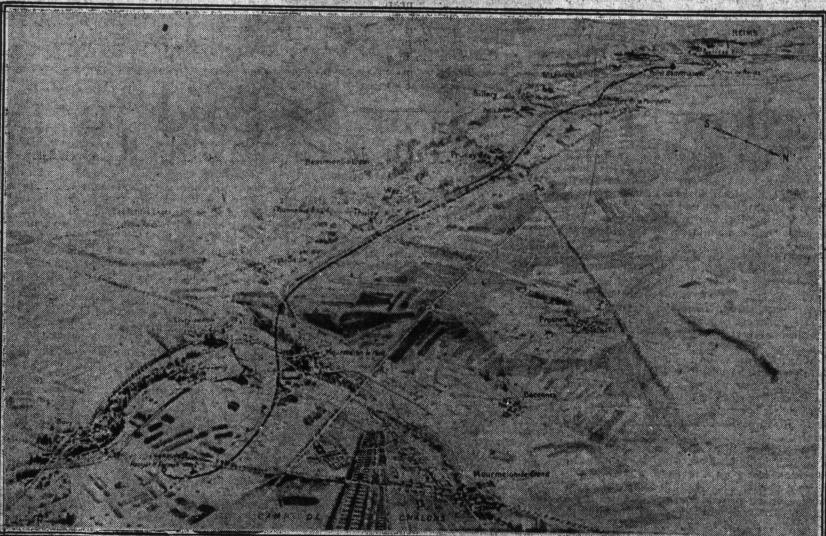
the nobility, were assembled around the house. With large wings attached to his hands and feet the marquis set sail from a terrace of his mansion, and by flapping with all his strength managed to reach a point in the river above the barge of a plebian washerwoman. Here, becoming exhausted, he decided to make an early morning call upon the woman, and, alighting with too great impetuosity, another broken leg was added to the list of the aeronauts' broken bones.

The queer part of all these experiments is the perfect confidence that each of the experimenters felt in his machine. No matter how



FLIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE.

wild the idea was each one knew that his ma-



MAN FLYING AS THE CROW FLIES: THE COURSE TAKEN BY MR. FARMAN DURING HIS FLIGHT FROM CHALONS TO RHEIMS

J. B. Dante, an Italian mathematician of Per-ugia, decided that he would like to try his hand at flying. His apparatus, although we have no good description of it, probably was in the form of an aeroplane, and he was wise enough to try to fly across a lake so that he would have a soft place to alight in case things should go wrong, as they sometimes are in the habit

of doing. Mathematics Easier than Flying

After flying with some small success several times he became emboldened and decided he would display his achievements before his fellow-citizens and his sovereign. On a great fete day when Perugia was celebrating the marriage of two notables Dante set sail from the top of the highest tower of the city. He sailed across the public square and "balanced himself for a long time in the air," but unfortunately, like most of these old experimenters. his machine broke and down fell Dante upon the Notre Dame church, breaking his leg in so doing. After his recovery he contented himself with the milder occupation of teaching mathematics.

Paul Guidotti was an artist-painter, sculp-

Some time before 1600 he constructed wings of chine was perfectly feasible. One theorist had whalehone covered with feathers and made a few short flights, but, like his predecessors, as machine became balky and he also shattered a thigh bone.

Many of the early experimenters, watching birds in their flight, thought that all that was necessary to leave this mundane sphere was to build a pair of wings and dart about the air as one willed. One Allard, a French tightrope dancer, for sook the prosaic business of dancing in the air on a tight rope and endeavored to show the French king how easy it would be to fly. Having equipped himself with a pair of wings, he launched forth from the terrace at St. Germain and, flapping wildly, managed to glide a few yards before he fell and was "grevous hurt."

Another Broken Leg

The Marquis de Bacqueville had a mansion beside the Seine. One day in the year 1742 he announced to the Parisians that as a mild morning exercise he would fly from the windows of his house across the river. On the ap-Paul Guidotti was an artist-painter, sculptor, architect, and thought he was an aviator. seeking the pleasure of seeing the downfall of

a plan to have rowers equipped with oars just as in a boat. These oarsmen were to propel soon as he decided to show off in public the the flying machine and a large oar at the rear of the airship was to guide it.

Another similar idea was to hitch a series of balloons together with masts and sails for each. M. Petin, an honest haberdasher of Paris, had an idea similar to this of hitching balloons together. His scheme was to hitch balloons with two planes attached to them. On these planes he was going to place stage engines which would drive windmills, and these windmills would propel and guide the ship. Poor M. Petin expended a small fortune which he has amassed by years of toil in selling hats upon this machine, but strange to say it didn't work.

Drive the Birds Home, James

One of the grandest ideas ever conceived for a flying machine was that of Mme. Tessoire. In 1845 she was struck with the grand thought that if we have animals draw our carriages on land, why not have birds draw them in the air, and she not only wrote a whole book about how it could be done, but even told how the harness should be made for the birds and

just the kind of a whip the coachman or balloon man should have.

The bird she picked out to be her driving pony was the great vulture whose wings sometimes measure fourteen feet from tip to tip. In describing the harness she says: "The bird would be held at a proper distance from the car by a trace which would start from a collar around its neck, passing under its wings and through a ring attached to a surcingle going around its body. The reins would lead from its beak, being fastened to a ring inserted through both sides of the beak in order that it should readily feel the hand of the aerial coachman. The reins would also pass under the wings through the trace rings attached to the surcingle. The whole harness ought to be supple, light, and strong. The aeronaut, reins in hand, would have a long whip with which to cut the vulture in case he took a wrong direction or exhibited a propensity to light on trees or house-tops.

Thus we have explicit directions not only how to hitch up our aerial horse but how to drive it. It is queer that, being a woman, Mme Tessoire did not go further and explain all of the etiquette of aerial driving.

Swede's Idea from Migratory Birds

After pointing out the manner of taming vultures Mme. Tessoire adds:-"My confidence in vultures arises from what I saw of one in Portugal, in the fort of Calscalls, about twenty leagues from Lisbon. It had been brought there when young, but in all its strength and beauty; it was perfectly obedient to the officer who owned it. The vulture would fetch and carry like a dog, and at intervals it took leave of absence and returned of its own accord, sometimes at the end of eight days. As it was always seen to direct its flight to the sea it was conjectured that it went to Africa, whence it had been originally brought."

A Swedish naturalist who was studying the migration of birds conceived almost as brilliant an idea. After numerous observations he failed to find in the migratory feathered species a power of flight and organization sufficient to account for their journeys from one country to another in search of the temperature and climate they required. He therefore decided that if they could not fly so far from one country to another, perhaps they simply flew up into the air which moved with less rapidity than the earth.

There they would remain for a time until their instinct-for that was the only way he could account for their knowing enough, then they would descend in an oblique line to alight in the country they sought.

These birds simply flew up into the air, and—as we all know the earth moved beneath them-waited until the country they were looking for came around, then they flew down. Starting with this theory, the idea was evolved that one might do the same thing in an airship. All one had to do was to get far enough up in the air and wait.

From the earliest times even up until the most recent these wild ideas have been common. Men have thought that they could fly and have paid for this mistaken idea in broken bones, broken heads, broken fortunes, and even with their lives. Probably in the future they will continue to pay a high price for their attempts at flying. Even when the fly-ing machine is perfected, in trying out the model of 1934, which probably will differ from the model of 1933 in that it has a new spark plug, the aerial chauffeur at the factory will run a risk.

KNEW THE BRONTES

It will probably surprise a good many people to learn that one of the curates whom Charlotte Bronte immortalized in "Shirley" is stili alive and well. The Rev. James Chesterton Bradley, now living at Richmond, at the age of 90, was the original of the "Rev. David Sweeting," in the novel referred to, says Great Thoughts.

"The parish where I went to my first curacy, Oakworth, bordered on the Bronte parish of Haworth," he says, "so I frequently saw all the sisters and their father and brother, and had many talks with them.'

Mr. Bradley used often to go to Haworth parsonage "for the change and company," and there he met the other curates which Charlotte Bronte has so well described. Concerning the sisters she says:

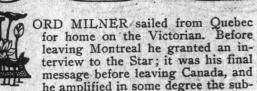
"All the three sisters were very shy, but perhaps Emily and Anne were worse than Charlotte in that respect. The latter, as I remember her, was a lively talker when once drawn out, a girl of about the ordinary stature. or, perhaps, below it, with features neither very dark nor fair, but with striking, expressive eyes and mouth. She had a particular way of suddenly lifting her eyes and looking straight at you with a quick, searching glance while you spoke to her.'

Charlotte Bronte always struck Mr. Bradey as "a young lady with deep prejudices and of strong will.

Mr. Bradley describes the Rev. Patrick Bronte as "not at all a bad sort in most things. But for temper! I really think he had the vilest temper I've ever seen in a man." He repeats the pistol story, which we believe the latest biographer of Charlotte ridicules, and adds: "I have known him so wild with anger at the merest thing that ran counter to his wish that he would take up the rug from before the fire and throw it on the flames!"

The son he describes as "dreadful"-"a good hearted fellow when sober and right, but too often drinking and wrong to be of any use to those girls in that lonely parsonage."

) MILNER'S FINAL MESSAGE



terview to the Star; it was his final message before leaving Canada, and he amplified in some degree the subject of his discourse before the Woman's

Canadian Club:

"I do not propose to preach a sermon," he said, in acceding to the interviewer's request, "but I am going to begin with a text and with characteristic modesty, I am going to take that text from one of my old speeches. I have said the same thing a dozen different times in different words, and in different places, but this is how I must have said it at Rugby on November 19, 1907. "The greatest danger I can see is that the ideals of national strength and Imperial consolidation on the one hand, and domestic reform and social progress on the other, should become dissevered, and that people should come to regard as antagonistic objects which are really related and complementary to one another.

What Is National Greatness?

"I believe in national greatness and power, but I hope I take a fairly comprehensive view of what constitutes them. It is not only armies and navies and guns and ships, though these have their functions to perform. It is not merely a well-filled treasury and good credit, though these also are essential. It is not merely high policy, though, according as that is wise, prudent and far-seeing, or short-sighted, spasmodic and impulsive, the value of armies and navies may be greatly heightened or diminished. But ultimate greatness depends upon the well-being and the contentedness of the mass of the people. And this involves so much—physical health of men and women, with all that is necessary to ensure it; air, space, cleanliness, good houses, good food and all that is generally included in domestic economy. Physical health first, then, of course trained intelligence; the power of thought and observation, quickness of hand and eye, various forms of industrial skill, etc. I might go on all day recounting the multitude of things which go to make for the welfare and contentedness of a people from physical health and education to the highest planes of morality and religion; all these things, which were never summed up better than in the old prayer-book phrase of 'health, wealth and godliness.' But my special point is, that all this involves an immense amount of social organization. In our complex modern world there is room, all the room needed in the world for individual enterprise and initiative, but there is no room for a policy of 'laisser faire'; 'go as you please and the devil take the hindmost,' unless you

are prepared to have such a mass of hindmost, such a mass of failures as will drag the whole community to a lower level. The keen rivalry of nations, the constant competition between them from which nothing can escape (I am not thinking of war but of competition in general) one of the things which is going to count most is the waste of human power from bad social and industrial arrangements. There is a great silent force always working on the side of these nations which waste least in that respect. One other point. I have spoken of wellbeing and contentedness, but you cannot have contentedness, as distinct from mere sluggish acquiescence, without a certain task of wellbeing. More than that, you cannot have patriotism. Not that I mean to say for a moment that patriotism is the exclusive possession of the well-to-do. One often finds the strongest and soundest patriotism among the members of what is commonly known as the 'working-class,' and there is reason for that, too. Value of Patriotism

"I think that in some respects the dignity of citizenship, pride in being a member of a great nation is a more valued possession to the man in a humble station than it is to the great and wealthy who have so much else to enjoy and be proud of. But there is a limit to this patriotism. Like all the ideal sides of life it can be choked, must be choked, except in very rare cases, by the squalor and degradation of the slums of our great cities, and by exceptionally hard and cruel conditions of life anywhere.

> 'No shade for souls that sicken No hope of more or better This side of hungry grave Till death release the debtor Eternal sleep the slave.

"Where conditions exist in which a feeling such as this takes possession of the great mass of the people (and I fear these conditions exist too frequently in some of our great centres of population), we cannot expect to find patriotism. We cannot expect a casual laborer in an English town, for instance, with fifteen or twenty shillings a week and a wife and family to support, and no certainty whether he will get that fifteen or twenty shillings from week to week, to set much store by being the citizen of a great Empire, or even to care about a vote except for what he may get out of it, for himself or his class. I need not dwell further on this. I hope I have made my point clear, and it is, that one essential of national greatness is good social organization, and that patriotism and Imperialism (which is simply the highest development of patriotism in the free peoples of a world-wide state) must look inwards to the foundations of society, to pre-

vent disease at the roots, as well as outwards, to ward off external danger and attack. And this is where the influence of women especially comes in.

Influense of Women

"I do not mean to say I under-estimate their influence in any branch of national policy. It may be of quite peculiar value all round were it only for this reason, that it is less likely to be deflected from the right line in any great national and Imperial issue by party considerations than is the opinian of the average man. No doubt women, too, are often partisans and bitter partisans, but they are not brigaded and platooned, as men are, in party divisions. They are not exposed to the same temptation, I might say to the same pressure, as the men, to subordinate public, national, Imperial interests to the supposed interests of a party organization. I say Heaven forbid that we should try to circumscribe the influence of women in public life. And, very fortunately, even if we wished this, it could not be done. Their influence is, in fact, allpervading. But their actual work will necessarily lie more in the sphere of internal and social development. I want them to realize that, in doing this work, they are rendering as great national and Imperial service as any soldier, sailor, or diplomat is. I have been told that one of the foremost of living Englishwomen recently addressed this club, and that all she talked about was the provision of playgrounds and other means of recreation for the poor children of London and other great centres of population in the Unitel Kingdom. I think she was perfectly right. What does one of our greatest modern writers and artists in words say about this? In simple and childlike language, no doubt, for he was only writing a "Child's Garden of Verses," but yet with deep under-lying truth, he says:

"Happy hearts and happy faces, Happy play in grassy places, This is how in ancient ages, Children grew to Kings and sages."

Avoid Growth of Slums

"I do not know that there is any greater. nperial service that could be rendered than we were to provide, as we do not provide, but as we might provide, ample space and means of healthy recreation for even the poorest children of our great cities. Now this is a problem. One of a group of problems which are no doubt less urgent and come less home to you in a young and thinly-populated country like Canada than in the crowded and thickly populated countries of Western Europe. But I am not sure that the peculiar difficulties of crowded town life are not going to be repeat-

ed on this side of the Atlantic, only with added irony, because there is so much room. I do not know how many Montrealers have read a book called "The Jungle"; it gives a terrible picture, an exaggerated picture no doubt, but still one not wholly devoid of truth, of the very undesirable conditions of one of the great cities in the United States. I do not think that people in many of the new towns which are springing up, especially in the Canadian West, hardly realize how rapidly slums and other evil features of crowded town life do spring up, unless careful provision is made beforehand to avert them. Provision might be made if people were only sufficiently far-sighted to reserve the necessary space for such purposes before land had acquired a prohibitive value. When it is too late they are sure to regret that in the first instance they did not reserve sufficient elbow room for a large population and a sufficiently ample public domain.

"If the men are too much absorbed in their business or too much concerned with political questions of more immediate interest, but by no means equal ultimate importance, I think the women might look after it.

"Now observe that this is merely a single illustration of a neglected public interest. want women to come to the rescue on all the neglected sides of public life. I do not believe in division of interests; that women should confine themselves to one class of questions and men to another, but I do believe in a division of labor. We cannot afford to dispense with the aid of women in the great work of social organisation, if only because there are not men enough to go round. I often hear of dearth of skilled workers in a particular trade or in a particular profession, but I have never yet heard of a dearth of men available for public work of all kinds. 'The fields are ripe for the harvest, but where are the laborers?' We cannot afford to dispense with the help of women who are willing and able to give their time and labor to forwarding social work. I know when anyone says this he is apt to be met by the objection that he is asking women to neglect their domestic duties and taking them out of their proper sphere. No sane person would encourage women to go into public work to the neglect of their domestic duties, but there are many of them who have time to spare, who have special gifts for social work and who are very anxious to undertake it. I say it would be madness to repress this, especially when there is so much work that goes undone. Now we have begun to learn this lesson, at least, in the Old Country. In the United Kingdom today, the assistance of women is welcome, and they are doing increasingly useful work in that direction.

"As inpectors of factories, as members of boards of guardians, and other bodies concerned in local government and especially with regard to the management of the schools, they are taking a more and more prominent position, and the community is the better for it. Everything that pertains to education, to housing, to hospitals, to the life of women and children employed in mines and factories, to the care of those who have fallen in the race of life, whether they have fallen for good or have only fallen temporarily, and can, by timely and sensible assistance, be set on their feet again—all these are spheres of work which are especially within the sphere of women's work. I might greatly extend this catalogue, but I am not here to give a catalogue of women's opportunities, but rather to bring home to you the national aspect of them all. have spoken of the work done by the women in the Old Country; which I have myself seen and known. I cannot myself speak with equal experience of what they have done in Canada. But I am firmly convinced of this, that what is known throughout the Empire as the woman's movement, can only gain and may gain enormously from the exchange of experiences. from the women of one part of the Empire following the efforts and learning from the successes and failures of women in other parts. That is one of the chief advantages of the unity of the empire; of what I have spoken of as our common citizenship. We have got to evolve between us all a higher type of civilization. People do learn more easily from those of their own household. We do not doubt they learn more easily from the efforts and experiments made in other parts of our common empire than from what is done or attempted in foreign lands. Social experiments in other dominions of the Crown produce an effect which is not produced so readily by similar experiments in the United States or Germany. A special instance occurs to me at this moment, and that is the efforts at present made in Great Britain to deal with the evils of sweating, in respect of which we have derived much instruction from what has been done in Australia. There is a great deal that we can learn with regard to social organization generally from other parts of the Empire, and the Old Country need not be ashamed in this regard. She is in a good position to repay, in other respects, the debt which she owes to the younger countries. It is by mutual knowledge and mutual help; by learning from one another that we shall preserve in some, and develop in others the vivifying and inspiring sense of being one people, with a common mission in the world."

America's Yellow Peril-War Is Said to Be Inevitable



The conflicts between the

American and Canadian Governments and Japan, which arose out of the emigration movement from the latter country to America, are still well remembered. At the present moment the ill feeling seems to have abated to some extent, but the question has by no means been fully solved, based as it is upon the antithesis of two social forces which have both been called into being by historical necessity and yet do not offer any possibility of lasting conciliation.

1. The population of Japan is rapidly increasing. This increase is calculated at 800.-000 per annum at lowest, and on the strictly limited soil of the Japanese islands there is not a single spot left for this surplus. Japan is therefore forced to concentrate its whole policy on finding markets for its industries—so that it may provide for its large working population-and new lands for emigration purposes. This twofold point of view led to Japan's wars with China and Russia, and is today causing the colonisation of Korea in spite of the most determined opposition on the part of the native people of that country. Every day sees emigrant ships landing on its coasts, while fresh pieces of the country are continually being taken from the natives on one pretext or another, in order to make room for Japanese settlers. In spite of this, the possibilities of this colonial policy are limited. Even now Korea is densely populated, and force, as a method of gaining ground, has its limitations. The country may continue to offer favorable opportunities to the enterprising spirit of Japanese industrials and traders, but as far as the Japanese peasants are concerned such opportunities are limited. For the Japanese workman there are no chances at all in Korea, since the rate of wages in that country is far below that of Japan, while the competition with native workers makes every attempt to raise it seem hopeless. As far as the Japanese possessions in Formosa and Manchuria are concerned the position is analogous. In time they may develop into valuable markets for Japanese products, and offer favorable opportunity for the placing of Japanese capital, but the problem of Japanese population will never be solved by emigration to these Asiatic dis-

2. Emigration to the United States of America offers entirely different prospects to the Japanese workman who cannot find work

R. M. MAHLINGER, of Pekin, at home. The wide regions of the Pacific contributes the following article coasts have only just begun to open up to the November issue of the Ingation works, railways and factories are being built. The need of workers is very great, and the scanty white population of these districts can only supply them to a small extent. Thus the rate of wages in the United States and Canada rose very considerably, and powerful workmen's organisations were called into being to safeguard them in the face of the gradual slow immigration from the eastern states.

The Japanese workman who immigrated was therefore certain of earning a wage largely in excess of that in his native country, but, in order to be preferred to his rival among the white workers, he was forced to offer his services at a lower wage than the latter. But this was all the easier for him, as his standard of living is considerably lower, and the ordinary Japanese food is obtainable at a very

low figure. As soon as these immigrations assumed considerable dimensions, a wild outburst of opposition arose on the part of the white working population. Leagues were formed demanding the prohibition of Japanese immigration. Japanese workmen were assaulted in the streets, their houses were attacked, and their children were excluded from the schools of the whites by the public school authorities. It will be remembered how, in consequence of these events, the diplomatic relations between America and Japan became strained, and the last-named country, energetically demanded adherence to the treaties which ensure to the Japanese the same rights as all other nations on American soil. The American Government was unable to comply with these demands, partly from constitutional reasons, since it is not in possession of actual means of coercion as far as the Californian authorities are concerned, and partly also from general reasons. It was held impossible to replace a highly qualified, well paid, white working class which was well disposed towards social and cultural progress, by a badly paid Japanese working class that was in a state of apathy as far as modern democratic ideas were concerned. It was, moreover, desirable to avoid fresh friction between two races of unequal strength, the disastrous results of which America had already experienced in the negro question of the southeastern states. Even those persons and parties. in the Union who believed in racial solidarity and humanity (such as the Socialist party in America) could not shut their eyes to these convincing reasons, and they therefore opposed Oriental immigration. The diplomatic representations of the

Under pressure of the above conditions the Japanese Government resolved to survey the other quarters of the globe with a view to finding fresh fields for emigration. Several experienced and capable men, who were well acquainted with the necessity and desirability of Japanese emigration, were sent to visit the

THE BEECH-NUT GATHERER

Golden, and green, and grey,
Crimson, and scarlet, and yellow,
The Autumn foliage lay:—
The sun of the Indian Summer
Laughed at the bare old trees
As they shook their leafless branches
In the soft October breeze.

Gorgeous was every hillside,
And gorgeous every nook,
And the dry, old log was gorgeous,
Spanning the little brook;
Its holiday robes, the forest
Had suddenly cast to earth,
And, as yet, seemed scarce to miss them,
In its plentitude of mirth.

I walked where the leaves the softest,
The brightest, and goldenest lay;
And I thought of a forest hillside,
And an Indian Summer day—
Of an eager, little child-face
O'er the fallen leaves that bent,
As she gathered her cup of beech-nut
With innocent content.

I thought of the small brown fingers
Gleaning them one by one,
With the partridge drumming near her
In the forest bare and dun,
And the jet-black squirrel, winking
His saucy, jealous eye
At those tiny, pilfering fingers,
From his sly nook up on high.

Ah, bardfooted little maiden!
With thy bonnetless, sunburnt brow
Thou glean'st no more on the hillside—
Where art thou gleaning now?
I knew by the littled glances
Or thy dark, imperious eye,
That the tall trees bending o'er thee
Would not shelter thee by and by.

The cottage by the brookside,
With its mossy roof is gone;
The cattle have left the uplands,
The young lambs left the lawn;
Gone art thy blue-eyed sister,
And thy brother's laughing brow;
And the beech-nuts lie ungathered
On the lonely hillside now.

What have the returning seasons
Brought to thy heart since then,
In thy long and weary wand'rings
In the paths of busy men?—
Has the angel of grief, or of gladness,
Set his seal upon thy brow?
Maiden, joyous or tearful,
Where art thou gleaning now?

Isle of Reunion, which belongs to France. The result of these missions seemed to be favorable in the first instance, inasmuch as the Governments of Chile, Peru and Mexico had no misgivings whatever on the subject of Japanese immigration, but declared themselves quite ready to support it in every way. It is also quite evident that these countries, with their cheap Indian labor, had nothing to fear from Japanese immigration as far as a lowering of wages was concerned. Rather might they hope that their own economic wealth would be discovered by the ability and enterprising spirit of the Japanese. But, on the other hand, the low rate of ordinary wages in these countries could not but appear extremely unfavorable to the Japanese workman. In South America and the Philippines, just as in Korea and Manchuria, he would have to compete with an unassuming native working population, and would not be able to earn such high wages in a short time—as in North Americathat he could live the rest of his life on his

Thus we can hardly expect that the stream of Japanese emigration will be diverted from its North American course for long, and the Japanese Government is in an extremely difficult position. Even now it has to face a powerful section of the people and Parliament who reproach it for yielding to America, and demand the breaking down of American oppo-sition, if necessary by force of arms. This party is effectively supported by the emigra-tion societies, for which the transport of emigrants to America is a matter of life and death. Many of the shareholders of these societies are members of Parliament or occupy influential positions, and seek to fan the flame of opposition to the conciliatory Government policy everywhere.

savings in Japan.

To what extent this latter is an honest and sincere policy, and not an opportunistic method of waiting for a favorable moment to declare war, it is difficult to say. The strange forms and methods adopted in the case of Japanese emigration to Hawai-a group of islands in the midst of the Pacific ocean, which would be of great strategic importance in the event of a war with America-seem to point to the last hypothesis. Of course, the Japanese emigration to these islands dates many years back. The American sugar planters, more than two decades ago, had turned to Japan to procure satisfactory labor, and for a long time agricultural laborers chiefly emigrated to

states of Central and South America. M. Hawai. But during the last few years these Yada was despatched to Mexico. M. Iwa- have been succeeded more and more by mura to Chile, Peru and Bolivia, M. Aaktsu- "skilled" workmen, traders with employees, ka to the Philippines, and M. Fugita to the and the economic life of Hawai is gradually going over to Japanese hands. Today the number of Japanese and Chinese on the island amount to 87,000, as against 5,800 Europeans, 7,200 Americans, 53,000 natives and other people introduced for purposes of work in the plantations. The number of Japanese capable of bearing arms in case of an insurrection must be calculated at 60,000.

In face of these doubtful conditions the American government decided to make a detailed investigation, and the reports which came in from the General Director of Customs, Mr. Edwin Farmer, and from the Governor, Mr. Carter, confirmed their fears. The customs examination of their luggage showed that almost all had brought their uniforms and many their arms, though ostensibly only as mementoes of war. Orders, sabres and quickfiring guns were found carefully hidden beneath other articles. On being cross-examined they admitted that they had belonged to the staff of the generals, Nogi, Oku and Koruki.

Moreover, the plantation workers were organising school battalions for the younger men and shooting practice for the older menthough under guise of sport and social amusements. Since their work occupied them during the day, they performed these exercises during the night, and carried out complete military, manoeuvres by moonlight.

In view of the above facts, the American government was forced to feel highly suspicious of the peace assurances of Japan, and people are beginning to openly accuse this State of sending a whole army corps, with complete equipment and trained staff, to Hawai, under cover of working immigrants. Every one who remembers the Russo-Japanese war, and the varied disguises in which Japanese officers stayed in the Russian districts of Manchuria, every one who knows the unbounded self-sacrifice of the Japanese citizens, will scarcely be able to discard the above hypothesis, fantastic as it may seem. If it is right, it is to be feared that the economic conlict between Japan and America will hardly find a peaceful solution, but will rather cause a terrible war which will decide the fate of the coast countries of the Pacific.

Sub-Editor-What about this poem that came in this morning, "Give Me Back My

Editor-Oh, do as the author bids.-The Boston Transcript.

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The Agitation for Cheap Cablegrams

T a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held last night at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., read a paper "Penny-a-Word Telegrams throughout the Empire." Lord Jersey presided, and there was a large attend-

ance, which included-Lord Strathcona, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (postmaster-general of Canada), General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P.; Sir George Doughty, M.P., and Lady Doughty; Mr. G. Marconi, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, the Marquis Solari, Sir William Holland, M.P.; Sir Daniel Morris, Sir Arthur Douglas, Sir Charles Bruce, Sir Frederick Young, Major-General C. W. Robinson, Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.; Sir Somerset French (agent-general for Cape of Good Hope); Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.; Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P.; the Hon. C. H. Rason (agent-general for Western Australia), and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. (secretary).

Mr. Henniker Heaton, after recalling the views which he had urged 21 years ago when he advocated Imperial penny postage and cheap cablegrams before a meeting of the institute, said he was denounced for the notion of cheap cabling. The proposals he placed before them were viewed with abhorrence by the cable companies. They could not see the practicability of his ideas. But in the course of years these so-called visionary projects had already come appreciably near to realization. That which he advocated in the closing years of the last century was a mild reform compared with what presented itself within a wider horizon in this twentieth century. Today what he wanted was a universal penny-a-word

Political Frontiers

The chief obstacle in carrying out this. policy was in the political frontiers, and the object, therefore, should be to abolish political frontiers, so far as telegrams were concerned, in our communication with every part of the earth. In this matter "political" frontiers, by arrangement with foreign Governments, ought not to be taken into consideration at all; between man and man they should not exist. If we could not get over this difficulty, he placed his hopes on his friend Marconi, who entirely ignored political frontiers. Let, Mr. Henniker Heaton observed, the Postmasters-General of Europe meet and resolve to abolish or, rather, ignore political frontiers for telegraphic communication. Already the political frontier had disappeared in our big mail services. Our sealed packets were sent by the Post Office every week to India, the East, and Australia through France and Italy. We hired a special train from Calais to Brindisi and Naples. Why, therefore, should we not hire from the friendly foreign Governments telegraph lines to carry our messages? Now, in his judgment, the first step should be that, for the first time in the history of the British Empire, the British Postmaster-General and the Postmasters-General of all the Colonies and India should meet in London to deal with the few problems involved, and the home and Colonial Governments should offer to construct land lines to the various portions of the Empire on the route to our possessions beyond the seas. In the first place, they would discover that the money they expended in cabling to London and the British Government expended in cabling to the Colonies and dependencies amounted to a sum sufficient to pay the in-terest on all the cables and the land lines they desired to acquire.

The Present Cable System Of all the nations that ever existed not one

was so greatly dependent on speedy communication as the British. It should be clearly understood that his hostility was not against capital, but against the tyranny of capital. There was no one so ignorant or foolish as to deny the debt which mankind owed to the cable companies for their spirited enterprise in facing many risks in the development of telegraphic communication. Those who carried out that great work deserved our gratitude and financial reward. He would not deprive them of one farthing of what they were justly entitled to; if they were to be bought out he would not haggle with them over the price because he might think it was based on an ungenerous tariff. The policy of the cable companies had been ungenerous to the public and unwise in their own interests; but he would not therefore assail them with abuse or suggest a retributive policy. His object was to show, without passion or prejudice, how the present cable system conflicted with the general good; that it could be altered, and how it could be altered without loss to any and with advantage to all. The British Government today did not subsidize our largest and greatest telegraph lines to India, China, and the East, or to Australia and Canada to the extent of one penny, with the exception of the line from Vancouver to Australia, although large sums were spent on the conveyance of mails. There was another extraordinary fact -namely, that the great merchants in England spent no less than five millions a year in sending cables to various parts of the world, while in our inland telegraph system we only spent three millions. The British Government alone paid steamship companies for mail transport about £700,000 per annum; but the inhabitants also paid £5,000,000 per annum for cabling, of which £1,000,000 went for American cables. We paid £1,000 a day to cable to Australia, £1,000 a day to India, £1,000 a day to South Africa, £1,000 a day to China and the East, and £1,000,000 a year to the United States. The Governments of the world paid an enormous sum at present for cabling official messages. In regard to the cables to India and the East, and to America, including the Canadian service, we were in the present high cable charges paying for abandoned cables, for superfluous cables, and also for unnecessary working staff and apparatus. In other words, the public was paying £4,000,000 a year for what could be supplied for £130,000. In fact, if we were to wipe out or destroy our present cable service it would be possible to reconstruct the whole system anew for less than half the original outlay. And, notwith-standing this enormous sum of £5,000,000 spent on cabling, not one message in a hundred was a social message, and we had overwhelming evidence that a myriad messages would be despatched to our sons and daughters beyond the seas if the charges were not prohibitory. Merchants and business men were terribly handicapped as things stood. The cables should be for the people and not for the monopolists, and he declared that if they united to solve the difficulties, this closed door to cheap intercommunication between all the peoples of the Empire would be thrown wide open to all. Cheap cabling was the key to all the really momentous problems which confronted our statesmen and merchants. It annihilated distance, abolished delay, bridged the ocean, laughed at the storm, created trade, nourished individual and racial sympathies, multiplied our strength, and in the event of war or threatened war, enabled us to mass our collective resources at the menaced point.

The Cable Monopoly

For a quarter of a century he had watched the growth of the immense cable monopoly, and not one word had been spoken by a British Postmaster-General in favor of reducing the excessive rates to our Colonies. He had sat at great State cable conferences side by side with the representatives of the Government of Great Britain, and not one attempt was made by them to lessen the cost of cabling. Yet it must be remembered that the Postmaster-General had absolute control over the cables in his hands, because he held the landing rights and inland transmission for Great Britain, without which not a single cable message could be sent by the monopolist companies. It would be advanced that the cables could not cope with the rush if a popular rate were introduced; but the marvellous "Pollak-Virag" system had met this difficulty. By its means an increase of messages of eight times the number of messages could be sent on any wire at about a third of the present cost. It was futile to argue as regards, say, the transatlantic cable rates (1s. a word), that this rate was based on supply and demand, because the number of words sent in those cables (20,000,000) represented only a twelfth of the carrying capacity of the lines. This, therefore, was what it amounted to. To pay on the unused eleven-twelfths the two owners of the Atlantic lines combined to charge a prohibitive tariff on the other twelfth, thus rendering what was a necessity a luxury for the few. Penny-a-word cables with a minimum charge of is. would pay when men recognized that they were not a luxury but one of humanity's needs. Moreover, such a reform as this would be a fillip to the scientist. We were as yet only in the entrance-hall of telegraphy. The "Pollak-Virag" development was a sure indication of what had yet to be learned concerning the adaptation of electricity to the needs of modern life. Increased use would bring greater economy of working, and the utilization of new ideas with which, as matters at present stood, monopolists, sure of their profits without further trouble, did not, unfortunately, greatly concern themselves. This comfortable apathy stood between mankind

and a natural right. The Remedy As to the remedy, Mr. Henniker Heaton, advocated an international arrangement for the transmission of telegrams between any two points in Europe at a penny a word. They knew that the great and powerful European classes, from bankers down to shopkeepers and artisans, knew no nationality when common interests were concerned, and these classes might be trusted, if once awakened to the thorough-going urgency of this question, to make short work of the opposition of bureaucratic cliques or the selfish lethargy of those who would thwart advance. 'If 'the 'cable' monopolies would not move, what was the remedy? Well, we were independent of them. We wanted a cable to Canada, and the land lines would do the rest. Let it never be forgotten that the natural trade route to Australia was, and always would be, by way of India and China. Moreover, it was in the East that our commercial classes felt most acutely the stress of competition. It was, therefore, easily within our power to give our merchants-and this without the smallest sacrifice of revenuethis priceless aid of cheap telegraphic communication, and by that means to reduce the disadvantages of distance. He did not want to do injustice to any man, but simply desired the British, Canadian, Australian, and South African Governments to combine, either to buy out the cable companies at the market price of the day or to act on the policy he had laid before the meeting. He founded his claim for reform in the breaking down of the present cable monopolies on the following good and position made against penny postage, not only sufficient reasons:—(1) Cable rates were too in Great Britain, but in various other counhigh and prohibitory; (2) commerce was tries, Canada included. In conclusion, he exhampered and hindered by present monopolies; pressed the hope that such a grand idea as

and (3) cheaper cables would mean federation Mr. Henniker Heaton had enunciated that comforts and diminishing the perils of "those and international peace. In conclusion, Mr. evening should be pressed on, and that an who go down to the sea in ships," besides Henniker Heaton, in summarizing the points which he was desirous of placing before the British people, said that he wanted to secure for his countrymen cheap and perfect communication by telegraph with all parts of the world; that it was advisable at all costs to put an immediate end to all cable monopolists, who should be bought out at the market price of the day by the Governments of the civilized world; that the present high cable rates were prohibitory to the masses of the people; that the British and Colonial Governments now paid every year for official cable messages nearly a quarter of a million sterling, a sum which would go far towards the interest in purchasing the cables from the companies; that our cables would in Government hands cost us one million in place of four millions sterling annually; that the first step was to call a conference of the Postmasters-General of the world for the establishment of a pennya-word telegraph rate throughout Europe; that the next step was to hold a conference with the postal authorities of America; that the civilized Governments of the world should abolish political frontiers for telegraph purposes; that a land telegraph line could be constructed throughout Europe and Asia at a cost of from £25 to £30 per mile (a cable cost from £200 to £300 per mile); that a land line could carry 90 words a minute and a cable only about 30 words per minute; and that Europe, Asia, and Africa (and even with should be connected by international land lines

short sea gaps Australia could be linked up) by arrangements with the various Governments. (Hear, hear.) Speech by the Postmaster-General of Canada The Hon. R. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General of Canada, said that he was pleased to state that under the excellent administration of Mr. Sidney Buxton the British Post Office was living up to its reputation. The introduction of penny postage in Great Britain, its further extension to Greater Britain, the recent penny post to the United Statesand he might add the Canadian magazine post were epoch-making bevents of which the Anglo-Saxon race the world over might well

be proud. It was to be hoped that the day was not far distant when the examples set by Great Britain will be followed by the other nations, and that universal penny postage would be adopted. But our veteran champion of postal improvements was evidently not satisfied with cheap postage alone. According to his definition, the Post Office was the machinery of thought, but electricity was thought itself displayed in action, the living fire that made the massive wheels to turn. At this period of the world's history in face of the efined and perfected strategy employed to appropriate trade, the nation which made the best use of electric agencies, according to its special needs and circumstances, would be supreme. In Mr. Henniker Heaton's masterly effort of this evening he had nailed new colors to his mast with the very suggestive and captivating motto, "penny-a-word telegrams throughout the Empire." Speaking for himself and himself alone, he (the speaker) looked upon the penny-a-word cable as an ideal, as a blessing, which some day, sooner or later, should be attained and secured. Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme embraced the whole world. As a Canadian he was personally and chiefly concerned with what he thought Canada might do for herself and the Empire of which she formed so important a part. Canada's interest was defined by her geographical position. Lying as she did in the Western Hemisphere, the link joining Great Britain and Australia, Canada might not possibly do more than to make the most of her position to reduce to its minimum the distance between those parts of the Empire. The All-Red route would be one instalment in the right direction. Would not an All-Red cable be another? He preceeded to point out that, confining herself within the limits of the British Empire, Canada had had a principal share in the great movement which resulted in the Pacific Cable. This cable, owned by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, was operated under the direction of a board made

up of representatives of those Governments The mere announcement of this new cable caused at once a drop in the rates of the Eastern cables from 9s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. a word, and when the cable was laid, there was a further drop to 3s., thus practically saving to the consumers by this last reduction \$1,000,000 a year. Without dwelling at any length on what could be done on the Atlantic side between Canada and Great Britain, he said that still more hopeful results could be achieved. If all postal experience was not belied, there would be, there must be, a large increase in the cable business within a short time. Those who now used the cables would use them more freely. Every reduction in rates would open the door to a class of traders who could not now afford to use cables, as the cost of cabling was practically prohibitive. Mr. Henniker Heaton, who had already done so much for the cause of Imperial penny postage and who had devoted his life in advocating cheap communications, was convinced that a penny-a-word cablegram was practicable. He was well aware that objections were raised from a scientific and financial point of view, but many in the audience would remember the stern and relentless opevening should be pressed on, and that an unbiassed inquiry should be made into its feasibility and prospects of success. (Cheers.)

Mr. Marconi on Wireless Telegraphy

in agreement as to the great benefits which would be derived from a reduction of the cable rates to one penny per word between all parts of the British Empire, but, considering the cost and enormous capital invested in cables, he very much doubted whether it would be possible to send messages over great distances by these means without having to incur a very great loss. He sincerely hoped that before any large scheme, such as the Government ownership of all cables, was entered into, that those interested in the matter would thoroughly investigate what had been done and what was likely to be done in the near future by long distance wireless telegraphy, which, for distances such as those separating Canada from England, cost in capital expenditure and maintenance only a small fraction of the amount necessary for the construction and operation of a cable. The recent establishment of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean had awakened a very large amount of public interest in this new method of communication, and he was glad to have the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General of Canada, for the encouragement and assistance which the Canadian Government generally, and his own department particularly, had given to his endeavors to establish a cheap and efficient system of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Canada. The discussion of how to obtain low telegraphic rates between the distant parts of the Empire was the object of this meeting, and it might be of interest if he recalled the fact that in 1902 the Canadian Government granted him a subsidy of £16,000 to assist him in his experiments, in return for which he agreed not to charge more than 21/2d, a word for Press and Government messages, and 5d. a word for commercial messages transmitted between this country and the Dominion of Canada. They might ask whether it would be possible by means of wireless telegraphy to have a re-liable service at 1d. a word between England and Canada. This would certainly become possible in time. At present a rate of only 21/2d. per word was being charged for Press and Government messages, many of the former having appeared in The Times and in Canadian newspapers. From a technical point of view the possibility of low rates, whether by cables or by wireless telegraphy, resolved itself into the question of the speed at which it was possible to work each circuit, and any invention such as that of Pollak-Virag, if applicable to cables or long distance wireless, could only result in furthering the possibility of cheap rates. The Transatlantic stations at Clifden and Cape Breton, although not yet completed, had already transmitted and received in one year over 300,000 paid words, and when the completion and duplication of the plant was carried out he had no doubt but that they would be able to handle at least 20 or 30 times that amount. Notwithstanding all that had been said and written about the defects of wireless telegraphy and its lack of secrecy, not a single complaint as to such want of secrecy had been received from any user of the service, and the daily messages offered for transmission from large business firms in England and America were so numerous that it had been found necessary to limit the service to Montreal only, as more messages were offered from New York and other places than could be at present efficiently handled. whatever might be the views held by some on the subject, he believed they would find he was right if he said that there was no doubt that wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean had come to stay, and not only to stay, but would continue to advance. Whether this new telegraphy would or would not injure or displace the cables was still a matter of speculation and depended a great deal on what the cables could do in the way of cheaper rates. The best judges of what was being done by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic were those who had made practical use of it. The New York Times, in a leader which appeared on November 18, 1907, said:-"Our wireless despatches come to us in excellent shape comparing favorably with those sent by cable." The London Times, after saying that it had used the system nearly every week for a year, stated in a telegram from New York, which appeared in the issue messages of 1,500 words have been transmitted with the same degree of accuracy as messages sent by cable. . . . Mr. Marconi, owing to the fact that his station is at Glace Bay, N.S., and to consequent delays upon the land telegraphs, requires a few hours more time than the cables." The additional stations which are about to be erected nearer to the great business centres in America would, he was sure, give increased facilities and result in more rapid transmission. In conclusion, Mr. Marconi said he had every confidence that wireless telegraphy for commercial purposes and over great distances, possibly round the world, was bound to become general in the course of time-and that not a very long time and that it was extremely gratifying to those working at the problems to feel and know that its present use at sea was increasing the

who go down to the sea in ships," besides also promising to provide a new method of instantaneous communication to distant countries at such rates as would be within reach of the majority. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Marconi then addressed the meeting. Mr. Henniker Heaton said that he would He said that he was sure that they were all ike to ask Mr. Marconi whether he was prepared to transmit messages from shore to shore between the United Kingdom and Canada for one penny per word.

Mr. Marconi: Do you mean at once?

Mr. Henniker Heaton: Yes.

Mr. Marconi: Should say "Yes," providng the Governments concerned, or one of the Governments with pay for the working expenses of the stations on both sides of the Atlantic, and also give a comparatively moderate subsidy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Henniker Heaton: That is exactly the answer I anticipated, and it turns out on that speculation that we can carry three million words to America for about £25,000, as against £180,000 now given to the cable companies for the same number of words. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. R. Neilson, who did not speak in any representative capacity, said that there was an attempt in the paper to achieve a not very generous victory over the dead. He pointed out that there were grave inaccuracies in the paper, and that from the beginning to the end there was not a word devoted to an estimate of the number and cost of the lines, by which an enormously increased traffic could be carried. He thought that a vast proposal of this nature which entirely omitted the fundamental consideration was not respectful to the meeting, the Press, or the public. Sentiment was a sorry substitute for sound finance.

Lord Srathcona and Dr. G. R. Parkin were among those who took part in the discussion which followed.

Views of Cable Experts

A representative of Reuter's Agency yesterday obtained the views of the cable companies on Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposal for a cable rate of a penny per word. It was pointed out that the initial amount required o buy out the cable companies would be stupendous, the figures were too big to be set down at a moment's notice, but they would run into an indefinite number of millions, and f the traffic was going to increase in proportion to the reduction in the rate, enormous sums would have to be expended in the laying of new cables. Moreover, the maintenance and repair of a cable was a frightfully costly matter. One of the Transatlantic cable companies alone had had a bill amounting to £20,000 for cable repairs during the year.

The Anglo-American Cable Company declared that the chief users of their cable were already practically paying 1d. a word and even less for their messages, and in support of this statement Mr. Carson, the manager of the company, produced a code message of two words at 1s. apiece, which, when decoded, ran into 170 words, or a fraction more words for one penny. Ninety-five per cent. of the Anglo traffic was in code. Mr. Carson said that his company would in no way be adverse to a 1d. rate, if the Government were willing to give a guarantee for loss of revenue, cost of laying new cables, cost of maintenance, of renewal, and of an increased staff. Reference was also made by a cable expert to the time of the cable tariff war, when the Transatlantic cable rate was reduced to sixpence. "It is urged," he said, "that the increase in traffic with a 1d. rate would compensate largely, if not wholly, for loss of revenue on the eduction, yet this cut of 50 per cent. on the Transatlantic rate only produced a 10 per cent. increase in traffic."

"If," said the manager of an important eastern cable company, "Mr. Henniker Heaton suggests cheapening telegraphy by a wider use of land lines, can he explain how he is going to obtain the consent of foreign Governments to a Id. a word rate? Overland wires are worked by staffs supplied by the Governments of the countries through which the lines pass, and those Governments require to be remunerated. It is hardly to be expected that they are going to sacrifice revenue with the object of knitting the British Empire closer together."

The whole question was declared, at one office, to be an attempt to make the bulk of the people pay for the cables of the few, and the Colonial support for the idea was, therefore, quite easy to understand, when it was borne in mind that the few millions of people of October 19 last:-"The service within its in Australia, while naturally having more use present limitations has been satisfactory, and for the cable than the 40,000,000 at home, would bear an infinitely smaller amount of the huge loss which would inevitably result.

> "Mr. Henniker Heaton might as well," suggested one gentleman, "advocate on the same lines a shilling passenger fare to any spot within the Empire."

NO WORK FOR HIM

"But," said the good old lady, "why don't you go to work?"

'Why, ma'am," began the disreputable old loafer, "yer see, I got a wife an' five children to support—"

"But how can you support them if you don't go to work?"

"As I was a-sayin', lady, I got a wife an' five children to support me."

XMAS SALE NEWS FOR THIS WEEK

On Monday morning our real Xmas rush will start. During the corresponding week of last year, we remained open evenings, crowding the store every evening with our displays of Xmas goods and the selling of merchandise below the usual prices. This year, instead of opening evenings as early as we did last year, we will make the mornings just as interesting as we made the evenings of last year. We will have ready for selling tomorrow morning at 8:30 the following:

SHOP EARLY, EARLY IN THE WEEK, EARLY IN THE DAY

\$25.00 FURS \$15.00

A lot of Furs, both Muffs and Ties, on sale tomorrow. These are medium grade lines that are nice enough in quality to make good gifts. Stoles, Ties and Muffs in many different furs, regular \$22.50 and \$25.00. Tomorrow \$15.00

A BIG SALE OF FRAMED PICTURES TOMORROW

25c to \$1.00 2,000 Pictures That Usually Sell For 50c to to \$1.00 25c to \$1.00

SALE DRAFERY DEPARTMENT, SECOND PLOOR. Pictures of all kinds, all sizes and all subjects. That is what we offer for tomorrow and while they last, which will not be long, if people realize what values these are. This lot of pictures we bought at a great bargain—in fact, so much below the regular price that we offer them for sale at practically less than the cost of the frames alone. The lot is so large and well assorted that there are pictures here that will suit all tastes, as the subjects cover a wide range. Be on hand early. That will be necessary if you want first choice. On sale tomorrow morning at 8.30. Regular 50c to \$4 values on sale at, from, 25c to \$1.00.

50c DOYLIES 25c

This is a lot of Battenberg Doylies and Centres. They are as large as eighteen inches, with centre of fine linen and battenberg borders in rich and elaborate patterns. They make nice inexpensive presents. Reg. 50c. Tomorrow 25¢

Mink Furs at Special

We have made preparations to sell a big quantity of fashionable Mink Stoles during the next two weeks. Last week we purchased a lot of very fine mink skins from a gentleman from the far north, who was on his way to New York to dispose of same. Our offer was accepted for the skins and we have our own factory make them up into the very fashionable mink stoles, which are so much in demand now. Ask a woman what is her heart's desire for Christmas and nine times out of ten she will answer "Furs." Three causes will contribute towards making these furs extra good value: First, the skins being bought below the regular price; second, made by our own factory, saving the middleman's profit; third, the Spencer price the lowest consistent with quality. If you have \$15.00 to spend on a fur, you cannot do better than buy one of the specials mentioned at the top

Two Carloads of Xmas **Furniture**

Two carloads of furniture have just arrived, lines that were bought with the view of supplying Christmas needs. The latest furniture novelties are included in the articles mentioned, lines that we bought only a short time ago to be sure that we got only the very newest. Then again, we got the advantage of what might be termed a "down market," the prices being exceptionally low, and the public get the benefit. Included in the lot are the following articles: Office Desks, Sectional Bookcases, Umbrella Stands, Women's Desks, Parlor Cabinets, Easy Chairs, Brass Bedsteads, and other lines, and at prices that are unusually attractive.

Xmas Display of Handkerchiefs

Tomorrow we will make a special display of Women's Handkerchiefs in the rotunda. Few articles are more popular or more appreciated for gifts than handkerchiefs and some special values will be found among the lines

SHEER LAWN CROSS BAR HANDKERCHIEFS, FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, FINE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, lace trimmed, FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched edge, good patterns, each20¢ FINE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, trimmed lace in-SHEER CROSS BAR HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered, special, each 20¢
FANCY EMBRÖIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched or scalloped edges, each 25¢
FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, lace edges, each 25¢ LINEN CROSS BAR HANDKERCHIEFS, embroid-SHEER LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hand em-IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered

COSTUMES AT AFTER XMAS PRICES

\$20 and \$25 Costumes for \$12.90 \$25 and \$30 Costumes for \$16.75 \$40 and \$50 Costumes for \$23.75

We have decided to reduce our costumes at this time this year, instead of waiting until after Christmas. Everybody knows what a reduction means in this store. We don't go about the matter in a half-hearted manner, but make the reductions emphatic enough to accomplish our object, that is to clear out the stock. Our costume stock has the reputation of being the best in Western Canada. We still have a good assortment of the very best styles made for and sold only by us, and we offer them at prices that are less than we would have to pay for them from the makers. We mention one style at each price, but we have many to choose from. On sale tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.

\$25.00 Costumes for \$12.90

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in all wool cheviots, single breasted, four-button cutaway coat, 32 inches long, semi-fitting back, roll collar and cuffs, with stitching, eleven-gored skirt finished with bias fold. Reg. pirce \$25.00. Tomorrow \$12,90

\$35.00 Costumes for \$16.75

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in black Venetian, with chiffon finish, coat 34 inches long, semi-fitting back and double-breasted with side pockets, collar, cuffs and pockets with silk braid trimmings, lined throughout with fancy silk, skirt new circular cut, finished with stitching. Regular \$35.00. Tomorrow \$16.75

\$50.00 Costumes for \$23.75

WOMEN'S COSTUME, colors blue, brown, green and black, made of fine all wool English serge. Jacket lined with satin, vest of fancy velvet and collar inlaid with same, skirt circular cut with fold of self. Regular \$50.00. Tomorrow \$23.75

XMAS SALE OF FANCY WAISTS IN SILKS AND NETS

\$ 5.75 to \$10.50 Waists for \$3.75 \$12.50 to \$22.50 Waists for \$8.75

A sale of Fancy Waists, both in Silks and Nets, for tomorrow. What could possibly be more timely than this offering? Every woman likes a pretty waist, and these are some of the most dressy and elaborate ones that we carry. Here's a good chance for the man that does not know just what to buy. One of these waists would be appreciated, there is no doubt about that. They are in white, cream and ecru nets, in plain and fancy, and white Japanese and taffeta silks, a few styles in light shades of silk and some black taffetas. These are some of the styles:

PRETTY WAIST, made of white silk with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion, edged with fine white braid. High lace neck band, finished with frill of net, shirred sleeves. One of the

HANDSOME WAIST, made of white silk, with deep square yoke of insertion and lace, finished with rows of fine tucking, wide band of insertion and lace extending over shoulder forming Japanese sleeve, threequarter length undersleeve to match. Regular \$8.50. Tomorrow .. \$3.75

HANDSOME WAIST made of cream dotted net, front of wide box pleats with three rows of frilling down the centre of front, sleeves tucked, high necked collar with frilled edge. A very dainty and dressy model. Regular \$18.50. Tomorrow \$8.75

DAINTY WAIST made of cream allover embroidered net. The front is made with wide pleatings finished down the centre with fine embroidered net and ornaments, box pleated sleeves finished with insertion and frilling, deep collar. Price, regular \$15.00. Tomorrow \$8.75

Fancy Dress Goods on Sale Tomorrow

Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 Goods for 75c

A quantity of fancy dress materials, the season's best novelties in good assortment, and at a price as low as what is usually asked for the plainest materials. These are unusually good dress goods bargains:

FANCY DRESS GOODS, such as fancy chevron stripes, striped broadcloth, fancy plaids, novelty panamas, and fancy diagonals, widths 44 to 52 inches. Regular \$1.50 to \$1.75. Tomorrow ..

Canton Drawn-Work Linens at Half Price

Fancy linens possess an attraction to most women that is almost irresistible, so this sale of Canton Drawn-Work Linen is sure to be popular, especially when, as can be seen, the prices are half what they usually are:

CUSHION COVERS. Regular \$3.75. Tomorrow. \$1.90 CUSHION COVERS. Regular \$5.00. Tomorrow. \$2.50 CUSHION COVERS. Regular \$4.75. Tomorrow. \$2.40 SQUARES, 18 inch size. Regular \$2.50. Tomor-

SQUARES, 20 inch size. Regular \$3.75. Tomorrow\$1.90 TABLE COVERS. Regular \$6.75. Tomorrow. .\$3.40 TABLE COVERS, Regular \$10.50. Tomorrow. .\$5.25 BLOUSE LENGTHS. Regular \$6.50, for\$3.25

Fine China for Xmas

Fine Austrian China, a consignment of thirty-two barrels just received. Many dainty novelties suitable for Christmas Gifts, and certainly there is nothing nicer for that purpose. Our assortment is just now most complete. We carry a tremendous range and you are sure of getting a good selection, and the prices, well, they are the lowest possible for goods of the best quality. We buy closely and sell closely; these prices will prove that:

TEA SETS (39 pieces), prices ranging from \$13.50 to\$4.50

CHINA DINNER SETS ((100 pieces), prices ranging TEA POT, SUGAR AND CREAM SET, prices ranging from \$5.75 to\$1.75 CREAM AND SUGAR SETS, prices ranging from \$3.75 to**50¢** CELERY TRAYS, prices ranging from \$3.00 to ... 50¢ BISCUIT JARS, prices ranging from \$2.50 to...... 75¢ HAT PIN HOLDERS, prices ranging from \$1.75 to 50¢ SALAD BOWLS, prices ranging from \$5.75 to.....25¢ FANCY FERN POTS, prices ranging from \$2.50 to 75¢ PUFF BOXES, prices ranging from \$1.25 to.....50¢ HAIR RECEIVERS, prices ranging from \$1.25 to . . 50¢ BON BON, prices ranging from \$2.00 to25¢

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, prices ranging from ALMOND DISHES, prices ranging from 75c to ... 15¢ ARTISTIC VASES, prices ranging from \$7.50 to . . 50¢ BERRY SETS, prices ranging from \$9.50 to 85¢

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS Government and Broad Streets

and hemstitched35¢

FINER QUALITIES, richly embroidered, scalloped

HANDKERCHIEFS, in fancy boxes, 1/2 dozen in box, at \$1.00 and\$1.50

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

BIG WINDOW DISPLAYS Government and Broad Streets

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