## WORKMEN KILLED BY MOLTEN METAL

Explosion Wrecks Converter at Edgar Thomson Steel

were killed and thirteen injured by an explosion in converter No. 3 of the Edgar Thomson plant of the U.S. Steel Corporation at North Brad-

dock, seven miles east of here, today.

The two men killed were foreigners. Six of the men injured were Americans, and the other a Slav. All were removed to an hospital in this city, where it was said their injuries

of the explosion has been issued, but old converter mill men say the cause could hardly be other than that some of the molten metal sifted through the soapstone lining of the converter and came in contact with the steel sheathing, which perhaps was damp. When the explosion occurred the bottom of the converter dropped out, throwing 1,500 tons of molten metal in the pit where fifteen men were working at the ladles. There was no explosion when the hort mass of steel struck the bottom of the pit, but in and came in contact with the steel stead flames of burning gas were sent up which burned the men in the pit. The two men who were killed had been working under the converter, and their bodies were terribly mangled. The force of the explosion blew the sheet iron roof off of the converter mill and caused two of the walls to collapse, besides breaking all the windows in the vicinity.

It partially destroyed the warehouses near the converting shed.

### Sudden Death at Nicola

Nicola, Jan. 1.—George Hilliard, hotelkeeper and formerly blacksmith of Nicola, died very suddenly of heart allure. About three months ago he ent into the hotel/husiness and leasbuilding with at its contents was consumed by fire, many of the boarders narrowly escaping with their lives. Later the license je held was can-

## Farmer's Mysterous Death.

Rochester, N. Y., Jal. 1.—John A.
Burton, a farmer living four miles
north of Churchville, was found dead
today. Shortly before noon a hired
man employed by Mr. Button, and who
has always gone under the name of
"Shorty," appeared at the house of a
neighbor and said that he telieved his
employer was dead. The neighbors

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—The Kildonan
Presbyterian congregation will hold
special services on Sunday, which is
the 54th anniversary of the opening of
their church. This is the oldest
Presbyterian congregation in western
Canada.

Canada.

Victim of Coal Gas. employer was dead. The neighbors immediately started for the Bruton home, and when they reached it they found the house in a state of confu-sion. With his head resting on the floor, lay the body of the dead farther. Bruton was forty years of age, and lived on the farm with only the hired

## PLATINUM IN CARIBOO

Samples of Black Sand Analysed Show Three Ounces of Metal to the Ton

Dear Sir—When I was in your city last I called on you and you will re-member you gave me a sample of sand. which you thought contained platinum find that this sand contains about ounces of platinum to the ton. If your people can concentrate this material and can get large quantities it would probably pay to work. Sup-pose you investigate and then give me another sample to investigate.

## **ELOPEMENT CASE**

### Vere Knode Cooke May Not Be Taken East Unless His Wife Commences Proceedings

New York, Jan. 1.—"I will immediately ask for the extradition of Jere Knode Cooke, who eloped with Floretta Whaley, of Hempstead, Long Island, just as soon as I receive word from Mrs. Cooke that he is to be made defendant in abandonment proceed-ings," said District Attorney Franklin A. Coles, of Nassau county, tonight.
"Under present circumstances I do

not see any other way open to me," he added. "I shall be glad to have he added. "I shall be glad to have him brought back and tried for whatever crime a Nassau county grand jury indicts him, but I do not feel like ng three thousand miles for him unless his wife takes the initiative. I m waiting to hear from her." Mrs. Cooke has not expressed a desire to have Mr. Cooke brought back.

### UNUSUAL WEDDING

Dumb Bride and Groom Principals in Ceremony Performed at Win-nipeg Institute

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—The sequel to a happy little love affair and a quiet wooing, which had spread itself over four long years. was a wedding which occurred yesterday morning at the deaf and dumb institute when Edward A. Leslie, of Cupard. Sask., and Rose A. Moore, of Toronto, were united in

TWO KILLED, FIFTEEN HURT

The wedding was quiet in more ways than one, as applied to the general run of quiet weddings. There was not much fuss or excitement, no carriages waited outside the scene of the event, no scented guests were ushered in with the swish of silk garments, no flowers adorned the sanctuary, and no speken farewells bade the united couple joy in their united lives. In this respect it was quiet affair. Beyond the voice of the minister who read slowly and deliberately the beautiful service, not a whis-Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 1.—Two men Both contracting parties were mutes, by the beautiful service, not a whisper was heard from beginning to end. Both contracting parties were mutes, the interpretation was mute in his pre-

The intelligent bride and happy groom nodded their heads in assent or approval of the sentences mutely and yet beautifully expressed by Principal McDiarmid, who took his cue from Rev. Dr. Rose, while reading the ceremony aloud. No one could fall to understand the beautiful. smooth word actions and gesticulations by Dr. McDiarmid. The solemnity of his gestures added force to the ceremony. The event took place in the lecture room of the court is taken, the sentence carries with it the loss of all political rights. W. Ramisch Wille, who already has served more than three months' preliminary imprisonment, will be immediately set free. Unless an appeal from the devent took place in the lecture room of the court is taken, the sentence carries with it the loss of all political rights. event took place in the lecture room of the deaf and dumb institute.

## IN SPANISH CITY

Extra Measures Taken to Suppress Anarchism in Barcelona

bomb outrages by local anarchists, King Alfonso has signed a decree pro-King Alfonso has signed a decree provisionally suspending a portion of the constitutional guarantees in this city. In the last few days five infernal machines deposited in various parts of the city exploded without causing damage. Last hight, however, a concernan found a large one on the coorstep of a machine exploded, badly mangling the officer, injuring several bystanders and partially wrecking surrounding buildings. The policeman died tonight. man died tonight.

Victim of Coal Gas.

Caron, Sask., Jan. 1.—Harry Baker, living near Lake Valley, was found in a dying condition in his home by neighbors. Before retiring he filled his stove with briquetts of coal, leaving the living ras is work during the past six years. And didon. Two doctors worked over him taken out yet until the afternoon, when Baker died.

## Bomb Factory Found

Ashcroft, Jan. 1.—Some time ago samples of black sand from the property of James Deacon at Quesnel were sent to W. E. Baldwin reported the results of his analysis in the following letter to Mr.

Headwin reported the results of his analysis in the following letter to Mr.

Linverzagt:

| earthed at a farmhouse twenty miles from here. It consists of a complete apparatus for manufacturing high explosives. Twenty-seven loaded from Black River Falls, Wis.: The Perry Creek Hydraulic mine, located near Cranbrook, B. C., has become the plements in an unfinished condition, were seized and three men were arrested at the house.

| Complete apparatus for manufacturing high explosives. Twenty-seven loaded from Black River Falls, Wis.: The perry Creek Hydraulic mine, located near Cranbrook, B. C., has become the property of the Illinois Steel company of Chicago, the sellers being H. A. Bright, of Black River Falls, Wis., E. G. Baynton and Colonel Orlande Hol-

## Ladysmith Man's Death

Nanaimo, Jan. 1.—The death occurred at Nanaimo hospital of Edward Mulholland of Ladysmith. Mr. Mulholland was proprietor of the Ladysmith hotel, and was very well known throughout the district. He formerly resided in Nanaimo. He was injured increase the facilities for mining and the little of the full consetty. in the Extension mines several years ago, the same day that the late John Haddow met his death. Since that accident he has never been the same of the owners in investing thousands

## Youthful Murderer

Gretna, Man. Jan. 1—James O'Brien, the sixteen-year-old self-confessed slayer of Arthur Leclaire at Neche a week ago last Sunday, was brought from the Pembina county jail at Pembina to Neche today to attend the in-quest, and he retold his confession, made to Detective Crawford at Pem-

Want Conciliation Board
Halifax, Jan. 1.—After an all-day
during the three years they have opsession, at which the differences be-tween the Domizion Coal company Mr. Trow has superintended the opmr. Cooke has not expressed a desire to have Mr. Cooke has not expressed a desire to have Mr. Cooke has not expressed a desire to have Mr. Cooke brought back.

Bell Company in Manitoba
Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—A special meeting of the shareholders of the Bell the lemieux act to deal with all emiles and the company all have other interests that require all their time they decided to ask for the appointment of a board of conciliation under ment of a board of conciliation under ment of a board of conciliation under ment of a board of conciliation under the lemieux act to deal with all emiles. As Kendall to desire with the bours are special to desire the company all have other interests that require all their time they decided to company in Manitoba, are as gold and the Lamieux act to deal with all emiles. The vancouver forwards played the same of their lives, which, to agreed to Reid. The Vancouver forwards played the same of their lives, which, to agreed to remain the board consideration of the city council meeting as their representative. The vancouver forwards played the consideration as they may deem consideration as they may deem consideration as they may deem of milan named John Summers, of indian named John Summers, or tween the Dominion Coal company

## **RUSSIAN LEADERS** SENT TO PRISON

Signers of the Viborg Manifesto Sentenced to Three Months

## POLITICAL RIGHTS LOST

Most Prominent Leaders of Constitutional Movement Involved

Both contracting parties were mutes, the interpreter was mute in his presentation of the ceremony, and the witnesses were mute.

The intelligent bride and happy groom nodded their heads in

were acquitted on the ground that they had signed under misapprehen-sien. The sentence carries with it the loss of all political rights. W. Ram-isch Wille, who already has served more than three months' preliminary imprisonment, will be immediately set free. Unless an appeal from the de-cision of the court is taken the sencision of the court is taken, the sentence will take effect beginning January 20, until which time the former deputies will remain at large without

The trial began on December 25 and was noted for the powerful speeches made by the most prominent of the defendants, which seemed to reawaken public sentiment and to infuse the old-time spirit into the ranks of the opposition. The friends of the accused, it is believed, induced the government to exercise leniency.

The sentence withdraws from Russian politics the foremost liberal leaders in the constitutional movement for several decades, among them being Ivan Petrunkevitch, who framed the first demand on the Emperor for a constitution, Prince Dolgoroukoff, of the renewal of the campaign of Prince Dmitri Naboukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, Max Vin-aver, Lenitzky and the peasants Zhilt-skin and Nazarenko, together with a score of other noted men.

## HYDRAULIC MINING IN EAST KOOTENAY

Sale of Perry Creek Property Likely to Lead to Revival of Interest

the lids partly off. The escaping gas is rapposed to be responsible for his condition. Two doctors worked over him taken out yellow metal enough to pay

A report was received at Cranbrook Sebastopol, Russia, Jan. 1.—One of the most complete bomb factories ever discovered in Russia has been unearthed at a farmhouse twenty miles was pending, and that it would be along at an early date. Wisconsin owners had sold the con-

G. Boynton and Colonel Orlando Holway of Lacrosse, Wis., and A. S. Trow of Merrillan, Wis., who realized \$900,-000, retaining one-tenth interest in the

mine.
The company was incorporated for \$1,000,000 and sold \$900,000 of stock to

operations, the last of which was on Monday.

In which was on the began operating in up-to-date machiners was confirmed, when a short time after the mine began operating, it started to mine began operating, it started to turn out gold in paying quantities. The water of Perry creek was con-duced in a flume, four feet square,

along the mountain side a distance of four miles, and then dropped through pipes 600 feet, giving a pressure of approximity 300 pounds at the bottom, to use in washing the dirt into the sluiceways. Where the flume crosses a ravine an inverted siphon was built. made to Detective Crawford at Pembina. The confession was almost word for word that related to the detective. On the conclusion of his story of the murder, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the crime was committed by James O'Brien with a hatchet.

O

A. S. Trow, of Merrillan undertook the construction work of the plant and later was joined by Mr. Bright, and together they superintended and witnessed the successful starting of the plant. When the plant is in operation, which is most of the time, 2,000 yards of dirt is washed out. The dirt is A. S. Trow, of Merrillan undertook

### FISH IN BOND

Report That Privilege of New Eng-land Fish Company Has Been Renewed at Ottawa

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—It is reported today that the privilege of landing fish in bond at the port of Vancouver for shipment to Boston and other points in the Eastern United States, which the New England Fish company has enjoyed for many years has again been extended for at least a period of six months. It is stated that the necessary order-in-council was passed at Ottawa several days ago.

Some months age an agitation was commenced in Vancouver to have this privilege withdrawn, and a number of communications with that end in view were dispatched to Ottawa where they were promised every the communications with the communicati

## Lumbermen's Convention.

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—To discuss the present situation of the lumber industry in British Columbia, both on he coast and in the interior, and its relations to the markets of the North-west, all the prominent sawmill oper-ators in the province will gather in Nelson on January 10. It is expected that every mill in the province will be represented at this convention, as it known that some matters of great mportance to the trade will be dealt with Just what the programme is the millmen will not say. Pending this meeting it is unlikely that those mills which are not now operating will commence work again.

### Pioneer Lady Dead.

New Westminster, Dec. 31.—Mrs. John Campbell of Peardonville, passed away at the family residence yesterday evening, after a lengthy illness. The deceased lady was sixty-five years of age, and had resided at Peardonville since 1891, being one of the pioneers of that place. She is survived by her husband, four sons, William Henry, Samuel, John H. and Hugh, and one daughter Mrs. I. B. Hugh, and one daughter, Mrs. J. B. McLean of Steveston.

### SCANDAL IN VIENNA.

known ambassador stationed at Vienna, has been sent letters of recall, having already hastily left the city. The lady in question is known to be blameless in life, and devoted to he

The lady in question is known to be blameless in life, and devoted to her husband and family.

A few days ago all the ambassadors and members of the diplomatic body received anonymous letters containing aspersions and accusations, which immediately became the spiker of much discussion in come bloomatic circles, which are the meensed at the character of the libels. The husband left no stone unturned to discover the writer, and all letters were subjected to severe scrutiny. Owing to certain peculiarities of handwriting the authorship was traced to a member of the diplomatic body. It appears that the writer attempted to strike at the husband through the wife and force him to leave his post. The writer's government was immediately communicated with and his recall followed.

TRAGEDY FOLLOWS

BAR ROOM BRAWL

Ver From Wound—Assail—ant in Custody

Ver From Wound—Assail—ant in Custody

Vacouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Joseph Ethier, the rancher, of Vernon, who was shot on Monday night by Geo. McCalla following a saloon brawl, died today.

Ethier and McCalla, who were both old residents of the province, had

## Bodies From Darr Mine

Jacobs Creek, Pa., Jan. 1.—Three more bodies were recovered from the Darr Mine today, bringing the total number up to 223.

Stanford Coach Has Appendicitie. Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Geo. E. Presley the Stanford University rugby coach was taken to the hospital today suffering from appendicitis. The do tors have not yet decided whether to

## Prairie Grain Treffic

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—The amount of grain marketed at C. P. R. points on December 30 was 65,000 bushels of wheat and 28,000 bushels of other grains, as compared with 90,000 bushels of other grains last year. The total amount marketed since September is 24,139,000 bushels of other grains of wheat and 4,765,000 bushels of other grains of wheat and 4,765,000 bushels of other grains of wheat and 4,765,000 bushels of other grains 000 bushels of other grain

## STANFORD BEATEN IN FINAL BY VANCOUVER

Record Crowd Sees Great Exposition of Rugby in Terminal City

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—On a turf field and under conditions that were supposed to favor the Stanford university rugby team, the Californians went down to defeat this afternoon in the final game with Vancouver for the Keith international challenge cup. Vancouver played as never before and in torrents, but the game was scien-tifically perfect in many respects. The actual score was three tries or nine points for Vancouver to one goal, or five points for Stanford.

Stanford crossed the Vancouver line but once, while the home team managed to do business in Stanford territo on three occasions. But Stanford's score was probably the most exciting

# ARMED JAPANESE

Three Members of Vancouver Department Are Badly Wounded

WITH

### One May Be Mortally Injured-Affair Result of an Accident

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.-Three city firemen, Frost, Anderson and McDon-ald, were set upon by a small mob of knife-armed Japanese early this morning at the corner of Powell street and Gore avenue, two blocks from the police station.

The men were clothed in distinctive uniforms, with brass buttons, and the attack of the Japanese is all the more serious for that reason.

By accident Frost fell against the

window of a Japanese store and smashed the plate glass. In an instant the Japanese proprietor rushed out. Many of his countrymen immediately came to join in the fight for it was in the center of the Japanese district that the incident occurred. curred.

but they were overpowered after a fight, when the flesh of their faces had been torn into ribbons by the

London, January 1.—A dispatch from Vienna says diplomatic circles there are greatly excited over a scandal, probably without precedent, involving a gross attack on the character of the wife of a diplomit there, and as a result, the calumniator, a well-known ambassador stationed at Vien. The men were frightfully mangled but McDonaid and Anderson were still fighting over the body of Frost when a squad of police arrived. Four Japanese were arrested and the three firemen were taken to the hospital.

The Japanese fought like demons, and some of the knives they carried were a foot long.

Ethler and McCalla, who were both old residents of the province, had been drinking heavily and met in the Victoria hotel bar. Ethler was abusive and insulting. McCalla pulled his gun and fired one shot into the celling. Ethler ran for the door and McCalla both his in the back his in the celling. shot him in the back. McCalla is un

## BALLOONS IN WAR

Lieutenant Laha Predicts Important Part for Dirigible Ships of the Air

Washington, Jan. 1.—Lieutenant F. P. Laha, U. S. A., who in September, 1996, won for the United States the international balloon contest in France, and who has returned to this country after four years spent in Europe, will report to General Allen, chief of the signal corps, for duty at Washington.

Calgary, Jan. 1.—In all classes of business with which they were connected it is now well understood that the B. C. General Contracting company has failed, and there are a great many of the men who were subcontractors under them who have not received their money.

Calgary, Jan. 1.—In all classes of business with which they were connected it is now well understood that the B. C. General Contracting company has failed, and there are a great many of the men who were subcontractors under them who have not received their money.

Washington.
Lieut. Laha in an interview today said that in his opinion the dirigible balloon as an instrument of war is destined to play an important part in future operations on land and sea. "The chief war advantage of the dirigible or wind-opposing balloon over the old spherical or wind-driven balloon," he said, "is that the former after spying out an enemy's defences and movements can face about and return to its own army with the infor-mation gained, while the old spherical vehicle has to depend on carrier pigeons or make a more or less perilous and uncertain descent and resort to ordinary means to send back.

## Little Girl Polsoned.

## Mission Endowment Fund.

Boston, Jan. I.—The Prudential committee of the American board of commissioner for foreign missions decided today after a discussion extending over two weeks to inaugurate at once a plan to secure for the twenty colleges and fifteen theologi-cal training schools in the far east

## FLAG ON THE SCHOOLS

Winnipeg, Jan. 1. — Trouble is brewing in the Mennonite districts of the province on account of the government's compulsory policy of flying the Union Jack over all the public school houses of the province, on pain of losing their government grants. These people have not been flying the flag as regularly as the new regulation demands, and the government has decided to enforce the law and withhold the grant.

the grant.

Yesterday a large number of representative Mennonite citizens, composed of bishops, ministers and representatives from all the different Mennonite districts, waited on the government and were closeted with the ministers for some time. The delegation urged that the government that the government amend the school act at the ensuing session of the House, so that the Mennonite people

might be exempt from the necessity of flying the flag on their schools.

The government heard the representatives and discussed the matter with them, but made them no definite promise that the proposed amendment would be introduced as they had ask-ed for it. The government, however, promised to give the matter its attention

Death From Excessive Drinking
Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—George
Black died early this morning from
over-intoxication in a sporting house
in the new Harris street district. An
inquest will be held tomorrow. An
organized effort to suppress the houses organized effort to suppress the ho may be made as a result.

## The firemen are athletic young men MODERNISM CHARGE

Rome, Jan. 1.-Accusations of modernism against the Rev. Edward J. Hanna, of Rochester, N. Y., over his candidature for the position of coadjutor archbishop of San Francisco ar increasing as the day draws near for the meeting of the Congregation of the Propaganda, in whose hands lies the power of appointment. Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, has received from Dr. Hanna a long letter explaining his writings, which caused the accusations of modernism to be made against him, and also stating the orthodoxy of the power of Canadian flour trade. In hoth transpations of modernism to be made against him, and also stating the orthodoxy of the power of

his opinions.

Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, also has sent to the cardinals composing the Congregation of the Propaganda copies of the New York Review, published by I. F. Brady, and containing articles by Dr. Hanan entitled "The Human Knowledge of Vacouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Joseph Christ." There were brought forward as being tainted with modernism, and was saiot on Monday night by Geo.

McCalla following a saloon brawl, died priest Tyrrell also contributed to the

Defenders of Dr. Hanna say the alleged incriminating passages are only the exposition of thoughts of other writers, Dr. Hanna believing that the time had not yet come for the construction of a perfect theological treatise on the human knowledge of Christ

## CAUGHT BY FAILURE

Calgary People May Lose Through the came first, merely thrown in hand? Is, then small sacks went salling through tract Company

Calgary, Jan. 1.—In all classes of

This contract company was supposed to be one of the strongest operating in the province. They had a great deal of the irrigation work contracted for with the C. P. I. C. company, and in addition, have extensive The men who are in danger of los-ing their money in the Normal school

deal are placed in a peculiar position Little Girl Poisoned.

Hamiota, Man., Jan. 1.—A shocking occurrence took place here yesterday in the death of Genevive, daughter of R. E. Hunter, jeweler, from strychnine poisoning. While playing around the house the child in some manner got thought the child in some manner got deposit is necessary and the matter can be proceeded with immediately the attendance of eight thousand was possession of some poison, putting it the largest in the history of football into her mouth. Death ensued within in British Columbia. The rain poured one hour.

The lien can be proceeded with immediately. In the case of the Normal school, property of the King, it is different. The lien can be registered, but when one comes to enforce it he must first get the permission of the government against whom the suit is to be press-ed to proceed in the matter. Also, according to a lawyer who is employ-ed in this case, a deposit about double ed in this case, a deposit about double the amount of the lien must be placed in the hands of the government, and if the suit fail then the deposit is for-feited to the crown.

# BUILT LAST YEAR

### ADDITION, 13,600 BARRELS

Prospect for Foreign Trade Appears to Be Very Satisfactory

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.-Western Canada as had a year of activity in flour milbuilding, probably the greatest in its history. No less than 13,600 barrels daily capacity has been added this year in Canada west of the great lakes, this representing 17 new mills and three enlargements, distributed as

pacity has also built in Alberta, bring-ing the total in that class up to 1,115 barrels. If we add 3,290 barrels as representing the feed mills, we have in these three sets of figures, the total capacity of western Canada. But it is the flour industry to which

but they were overpowered after a fight, when the flesh of their faces had been torn into ribbons by the razor-like knives the Orientals carried.

Frost is probably mortally hurt, for his neck was cut and slashed and laid open for four inches, and two inches deep, alongside the jugular vein. The men were frightfully mangled but McDonald and Anderson were still fighting over the body of Frost when a squad of police arrived.

AGAINST DR. HANNA

But it is the flour industry to which most of the public interest attaches, and in this department great advances are certainly being made. An increase of nearly forty per cent. in one year is a record which should satisfy the outside world that Western Canada does not mean to disappoint in respect to the production of mill stuffs. Four of these mills are of unusually large size, and are equipped with everything that is modern and convenient in the nature of machinery.

venient in the nature of machinery. Even the smallest of them are modern and capable of making the best flour. They have all been built with a view to doing more or less export trade. The fact that western Canada has carried out such a large construction programme this year shows that there is some warrant for the opinion which

of Canadian flour offering as a result of the construction of these new mills. When the difficulties which hamper the transportation in Canada have been removed, as they are sure to be before long, there will be nothing to prevent a steady and profitable trade between the Pacific provinces of the world and profit of the world where west and all parts of the world where American flour is in demand.

## GRAIN MEN LARK

Members of Winnipeg Exchange In-dulge in Characteristic Celebration at Close of Year

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.—The closing of the market of 1907 on the Winnipeg grain exchange was celebrated in right royal style. Half an hour before the close it was fashionable to wear your cellar turned up. Showers of wheat then small sacks went sailing through the air and bang against the blackboard Wheat went flying in all dir-

ceived their money.

The lumber men and brick men who furnished the material for the Normal school which this company has been erecting, have not received pay for the material which they have supplied, although the R C control of the second school which this company has been erecting, have not received pay for the material which they have supplied, although the B. C. Contract company have been paid in full by the government.

This contract company was supposed to be one of the strongest oper-

## Montreal Bank Clearings pany, and in addition, have extensive works under process of construction in British Columbia. The men who are in danger of losing their money in the Normal school crease, \$22,115,000.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.—It is learned that the present condition of the Empress Alexandra, who has been ill for some time from the grip and in a weakened condition as the result of a severe regimen to reduce her weight, is complicated by expectations.

## New Boats For Lakes

New Boats For Lakes

Detroit, Jan 1.—The News today says: Twenty-one new boats are scheduled to go at the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes next spring. In general the new boats for 1903 will not have the capacity of boats ordered last year, and will not be as numerous. Out of the entire list of twenty-one there will be six boats built at Buffalo for the Buffalo Crystal Beach route. It is expected that work on the new vessels will be resumed at all the lake shipyards by the middle of January.

## An Editor Shot

An Editor Shot

St. Louis, Jan. 1.—Alfred H. Spink, editor of the Daily World, author of "The Derby Winner," and several other plays, and formerly a sporting writer of national reputation, was shot and perhaps fatally injured last night by Victor Groves, an employee, following an altercation with Wm. Spink, the editor's son. Mr. Spink was rushing to the scene of the quarrel when Groves drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of them entering the editor's left shoulder and penetrating his lung.

## WORKMEN KILLED BY MOLTEN METAL

Explosion Wrecks Converter at Edgar Thomson Steel Works

### TWO KILLED, FIFTEEN HURT

Many Tons of Metal Dropped Into the Pit Among the Workers

When the explosion occurred the bottom of the converter dropped out throwing 1,500 tons of molten metal in the pit where fifteen men were working at the ladies. There was no explosion when the hot mass of steel struck the bottom of the pit, but instead flames of burning gas were sent up which burned the men in the pit.

The two men who were killed had been working under the converter, and their bodies were terribly mangled. The force of the explosion blew the sheet iron roof off of the converter mill and caused two of the walls to collapse, besides breaking all the property of the converter mill and caused two of the walls to collapse, besides breaking all the property of the converter mill and caused two of the walls to collapse, besides breaking all the property of the converter mill and caused two of the walls to collapse, besides breaking all the property of the pit but instead flames of burning gas were sent up which burned the men in the pit.

Extra Measures Taken to Suppress Anarchism in Barcelona and their bodies were terribly mangled. mill and caused two of the walls to collapse, besides breaking all the windows in the vicinity. It partially destroyed the ware-

## houses near the converting shed.

Later the license le held was can- man died tonight.

## Farmer's Mysterous Death.

Rochester, N. Y., Jal. 1.—John A.
Burton, a farmer living four miles terth of Churchville, was found dead oday. Shortly before noon a hired an employed by Mr. Burton, and who as always gone under the name of Shorty," appeared at the house of a leighbor and said that he relieved his today. Shortly before reighbor and said that he relieved his comployer was dead. The neighbors immediately started for the Bruton home, and when they reached it they found the house in a state of confusion. With his head resting on the floor, lay the body of the dead fariter. Bruton was forty years of age, and lived on the farm with only the hired man.

Second Gas.

Caron, Sask., Jan. 1.—Harry Baker, living near Lake Valley, was found in a dying condition in his home by neighbors. Before retiring he filled his stove with briquetts of coal, leaving the lids partly off. The escaping gas is lived on the farm with only the hired man.

In perry creek in years past has been the scene of considerable activity in mining. The Wisconsin outfit, having the lids partly off. The escaping gas is supposed to be responsible for his condition. Two doctors worked over him until the afternoon, when Baker died.

A report was received at Cranbrook and the Cranbrook and the Cranbrook and the Cranbrook and the considerable activity in mining. The Wisconsin outfit, having the secured the Perry Creek Hydraulic property, have done a large amount of work during the past six years. And didno. Two doctors worked over him until the afternoon, when Baker died.

"Dear Sir—When I was in your city last I called on you and you will remember you gave me a sample of sand which you thought contained platinum. I find that this sand contains about 1 courses of platinum to the ton. If your people can concentrate this man to the ton. If your people can concentrate this man to the ton. If your people can concentrate this man to the ton. If your people can concentrate this man to the ton. If your people can concentrate this man to the ton. If your people can concentrate this man to the ton. If you need to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton. If you need to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton to the ton to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton to the ton to the ton to the ton to the ton. If you need to the ton ton to the t last I called on you and you will re-member you gave me a sample of sand which you thought contained platinum. terial and can get large quantities it

East Unless His Wife Commences Proceedings

New York, Jan. 1.—"I will immediately ask for the extradition of slaver of Arthur Leclaire at Neche a slaver of Arthur Leclaire at Neche a Floretta Whaley, of Hempstead, Long Island, just as soon as I receive word from the Pembina county jail at Pem-

ever crime a Nassau county grand jury indicts him, but I do not feel like ending three thousand miles for him enless his wife takes the initiative. I gen waiting to hear from her."

## UNUSUAL WEDDING

Dumb Bride and Groom Principals in Ceremony Performed at Winnipeg Institute

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—The sequel to a happy little love affair and a quiet wooing, which had spread itself over our long years, was a wedding which Signers of the Viborg Manifesoccurred yesterday morning at the deaf and dumb institute, when Edward A. Leslie, of Cupard, Sask., and Rose A. Moore, of Toronto, were united in marriage.

The wedding was quiet in more ways

than one, as applied to the general run of quiet weddings. There was not much fuss or excitement, no carriages waited outside the scene of the event, no scented guests were ushered in with the swish of silk garments, no flowers adorned the sanctuary, and no spoken farewells bade the united couple joy in their united lives. In this respect it was quiet. But in other ways it was a quiet affair. Beyond the voice of the minister who read slowely and deliber. minister who read slowly and deliber-ately the beautiful service, not a whis-per was heard from beginning to end.

Barcelona, Jan. 1.—In consequenc Barcelona, Jan. 1.—In consequence of the renewal of the campaign of the renewal of the campaign of bomb outrages by local anarchists, King Alfonso has signed a decree provisionally suspending a portion of the constitutional Democrats, Max Vinaver, Lenitzky and the peasants Zhiltskin and Nazarenko, together with a score of other noted men.

HYDRAULC MINNG

Were as a result, the calumniator, a well-known ambassador stationed at Vienna, has been sent letters of recall, having already hastily left the city. The lady in question is known to be blameless in life, and devoted to her husband and family.

A few days ago all the ambassadors and members of the diplomatic body received anonymous letters containing aspersions and accusations, which imhouses near the converting shed.

Sudden Death at Nicola

Nicola, Jan. 1.—George Hilliard, hotelkeeper and formerly blacksmith of Nicola, died very suddenly of heart failure. About three months ago heren into the hotel/husiness and least few days five infernal machines deposited in various parts of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a first building with all its contents was consumed by fire, many of the board crs narrowly escaping with their lives. Later the license in held was cancelled.

Sudden Death at Nicola

bomb outrages by local anarchists, King Alfonso has signed a decree provisionally suspending a portion of the constitutional Democrats, Mr aver, Lenitzky and the peasan with an Nazarenko, together constitutional pemocrats, Mr aver, Lenitzky and the peasan ways five infernal machines deposited in various parts of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a correct of other noted men.

HYDRAULIC MINING

IN EAST KOOT

IN EAST KOOT

Sale of Perry Creek Presidents and decree provisionally suspending a portion of the constitutional pemocrats, Mr aver, Lenitzky and the peasan ways five infernal machines deposited in various parts of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a part of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a province of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a province of other noted men.

IN EAST KOOT

IN EAST KOOT

Sale of Perry Creek Presidents and decree provisionally suspending a portion of the constitutional pemocrats, Mr aver, Lenitzky and the peasan ways five infernal machines deposited in various parts of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a part of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a part of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a part of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a part of the city exploded without causing damage. Last night, however, a part of the

## Kildonan Presbyterians.

## Bomb Factory Found

Samples of Black Sand Analysed Show
Three Ounces of Metal to
the Ton

Ashcroft, Jan. 1.—Some time ago
samples of black sand from the prop
Ashcroft, Jan. 1.—Some time ago
samples of black sand from the prop
Twenty-seven loaded

Wisconsin owners had sold the controlling interest in the property to the fullinois Steel company. It has been known for some months that a deal was pending, and that it would be closed at an early date.

The following is a report received apparatus for manufacturing high the controlling interest in the property to the fullinois Steel company. It has been known for some months that a deal was pending, and that it would be closed at an early date.

The following is a report received grain may be company. The following is a report received apparatus for manufacturing high the controlling interest in the property to the fullinois Steel company. It has been known for some months that a deal was pending, and that it would be closed at an early date.

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The following is a report received for manufacturing high the controlling interest in the property to the fullinois steel company. It has been known for some months that a deal was pending, and that it would be closed at an early date. Ashcroft, Jan. I.—Some time ago samples of black sand from the property of James Deacon at Quesnel were sent to W. E. Baldwin or Glens Falls, N. Y. De C. H. Unverzagt.

The action of Chicago, the sellers being H. A. English in the following letter to Mr. Unverzagt:

The action of the Air of the A

smith hotel, and was very well known throughout the district. He formerly resided in Nanaimo. He was injured increase the facilities for mining and would probably pay to work. Suppose you investigate and then give me another sample to investigate."

ELOPEMENT CASE

Liese Knode Cooke May Not Be Taken

The district the dis

bina to Neche today to attend the inquest, and he retold his confession, made to Detective Crawford at Pemhina. The confession was compared to the confession was confession was a ravine an inverted siphon was built.

## Want Conciliation Board

want Conciliation Board
Halfax, Jan. 1.—After an all-day session, at which the differences be twen the Dominion Coal company and employees were discussed in a concellatory manner, the P.W.A. grand of the shared-olders of the Bell Company in Manitoba. Winnings, Jan. 1.—A special meet, and the shared-olders of the Bell Company in Manitoba of the bardelolders of the Bell Company in Manitoba. Winnings, Jan. 1.—A special meet, and the shared-olders of the Bell Company in Manitoba of the bardelolders of the Bell Company in Manitoba of the Bell Company in Manitoba. Winnings, Jan. 1.—A special meet, and the property and assignment of the plant for the spontance of the plant for the spontance of the plant for the plant for the plant for the spontance of the plant for the

## RUSSIAN LEADERS SENT TO PRISON

to Sentenced to Three Months

### POLITICAL RIGHTS LOST

S. Steel Corporation at North Braid-dock, seven miles east of here, today. The two men killed were foreign.

The intelligent bride and happy groom nodded their heads in assent or amortically steepers of the sentences mutely and yet beautifully expressed by Principal Meritage and the converted and sentenced to three months imprisonment, while two parts of the explosion has been issued, but of the explosion has been issued, but of the explosion has been issued, but of the molten metal sifted through of the notten metal sitted through the sonstone liming of the converter mill men say the cause could hardly be other than that some of the molten metal sitted through the sonstone liming of the converter will the special earn of the cause of the proposal of the serious.

No official statement of the cause could hardly be other than that some of the explosion occurred the bottless and additional to the serious of the converter will men say the cause of the converter will men say the cause to the were convincted and sentenced to three months imprisonment, while two shocks from the police station.

No official statement of the cause could hardly be other than that some mentlers of great many than the southern were clothed in distinctive them were convincted and sentenced to three months imprisonment, while two shocks from the police station.

No official statement of the cause of the explosion has been issued, but of the explosion of the converter will men say the cause convention as it is known that some matters of great them were convincted and sentenced to three months imprisonment, while two shows that show ment takes many than the spin prisonment with the ground that they had signed under misapprenents. The sentence carries with it the shown that some matters of great them were convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment, while two shown that some matters of great three months imprisonment with the steel at this convention, as it is known that some matters of great three converted to them were convicted and

ded. it is believed, induced the government to exercise leniency.

The sentence withdraws from Russian politics the foremost liberal lead-The sentence withdraws from Russian politics the foremost liberal leaders in the constitutional movement for several decades, among them being Ivan Petrunkevitch, who framed the first demand on the Emperor for a constitution, Prince Dolgoroukoff, Prince Dmitri Naboukoff, leader of the

## IN EAST KOOTENAY

on Friday afternoon to the effect that Wisconsin owners had sold the con-

turn out gold in paying quantities

Youthful Murderer

Gretna, Man., Jan. 1—James O'Brien, the sixteen-year-old self-confessed slayer of Arthur Leclaire at Neche a week ago last Sunday, was brought great and then dropped through pipes 600 feet, giving a pressure of the same of the approximity 300 pounds at the bottom.

of dirt is washed out. The dirt is the control of the commission of co

## FISH IN BOND

Report That Privilege of New England Fish Company Has Been land Fish Company Has B Renewed at Ottawa

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—It is reported today that the privilege of landing fish in bond at the port of Vancouver for shipment to Boston and other points in the Eastern United States, which the New England Fish company has enjoyed for many years has again been extended for at least a period of six months. It is stated that the necessary order-in-council was passed at Ottawa several days ago.

at Ottawa several days ago.

Some months ago an agitation was commenced in Vancouver to have this privilege withdrawn, and a number of communications with that end in view were dispatched to Ottawa and the communications with the content of the communications with the content of the communications with the content of th were dispatched to Ottawa where they were promised every

## Lumbermen's Convention.

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—To discuss the present situation of the lumber in-lustry in British Columbia, both on Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 1.—Two mer Both contracting parties were mutes, explosion in converter No. 3 of Edgar Thomson plant of the U.

Both contracting parties were mutes, the interpreter was mute in his presented at this converted at this convention as it in gat the convention as it.

The trial began on December 25, and vas noted for the powerful speeches and by the most prominent of the lefendants, which seemed to reawaken ablic sentiment and to infuse the ld-time spirit into the ranks of the position. The friends of the accusding the lattice of the powerful speeches of that place. She is survived by her husband, four sons, William Henry, Samuel, John H. and ld-time spirit into the ranks of the position. The friends of the accusding the lattice that the incident occurred. The firemen are athletic young men but they were overpowered after a fight, when the flesh of their faces had been torn into ribbons by the razor-like knives the Orientals carpital. Frost is probably moved. Frost is probably moved.

## SCANDAL IN VIENNA.

aspersions and accuspions, which immediately became the subject of much discussion in complexity includes the subject of the s discussion in containing articles by Dr. Hanan entitled "The Human Knowledge of the appears that the writer attempted to strike at the hushand through the wife and force him to leave his post. The writer's government was immediately communicated with and his discovered to include the control of the construction of these new mills.

When the difficulties which hamper the transportation in Canada have before long, there will be nothing to prevent a steady and profitable trade between the Pacific provinces of the Christ." There were brought forward as being tainted with modernism, and entitled of the construction of these new mills.

When the difficulties which hamper the transportation in Canada have before long, there will be nothing to five this opinions.

Ver From Wound—Assail—

Archishope Riordan, of San Francisco, also has sent to the construction of these new mills.

When the difficulties which have composing the Congregation of Sale of Perry Creek Property
Likely to Lead to Revival
of Interest

Sale of Perry Creek Property
Likely to Lead to Revival
of Interest

Sale of Perry Creek Property
Likely to Lead to Revival
of Interest

Sale of Perry Creek Property
Likely to Lead to Revival
of Interest

Sale of Perry Creek Property
Likely to Lead to Revival
of Interest

Sale of Perry Creek Property
Likely to Lead to Revival
of Interest

Sale of Perry Creek Property
Likely to Lead to Revival
Over the writer, and all letters were
subjected to severe scrutiny. Owing
to certain peruliarities of No. 2007

And Interest

Sale of Perry Creek Property
Likely to Lead to Revival
of Interest recall followed.

## Bodies From Darr Mine

Stanford Coach Has Appendicitis. Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—Geo. E. Presley the Stanford University rugby

## coach was taken to the hospital toda

## STANFORD BEATEN IN FINAL BY VANCOUVER

judgment Record Crowd Sees Great Exposition of Rugby in Terminal City

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 1.—On a turf field and under conditions that were supposed to favor the Stanford university rugby team, the Californians went down to defeat this afternoon in the final game with Vancouver for the challenge cup. poisoning. Keith international Vancouver played as never before and thouse the child in some manner got the attendance of eight thousand was possession of some poison, putting it into her mouth. Death ensued within In British Columbia. The rain poured in torrents, but the game was scientification of the child in some manner got deposit is necessary and the matter can be proceeded with immediately. In the case of the Normal school, property of the King, it is different. The lien can be registered, but when the largest into her mouth. Death ensued within the case of the Normal school, property of the King, it is different. The lien can be registered, but when the largest into house the child in some manner got deposit is necessary and the matter can be proceeded with immediately. In the case of the Normal school, property of the King, it is different. The lien can be registered, but when the matter is severe regimen to reduce her weight in the case of the Normal school, property of the King, it is different. The lien can be registered, but when the matter is severe regimen to reduce her weight in the case of the Normal school, property of the King, it is different. The lien can be registered, but when the matter is severe regimen to reduce her weight in the case of the Normal school, property of the King, it is different. defendant in abandonment proceedings," said District Attorney Frankings," said District Attorney Frankings," said District Attorney Frankings, and the recommendant of the confession was almost word for word that related to the detective. On the conclusion of his story of the murder, the coroner's jury remarks a verdict that the crime was point of the murder, the coroner's jury results and the plant is not proceeding the process of the added. "I shall be glad to have he added. "I shall be glad to have committed by James O'Brlen with a him brought back and tried for what-him brought back and tried by James O'Brlen with a him brought back and tried for what-him brought back and tried

## ARMED JAPANESE ATTACK FIREMEN

WITH

One May Be Mortally Injured-Affair Result of an Accident

## BAR ROOM BRAWL

McCalla following a saloon brawl, died today.

Ethier and McCalla, who were both old residents of the province, had been drinking heavily and met in the same review.

Defenders of Dr. Hanna say the alleged incriminating passages are only the exposition of thoughts of other dulge in Characteristic Celebration. Jacobs Creek, Pa., Jan. 1.—Three more bodies were recovered from the Darr Mine today, bringing the total pumber up to 222. Ethier ran for the door and McCalla treatise on the human knowledge of

## BALLOONS IN WAR

tors have not yet decided whether to operate.

Lieutenant Laha Predicts Important Part for Dirigible Ships of

ceived their money.

Lieut. Laha in an interview today said that in his opinion the dirigible balloon as an instrument of war is destined to play an important part in future operations on land and sea.

"The chief war advantage of the dirigible or wind-opposing balloon over the old spherical or wind-driven balloon," he said, "is that the former after spying out an enemy's defences and movements can face about and return to its own army with the information gained, while the old spherical vehicle has to depend on carrier pigeons or make a more or less perilous and uncertain descent and resort to ordinary means to send back.

Cetved their money.

The lumber men and brick men who furnished the material for the Normal brick menterial for sort to ordinary means to send back.

## Little Girl Poisoned.

R. E. Hunter, jeweler, from strychnine essary to do would be to file a lien poisoning. While playing around the

commissioner for foreign missions de-cided today after a discussion ex-

## FLAG ON THE SCHOOLS

Mennonites in Manitoba Want to Be Exempted From Government Regulations

Winnipeg, Jan. 1. — Trouble is prewing in the Mennonite districts of the province on account of the government's compulsory policy of flying the Union Jack over all the public school houses of the province, on pain of losing their government grants. These people have not been flying the flag as regularly as the new regulation demands, and the government has decided to enforce the law and withhold

he grant. Yesterday a large number of repreresterday a large number of representative Mennonite citizens, composed of bishops, ministers and representatives from all the different Mennonite districts, waited on the government and were closeted with the ministers for some time. The delegation urged that the government amend the school act at the ensuing session of the Huuse so that the Measurity seal that the Measurity seal that the school act at the ensuing session of the Huuse so that the Measurity seal that the school act at the ensuing season of the Measurity seal that the school act at the ensuing season of the Measurity seal that the Measurity season that the Measurity seal that the Measurity seal that the Measurity season that the Measurity se

House, so that the Mennonite people might be exempt from the necessity of flying the flag on their schools.

The government heard the representatives and discussed the matter with them, but made them no definite promise that the proposed amendment would be introduced as they had asked for it. The externosists

In the were vertex to the distributed as and the attack of the Japanese is all the more serious for that reason.

By accident Frost fell against the window of a Japanese store and smashed the plate glass. In an instant the Japanese proprietor rushed out. Many of his countrymen immediately came to join in the fight for it was in the center of the Japanese district that the incident oclie, passed ce yestery illness.
sixty-five det Park.
sixty-five curred.

thodox

Rome, Jan. 1.—Accusations of modernism against the Rev. Edward J. Hanna, of Rochester, N. Y., over his candidature for the position of coadjutor archibishop of San Francisco, are increasing as the day draws near for the meeting of the Congregation of the Propaganda, in whose hands lies the power of appointment. Cardinal Gotti, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, has received from Dr. Hanna a long letter explaining his writings, which caused the accusations of modernism to be made against him, and also stating the orthodoxy of his opinions.

Rour of these milis are of unusually large size, and are equipped with everything that is modern and convenient in the nature of machinery. Even the smallest of them are modern and capable of making the best flour. They have all been built with a view to doing more or less export trade.

The fact that western Canada has carried out such a large construction programme this year shows that there is some warrant for the opinion which has become firmly established in flour-importing countries that Canada is to figure more largely hereafter in the world's flour trade. In both trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic countries there will be an increasing quantity of Canadian flour offering as a result of the construction of these new mills.

## CAUGHT BY FAILURE

Collapse of B. C. General Con-

The men who are in danger of losing their money in the Normal school deal are placed in a peculiar position.

In an ordinary case of this his position, Little Girl Poisoned.

Hamlota, Man., Jan. 1.—A shocking occurrence took place here yesterday in the death of Genevive, daughter of the city itself, all that would be nectored to the city itself, all that would be nectored to the city itself, all that would be nectored to the city itself, all that would be nectored to the city itself, all that would be nectored to the city itself, all that would be nectored to the city itself, all that would be nectored to the city itself. one comes to enforce it he must first get the permission of the government against whom the suit is to be pressed to proceed in the matter.

creased in Western Canada

### ADDITION, 13,600 BARRELS

isfactory

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.-Western Canada daily capacity has been added this year in Canada west of the great lakes, this representing 17 new mills and three enlargements, distributed as

representing the feed mills, we have in these three sets of figures, the total capacity of western Canada. But it is the flour industry to which

AGAINST DR. HANNA most of the public interest attaches, and in this department great advances Frost is probably mortally hurt, for his neck was cut and slashed and laid open for four inches, and two inches deep, alongside the jugular vein. The men was record to the state of the state of hearty forty per cent. In one year is a record which should satisfy the Say That is Not Ordoes not mean to disappoint in respect to the production of mill stuffs.

Four of these milis are of unusually

dulge in Characteristic Celebra-tion at Close of Year

Winnipeg, Jan. 1.-The closing of the market of 1907 on the Winnipeg grain exchange was celebrated in right royal style. Half an hour before the close it was fashionable to wear your collar turned up. Showers of wheat came first, merely thrown in handles,

press Alexandra, who has been ill for severe regimen to reduce her weight

New Boats For Lakes

Detroit, Jan. 1.—The News today says: Twenty-one new boats are scheduled to go at the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes spring. In general the new boats for 1908 will not have the capacity of boats ordered last year, and will not

Who Will Be Candidate at

The political game, if game it be, is somewhat unsettled in the city of Vancouver. While there is considerable guessing as to who will be the Conservative candidate bound for victory, there is even more uncertainty as to who will carry the banner for the followers of Sir Wilfrid. The lack of any information regarding the movements or curves of R. G. MacPhersen, member pro tem, is causing the solons of the Liberal ranks to do some exceedingly tall guessing. Their success in guessing, marred though it may have been by the obtrusion of W. W. B. McInnes at the recent provincial elections, has not been encouraging. But this of course increases

pecially when election day is as far off as next year.

It is an interesting fact that recent information that has come from Vancouver suggests that not only is there a very decided question about Vancouver suggests that not only is there a very decided question about Mr. Macpherson running again, but a considerable doubt exists regarding his being given the postmastership. Up to a few weeks ago the proposition has been fully understood in well-informed political circles that Mr. Macpherson had the fat postoffice job at Vancouver to step into if the electrors through their "servants," the leading Liberals of the Terminal City, did not bring out the present member to stand election for another term. Now, the scene has changed sufficiently to suggest prominently the name of J. M. R. Greenfield, the present postoffice inspector, for the job that Mr. Macpherson had his eye on Mr. Greenfield is an energetic official, a man of some means and the brother-in-law of Mr. Robert Kelly. It is said that he has eschewed politics for promotion in the civil service. On the whole it would not greatly surprise the populace of the mainland town if Mr. Macpherson were dropped and somebody who looks inightly like J. H. Senkler were to opmainland town if Mr. Macpherson were dropped and somebody who looks inighty like J. H. Senkler were to oppose—unsuccessfully of course, but with the Kelly money and the Kelly influence behind him—either Mr. Cowen or Mr. Woodworth or whoever happens to be the nominee of the

New York, Jan. 1.—Guseppi Capuzzo, alias Charles Davis, who had been on trial for killing Sophie Kehrer last July, was convicted today of murder in the second degree, and immediately sentenced to not less than

## Charged With Theft

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 1.—Cecil S. Simpson, local agent of the Canadian Express Company, was arrested today on a charge of embezzlement of the company's funds to the amount of about \$2,100. Simpson was remanded until Friday. Bail was refused. Simpn is a native of Berlin, about 26

Earl Grey's Proposal Ottawa, Jan. 1.—The Canadian club of Ptawa has issued invitations to the presidents of all the Canadian tubs in Canada to hold a meeting in Ottawa on January 17, to consider the proposal of Earl Grey for a monument upon the heights of Quebec to celebrate the tercentenary, and to make national parks of the Plains of Abraham and other battlefields. The meeting will be to consider the ways and Ottawa, Jan. 1.—The Canadian club of Pctawa has issued invitations to the proposal of Earl Grey for a monument upon the heights of Quebec to celebrate the tercentenary, and to make national parks of the Plains of Abraham and other battlefields. The meeting will be to consider the ways and means in connection with the Governor-General's scheme.

Garlic per lb..

Tomatoes, outdoor, 3 lbs. Potatoes, local, per sack. Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs. Vegetable marrow, each. Chili peppers, per lb. Pumpkins, per lb. Cauliflower, each Cabbage, local, per lb. Red Cabbage, per lb.

Barry Produce.

Eggs—

Garlic, per lb..

Onions, local, per lb.

Onions, local, means in connection with the ernor-General's scheme.

### MERGER OF SOUND STEAMER COMPANIES

Puget Sound Navigation Co., International Steamship Co. and Straits S. S. Co. Are Joined

## RECEPTION AT 1. MILLIAN ATTENDED BY MANY

ed at the Concert in the

aging. But this of course increases the interest.

As in previous election campaigns, the Enal cheice regarding the matter appears to rest with Robert Kelly, who is said not to disilike being credited with being the Liberal boss of Vancouver. But even Mr. Macpherson can be like a clam to Mr. Kelly. Recently Mr. Kelly and Senator Templeman are believed to have discussed the question, but Mr.Macpherson was out of the city at that time, and if he had been in town it is not at all unlikely that is would not have been invited to the conference. As Mr. Kelly oftimes sagaciously tells his friends, there's a great deal that can happen between now and election day, especially when election day is as far

## SHOT WHILE OUT

was shot in the shoulder and today lies in the Jubilee hospital. He will recover, but his escape from death was narrow.

Crossing in a canoe to Mary Todd island, a flock of ducks was sighted. Barton asked the friend, H. Norman, to pass him a gun which was lying in the stern of the canoe. The latter did so. The gun was loaded, and in passing the trigger pulled, the charge landing in Barton's shoulder.

The boy was landed at the island, and the canoe was paddled to the mainland for assistance. F. M. Rattenbury responded to the appeal, and did what was possible for the boy. Dr. Fraser, who had been summoned in Fraser, who had been summoned in the meanwhile had the boy carried to the Jubilee hospital. His condi-tion was favorable last night, and

Vegetables

Cooking, per dozen
Cheese—
Canadian, per lb.
Neufchatel, each
Cream, local, each.
Butter—
Manitoba, per lb.
Best, dairy, per lb.
Victoria Creamery, per lb.
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.
Butter, cooking, per lb.
Butter, cooking, per lb.
Prutt.
Quince, per lb.

## **COMPETITION TAKES** PLACE IN FEBRUARY

Vancouver Liberals Guessing Prizes for Road Race Present- Announcement of Contest for Governor General's Prize. is Received in City

> During the week of February 24 the econd competition for the Earl Grey austical and dramatic trophy will take place at Ottawa. A circular to that effect has been issued by F. C. T. O'Hara, the secretary of the commit-tee in charge of the arrangements. The rules are as follows:

The second annual competition for the trophies offered by His Excellency the Governor-General will take place at Ottawa during the week ing February 24, 1908.

The competition is open to all amateur companies in Canada and Newfoundland. The executive committee however, reserve the right to reduce the number of entries from any one officer or receiver. city or province in case the total nur ber of entries exceeds the number which can be handled convenient during the week of the competition of Ottawa.

All entries must be filled with honorary secretary on or before February 1, but it is especially desired that all companies intending to com-pete should notify the honorary sec-retary at the earliest possible mo-

The entertainment given by each company shall be limited to one hour and a half, including all intervals for changes of scenery, encores, etc.

The character of the entertainment (musical or theatrical) shall be abso-

lutely in the discretion of the respec-

tive companies.

The number of performers in each musical or dramatic company shall be

limited to 75.

Each company entering the dramatic competition shall comply with the following conditions:

No person who has within the past five years lived by the profession of the drama is eligible. It is not in-

tended to exclude players who, while the drama is not their main calling, have accepted nominal pay from amateur dramatic associations. The stage manager only may be a professional. Each company entering the musical competition shall comply with the fol-

nclusive may include four profession. al singers or eight professional instru-mentalists, and companies of from 60 to 75 members, 10 per cent. professingers or 20 per cent, profes of the organization entered competition, and are not paid for their services in the competition perform-ances or the rehearsals therefor. Companies under 25 must not have any

(a) Any person who has within the last five years lived by the profession of music, or been paid for services as soloist at concerts, is to be classed as

(b) Musicians who, while music is

(b) Musicians who, while music is not their main calling, have accepted nominal pay from church, choirs or amateur musical organizations, may be classed as amateurs.

Orchestras, band and choirs which, as such bodies, have been paid at any time for performances, either private or public, shall be excluded.

Conductors, so long as they are the regular conductors of the organization entered, may be either professional for amateur and be paid for their services.

organizations (string or brass) which shall be included in the programme. The selection will be made in ample time for the necessary rehearsals. time for the necessary rehearsals.

This clause does not apply to opera transportation committee, Lt.-Col. J.

The following are the principal qual- Norman Smith, Esq. ities by which the dramatic competi-tion will be judged:

ten by an amateur.

2. Stage setting.
3. Excellence of the company in acting together as a unit.

25
4. The promptness of entrances, exits, and the picking up of cues.

5. Grace or ease of carriage and

8. Make-up.
The following are the principa

## DESIRE TO THANK the citizens of Victoria for their kind patronage during the past yea and hope to merit a continuance of the same for 1908

To One and All We Extend

## Hearty Wishes for the New Year

## THE RESULT OF THE RANGE CONTEST

Number Registered in December Was 5223

	No. Estimate
Winning Ticket No. 9,537	5,222
Winning Ticket No. 796	5,222
Winning Ticket No. 2,602	5,224
Winning Ticket No. 2,344	5,222
As no one estimated the correct number registered the \$70.00 in each will be dis-	11 C. 400

As no one estimated the correct number registered, the \$50.00 in cash will be divided between the holders of the above numbered tickets.

## Ogilvie Hardware, Lining Government Street, Phone 1120

Conductors, so long as they are the regular conductors of the organization entered, may be either professional for amateur and be paid for their services.

Choirs or opera companies may have either professional or amateur orchestras as accompaniment, but if the former, the orchestral work shall not count in the score except for general count in the score except for genera

count in the score except for general upon their own responsibility.

A member of the reception countries of the reception countries of the reception countries. count in the score except for general upon their own responsibility.

33.00 count in the score except for general upon their own responsibility.

A member of the reception committee will meet all incoming parties upon their arrival in Ottawa, if notification of date, hour of arrival and railway line, be sent in reasonable time to the honorary secretary.

The executive committee will, however, select one short piece of misting for choirs (for male, female or mixed bodies) and another for instrumental organizations (string or brass) which the programme.

C.; reception and entertainment committee, C. Berkeley Powell, Lyons Biggar; press committee. E.

## on will be jugged: 1. Originality of production, if writen by an amateur. SEATTLE. POLICE ARE LOOKING FOR PAIR

Ex-Army Officer and Female Companion Defraud Sound City Establishment

The three subsidiary companies of the property of the control of t

## SHOW BIG INCREASE

Total For Past Year Shows Twenty Per Cent. Increase Over 1906

city of Victoria for the past year Not an item in the list of importations but shows a substantial increase over those of the previous year. The total collections for the year were \$222,350.58, compared with the 1966 total of \$187,451.86, an increase of \$34.898.72, or 20 per cent. The following table shows the monthly collections on each exticle. tions on each article, with the totals for the year compared with the previ-

1907.	Spirits	3.	Mal	t.	
January\$	11,216	70	\$ 1,749	51	\$
February	8,537	23	1,593	47	
March	9,629	04	2.513	30	
April	9,911	52	2,738	30	
May	9,280	21	2,833	31	
June	13,161	44	3,351	89	
July	10,904	26	2,940	39	
August	11,212	87	4,135	81	
September	10,731	25	1,851	94	
October	13,350	20	2,670	10	
November	9,826	38	1,824	57	
December	13,790	56	2,605	19	id
Total 1	131,551	66	30,807	78	
1906 1	113,537	51	23,102	55	100

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W. O. WALLACE

CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS Phone 312 The Family Cash Grocery

Phone 312

	Toba	cco.	Ciga	rs.			Licenses.	Methyl.	Other		Totals	
					T	obacc	0.	Spirits.	Receipt	s.		
1	\$ 2,395		\$ 874	50	\$ 371	70	\$	\$102 81	\$ 155	60	\$ 16,866	45
7	3,054	64	851	53	311	00 .			25	90	14.473	77
0	2,693	24	1,333	20	348	10			1.6	00	16.532	88
0	3,268	25	895	35	412	90	1,315 00	99 16	34		18,675	
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9	4,099	75	1,296	90	516	66			171		19,929	
1	2,066	25	1,285	35	412	80		176 38			19,289	
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0	4,564	38	1,140	00	431	00			32	54	22,189	
7	2,420	37	1,290	00	446	40			128		15,935	
9	1,850	00	1,257	50	460	=0			258		20,222	
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ALMOS

C. P. R.'s Ma Hostelry Will

No Pains Spare Provide for t

ishing touches fact that it is so ne the formal opening delayed more than a mpress hotel, that most significant factivelye months. The twelve months. The tation system, the Canada's well being, ting emblem of the wealth of this land the new Empress is Chateau Front

Chateau Frontenac, of Abraham.

The construction structure, now compandout \$750,000, has beintense interest from the causeway having the C. P. R. contrasink clusters of piles in length to bedrock to foundation, upon the contraction of the co building was to rest to the sub-basement an idea of the tre required of the f consists of series o masses of concrete square at the base. alone cost \$100,000, builds for all time, ground entails

A great modern he and wonderful thing, very beautiful. In the Empress one hardly ost worthy of adm tiful site commandi of the spacious nary ingenuity of the bor saving devices for the furtherance the guests, all in haustive demands or and appreciation. Ground Floor

of the hotel from a s point is the ground flo office, bunging room, magnificent oak panel edly patterned after to onial halls of the gre England. Carved oa yellow, is very heav thistle. Great pi oak and with mass capitals support the effect being one of a een of carved oak from the palm r nates in time to leave fice are all of the reproduction of old v twentieth century enserts itself. In the off ate private telephone municating with all t with the heavy oak do uous, too, is a massiv made for the hotel by containing numerous posit boxes, which wil guests, thus relieving to of the care of the valua

Before going on to t lounging room, as th prefers to style it, a vis sitting room will repa Leading from the office trance close to one of to oak staircases, is a m with oak, and there is ily carved oak mantel, ing in elaborately mou grey and pink being hues. Round the wall frieze of chubby cupid floor lies a beautiful gr tufted with a pattern The curtains are pink, ture grey, with Rose of which, like all the fur the harbor, and a more treat would be hard ublic building.

Rotunda and Dinis
The rotunda, or lous
of immense size, exten
the entire length of t
light and cheery, with
windows overlooking ti
on winter evenings the
places should render it
like. The striking fea like. The striking fea immense hall are the p white, which run throu stately rows. Each p double band of beater which depend four electures. These were spe by the Montreal archite pany and depict each a tain sheep's head with round. mead and another in glass hanging from the tween the rows of pills brass chandeliers in wh head again figures. The quaint and artistic and the hall makes a brillis Back of the rotundar from a learn another than the second the rotundar from a learn another than the second the rotundar from a learn another than the second the rotundar from a learn another than the second than the s room, a large apartmen with a circular dome of surmounting it. The p dsome furniture

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.....\$1.50

Phone 312

Totals. \$ 16,866 41 14,473 7

16.532 8 18,675 08 18,903 91

23,157 93 19,929 26 19,289 46 16,175 96

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year:

EMPRESS HOTEL

ALMOST READY

C. P. R.'s Magnificent New Hostelry Will Open in the Near Future

Hostelry Will Open in the Near Future

No Pains Spared in Effort to Provide for the Comfort of Guests

While not begun, nor, so far as the finishing touches of the colling at close intervals are as an advantage of the colling at close intervals are as a complex for the colling at close intervals are as the finishing touches of the furnishing to decreative way to the finishing touches of the furnishing touches of the furnishing the entire cartaces of the finishing touches of the furnishing touches of the finishing touches of the furnishing touches of the furnishing touches of the furnishing touches of the furnishing touches of the finishing touches of the furnishing tou

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make in time to leave an uninterrupt, and the state of the same weathers that of fice are all of the same weathers the office are all of the same weathers the office are all of the same weathers the office are all of the same weathers the office. But in the midst of this the office is an elabor strike itself. In the office is an elabor strike itself in the office is an elabor strike itself in the office is an elabor strike itself. In the office is an elabor strike itself in the office is an elabor strike in the office is an elabor strike itself in the office

MAMMOTH JANUARY SALE

## CAMPBELL'S

MAMMOTH JANUARY SALE

# MAMMOTH SALE

Commences 9 a.m. Today

Our smart costumes and matchless coats at tremendous reductions, will be the centre of attraction today, whilst you are securing those bargains here are other golden opportunities to be found in our show rooms

Commences 9 a.m. Today



## Ladies' Night Dresses

WHITE AND STRIPED FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES. Regular HEAVY WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, nicely ruffled. Regular price \$1.25. Our Sale Price ......90c WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, embroidery frimmed. Regu-PRETTY WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, lace trimmed, silk embroidered. Regular price \$1.75. Our Sale Price .........\$1.25 WHITE AND CREAM FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, trimmed with silk embroidery and ribbon. Regular price \$2.00. Our Sale Price, \$1.50

EXTRA GOOD WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, trimmed with fine lace and embroidery. Regular price \$2.25. Our Sale Price, \$1.75 VERY EXCELLENT WHITE FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES, daintily trimmed with silk embroidery and lace. Regular price \$3.00. Our



## Underwear

LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS, in white and natural, extra fine fleece lined. Regular price, per garment, 75c. Our Sale Price......50c.

ADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS, in white, spe-

ON THIS TABLE we have heaped up a large number of sample Suits of Ladles Vests and Drawers, very reliable goods, in cashmere and 

## Hosiery

CAMPBELL'S BEST SILKETTE LADIES' HOSE, high spliced heels, strong double soles, Herms-dorf dye, Regular price 35c. Our Sale



## Hosiery

CAMPBELL'S CASHMERE, HOSE, seamless, ab-CAMPBELL'S LLAMA HOSE, seamless, guaran-double sole, extra high spliced heels. Regular price, per pair, 50c. Our Sale Price .... 40c TRANSPARENT LISLE HOSE, spliced seams, double soles, extra high spliced heels. Regular price, per pair, 65c. Our Sale Price.... 50c broidered fronts, worth every lady's attention.
Regular price, per pair, 60c. Our Sale 



## Flannelette Drawers

In White and Cream, nicely ruffled, Regular price 50c. 

## Flannelette Underskirts

White, trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Regular price \$1.25. Our Sale Price ......90c FANCY FLANNELETTE DRESSING GOWNS, blue, red, pink, cardinal etc., fitted with large collars.



## **Dressing Gowns**

IN FANCY FLANNELETTE, blue, red, pink, mauve, cardinal, fitted with large collars. Regular price \$1.75. Our Sale Price....\$1.25 LONG KIMONA ROBES, in red, purple, navy, and mauve designs, trimmed with floral braid. Regular price \$2.75. Our Sale with large roll collars and shoulder capes. Regular price \$8.75. Our Sale Price. \$6.75 CASHMERE DRESSING GOWNS, in art mauve

old rose and reseda, elegantly trimmed with lace and fitted with short ruffled sleeves. Regular price \$12.50. Our Sale Price, \$9.00 EXQUISITE DRESSING GOWNS, in grays. 



## **Dressing Jackets**

We offer you a charming variety new arrivals in comfortable eiderdown, etc. All very tastefully trimmed and finished.

> All at regular price \$1.75 Sale Price \$1.25

All at prices ranging from \$2.75

Sale Price \$2.00



## Children's Coats and Frocks

A Splendid Assortment; this Season's Smartest COATS AND FROCKS ALL AT HALF PRICE

Misses' Coats All at Half Price

Children's Hose All Much Reduced



## ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Sale Terms Cash No Goods Charged The Ladies' Store

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Sale Terms Cash No Goods on Appro



The Coinnist, Princing & Publisher.

Company, Limited Linking.

The SEM-WERN COLONS

The Sem-

government, while recognizing this, has resolutely set its face against the concession of the reasonable demands made by the province in that behalf. government, while recognizing this, has resolutely set its face against the concession of the reasonable demands made by the province in that behalf. A very large expenditure must be incurred in the near future, and there are only two ways in which it can be met, namely, by borrowing the money or by devising some plan whereby the revenue can be increased without imposing hardships upon those who have already borne and must continue to bear a heavy share in the cost of maintaining the government of the country. If it were possible to devise some plan whereby the areas to be developed could bear the greater part of the cost of development, it would only be equitable, but this is hardly possible. We assume, therefore, that the ingenuity of the government will have to be directed to devising ways and means of augmenting the revenue and yet leave the personal property, real estate and improvements within the settled areas as lightly burdened as possible. Ultimately we imagine it will be found necessary to leave these sources of revenue available wholly for municipal purposes. The serious nature of the financial problem presented by the development of this vast province, the inhabitants of which will insist upon the appliances of an upto date and progressive civilization, has only to be carefully considered to be appreciated, and in our humble judgment the time has come when the people will have to contemplate a new departure. We repeat that in these

the Occident, which at any moment may become a collision, is confined at present on the part of the latter to clintock, the distinguished Arctic exat present on the part of the latter to those peoples, whom we call Anglo-Saxon. Russia has been eliminated from the case for many years to come, and none of the other nations were ever really concerned in it. As we look backward over the centuries, we see one race standing out conspicuously for two thousand years. It turned back the legions of Imperial Rome, and it halted for a little while on the shores of the Atlantic, and then went forward to the conquest of a new world, and now it pauses with eager feet upon the shores of the Pacific

has only to be carefully considered to be appreciated, and in our humble judgment the time has come when the people will have to contemplate a new departure. We repeat that in these observations the Colonais expresses its own views only, and they are freely expressed as a matter of public duty.

AN EPOCHAL YEAR

The year 1907 seems likely to prove epoch-making. It is necessarily difficult to estimate events in their proper proportion until we are far enough removed from them to be able to take a comprehensive view of the period in whish they occur, but there can be little doubt that the development of an acute nhase in the Oriental question, which the closing year has witnessed, is the beginning of a new era in human history. Japan has been in the limelight, but in the back of the stage are the teeming millions of China and hudla. Alo are only waiting for their have foretold that the man wino could have been looked upon as a would have been looked upon as streen battleships of more or less value in actual warfare have set out on a 15,000-mile voyage. So also the anti-Japaness agitation on the Pacific Coast in Canada and the United States possesses in interest quite apart from the possible effect it may have upon the diplomatic relations of the countries concerned, and the uncentuation of unrest in India gains in significance. China has not exhibited any very great evidence of the inauguration of a new the contributions to fiction and the uncertain and the United States possesses in interest quite apart from the possible effect it may have upon the diplomatic relations of the country that it is not easy to measure the ultimate result and the true meaning of the events of the country that it is not easy to measure the ultimate result and the true meaning of the events of the country tha

freshness of our drugs.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1908.

Elsewhere this morning we give some expressions of opinion by well-known Victorians on the outlook for Victoria during the year which begins today. They are all distinctly favorable. The Colonist believes that optimistic views are fully justified by the facts. To a certain degree Victoria must reflect the business conditions existing through the Dominion and we find no reason for supposing that these will be unfavorable. The Canadlan Pacific Railway company announces a new stock issue of \$28,320,000, of which \$24,000,000 is to be placed on the market immediately, the proceeds to be applied to such extensions of its line and such other improvements as the growth of business demands. This company's affairs have been exceedingly well managed, and its progress has in the past been fairly indicative of the progress of the Dominion. We feel therefore that this evidence of the confidence of its directors in the immediate future of the country may well inspire confidence on the part of individual business men. In addition to what the premier transcontinental line will do, we have the promise of active construction.

## Your Health

Should have your careful attention at all times. Our store is known for the purity and

We also supply all requisites for the toilet table except the

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

# FINEST LINENS HER



WE want you to get acquainted with our immense Linen Department, want you to spend lots of time there and to see what excellent things we have to offer you. Snowy white linens from the world's best markets are here in abundance, and in such newness and daintiness every homekeeper should see the display. From table damask by the yard and table cloths down to the smallest doylie we have an unequalled assortment of pretty and useful

We offer you the best possible linen values. This is made possible through the extensive purchases we make direct from the largest manufacturers. We enjoy an immense business in this line throughout the entire province, and we have to buy each year very large quantities. We go direct to the mills and buy for spot cash, getting the best possible prices. We are in this way able to offer you the very best quality linens at prices that are in many instances much lower than are asked for ordinary kinds. When comparing prices remember that these goods represent some of the best productions of the biggest Irish mills and carry with them the quality guarantee of the mills and ourselves.

### FAINT IDEA OF THE STOCK

THIS LIST GIVES BUT A F
SIDEBOARD COVERS, embroidered 18 v 72
each \$2.50
each
each
TRAY CLOTHS, embroidered, 18x27. Each\$1.00
TRAY CLOTHS, embroidered, 36x36, each \$2.00 All to match same pattern.
SIDEDOADD COVEDO 3
SIDEBOARD COVERS, drawnwork, 18 x 72,
each
each COVERS, GRAWNWORK, 18 X 12,
each
TRAY CLOTHS, drawnwork, 18 x 27, each. \$1.00
TEA CLOTHS drawnwork 26 7 26 coch 20 70
TEA CLOTHS, drawnwork, 36 x 36, each \$2.50 TEA CLOTHS, drawnwork, 30 x 30, each \$2.00
All above made to match.
HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDEDED TO
HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTH, very fine, 45 x 45 in., each\$9.00
LINEN DOYLIES 416 in round Dozen
LINEN D'OYLIES, with lace edge, 9 in. round,
each 50c
LINEN D'OYLIES, with lace edge, 8x12. Each 75c
SIDEBOARD RUNNERS, 18x72 inches each \$1 75
TRAY OR TEA CHOTHS 18v97 in each
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 30x30 in. Each. \$1.25 TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 36x36 in. Each. \$1.75
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 36x36 in. Each. \$1.75
DUILLES, 5½ in. diameter. each
D'OYLIES 9 x 12 in Each -
DUILING IX Y IX IN HOCH
NICELY EMBROIDERED D'OYLIES, 12 x 12 in.
Each 65c
NICELY EMBRIDGERED IVOVITED 10 - 10 1-
Each \$1.75
Each
and \$5.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x 3 yds., each \$7.00 and \$6.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2½ x 2½ yds., each \$20.00, \$18.00,
\$12.00, \$7.00\$11.00
NAPKINS to match Table Cloths, at per dozen,
\$8.00, \$6.50 and\$5.00
1 4 4 40.00

TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 64 inches wide. Per TRAY CLOTHS, 32 in. x 32 in., cotton embroidered. each DOWLAS OR BUTCHERS' LINEN, 39 in., per SIDEBOARD COVERS, nicely embroidered, 12 in. by 45 in., at each \$1.50 and \$1.25 SIDEBOARD COVERS, nicely embroidered, 14 in. by 68 in., at each, \$2.25 and \$1.75 TABLE NAPKINS, 16 in. by 17 in., per doz. \$1.50 TABLE NAPKINS, 17 in. by 18 in., per doz. \$1.75 TABLE NAPKINS, 18 in. by 20 in., per doz. \$2.50 TABLE NAPKINS, 21 in. by 21 in., per doz. \$2.50 TABLE NAPKINS, 21 in. by 21 in., per doz. \$3.50 TABLE NAPKINS, 22 in. by 22 in., hemstitched, per dozen in., per . \$5.50 TURKISH TOWELS, white, 23 in. by 60

## THE SAFE PLACE TO BUY BLANKETS

Quality should be the keynote when buying blankets. If you are not absolutely certain of the quality of those offered it is doubly important that you should exercise care. There are many "shoddy" blankets offered as "all wool." Prices look extraordinarily low for such good-looking blankets. But wait until they have seen some service-wait until they strike the water. Quite often it is difficult to find enough to "go round." Doesn't it seem wise policy to buy from a reliable house that will guarantee their quality? Every blanket we sell has this firm's guarantee of quality behind it. That is sufficient for those who know us. he values we offer are the best possible, made possible only through the fortunate early purchase of a big lot. Better investigate our blanket stock.

## Fine Grey Blankets

Š	These are especially fine values. An u	ncommonly
	soft and warm blanket that you'll like. L	iberal sizes
	and full weight,	
	Size 56 in. x 76 in., 6-lb. Per pair	83.00
199	Size 58 in. x 78 in., 7-lb. Per pair	\$3.50
	Size 62 in. x 82 in., 8-lb. Per pair	84.00
	Silver Grey Blankets	
	This is a fine fleecy warmth producing	Blanket

## Milford Blankets

## Superior White Blankets

Scotch Cheviot Blankets

Here is a wear-resisting Blanket worthy of your attention. The special weave leaves practically no fleece. Sizes are larger. Very warm and best wearing Blanket made. 

Scotch Bath Blankets

## FAMOUS AYRSHIRE BLANKETS

This far famed Blanket has indeed many points of special merit. A specially long wool is used in the making. The weave is very close and firm. This blanket has been long and favorably known for its wear resisting qualities. These Blankets will stand years of hardest use.

Size 75 x 90 inches, 8 lbs., per pair \$8.00 Size 76 x 94 inches, 8½ lbs., per pair 8.50

## A LINE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FLANNELETTE SHEETS

Size 30 in. x 75 in., per pair \$1.35 Size 70 in. x 76 in., per pair \$1.50 Size 30 in. x 40 in., per pair 70¢	Kritich A in - 0-
and the state of t	2 m. x 90 in., per pair \$2.

## VISIT THE CARPET DEPARTMENT TODAY





THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

-OF-**FURNITURE** AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

MAKERS

yard

Regular

Friday, Jan

Scotch Tw price, per Striped Tw reg. 90c a Genuine Ha wide, reg Fancy Twe prices \$1 yard .. Fancy Cost price, per Cravenettes ary sale p

Fancy Mol price, per Fancy Dela price, per Fancy Emb ary sale p Fancy Lust per yard Navy Blue S price, per All Wool Cl ary sale p

All Exclusiv Skirting Mon yard .. Every Articl

Bearskin Co Bearskin Coa yard ... Don't Forge

Fancy Foula sale price, Fancy Dresd per yard Clan Tartan price, per Peau de Soi and 90c. Corduroy V 75c. Janu Every Artic

Comm Watch for Item



Ladies' Ribb regular \$2 Ladies' Ribb January sa Ladies' "Hea January sa Ladies' Ribb ular 40c ar Ladies' Ribb regular 75 Ladies' Wool price .. . Children's V

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Children's K sale price Children's K

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e through rers. We e, and we mills and ay able to ices much remember Irish mills

es wide. Per ......\$1.00 nes wide wide, at, ...\$2.00 ls, at, each, ... .. \$3.50 each .\$4.25 .88.00 d by 1 yard, 39 in., per ...35c .\$1.00

y 60 in., per ...\$5.50

TS ely certain ise care. narily low wait until Doesn't ery blanket know us. fortunate

g fleece, and big sales of

Vool used is did Blanket. ....\$12.00

and

ially long has been vill stand 8.50

\$1.75 \$2.25 \$2.75

DAY

MAKERS -OF--FURNITURE ND OFFICE ITTINGS

hat Are Better

# Young's 1908 January Sale

Prints

Regular 12½c; January Sale Price, per 5c

Dress Goods and Silks

Scotch Tweeds, regular 65e and 75c. January sale Striped Tweeds and Homespuns, 44 to 54 in. wide, reg. 90c and \$1.00, January sale price, per yard 55¢ Genuine Harris Homespuns, plain and fancy, 54 in. wide, regular \$1.25, January sale price, per yard 75¢ Fancy Tweeds and Homespuns, 54 in. wide, regular prices \$1.40 and \$1.50. January sale price, per Fancy Costume Cloths, regular \$1.75. January sale Cravenettes, 60 in. wide, regular \$2.25 and \$2.40. January sale price, per yard ..... \$1.25 Fancy Mohair Waistings, regular 65c., January sale price, per yard ..... 35¢ Fancy Delaine Waistings, regular 40c., January sale price, per yard ...... 25¢ Fancy Embroidered Nun's Veilings, regular 75c., January sale price, per yard ..... 50¢ Fancy Lustres, regular price 75c., January sale price, Navy Blue Serge, 42 in. wide, regular 50c., January sale All Wool Clan Tartans, 44 in. wide, regular \$1.00, January sale price, per yard ..... 65¢ All Exclusive Costume Lengths are marked down to January Sale Prices Skirting Moreens, regular 75c., January sale price, per yard ..... 50¢ Every Article In Dress Goods Department Reduced to January Sale Price Bearskin Coating, regulat \$3:00, January sale price, per yard ..... \$2.00 Bearskin Coating, regular \$3.50, January sale price, per yard ..... \$2.25 Don't Forget to Look Through the Remnants, Many "Snaps" There Fancy Foulards, white and colors, regular 75c., January 

## Great Whitewear Sale

Fancy Dresden Silks, regular \$1.00, January sale price,

and 90c. January sale price, per yard . . . . 45¢ Corduroy Velveteens, in all the best shades, regular

75c. January sale price, per yard ..... 50¢

Every Article in Silk and Dress Goods Department

Reduced to January sale price.

Commences Saturday Morning

Watch Our Windows for Specials. Look for Items and Prices in Our Friday Ad.



Hosiery, Etc.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, sizes 8½, 9 and 91/2, regular 40c., January sale price, per pair 30¢ Ladies' 2 | Rib Cashmere Hose, sizes 9 and 91/2, regular 45c., January sale price, three pairs . \$1.00 Ladies' Cashmere Hose, lace fronts, regular 60c., January sale price, per pr. 35¢ Boys' Heavy Worsted Hose, regular 45c., January sale price, per pair . . . 30¢

Ladies' Ribbed Combinations, high neck, long sleeves, regular \$2.60, January sale price ..... \$1.75 Ladies' Ribbed Combinations, regular price \$3.25, January sale price ..... \$2.25 Ladies' "Health" Combinations, regular \$2.75 and \$3.00, ular 40c and 45c. January sale price ..... 25¢ Ladies' Ribbed Vests, fleece lined, white and grey, regular 75c. January sale price ..... 50¢ Ladies' Wool Ribbed Vests, regular \$1.00, January sale Children's Vests and Drawers, Watson, Crescent and Turnbull Make. All at January Sale Prices

All Odd Garments in Ladies' and Children's Sizes at Half the Marked Prices

Children's Knitted Wool Gaiters, regular 35c., January, Children's Knitted Overalls, regular 750, January sale price ..... 50¢

Commences at 8.30 Today

A LL records will now be broken in this real good, old-fashioned January sale, because these unparalleled bargains easily eclipse the offerings of any dry goods sale ever held in Victoria. The crowds will increase as the news spreads throughout the city. It is the very greatest opportunity Victorians ever had to secure Furs, Dress Goods, Prints, Flannels, Hankets, House, Table and Fancy Linens, Curtains, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Underwear, Ready-to-Wear Skirts and Blouses, Millinery, etc., etc., at practically half their regular prices. It is needless to say that the quality of the Staples is high-class, that the Ready-to-Wear Goods are both high-grade and exclusive in fashion—such things are right as a matter of course at "THE WHITE HOUSE."

Pure Irish Linens

Damask Tablings, 55 in., bleached, regular 45c., January sale price, per yard ..... 30¢ Damask Tablings, 60 in., bleached, regular 50c., January sale price, per yard ..... 35¢ Damask Tablings, 64 in., bleached, regular 65c., January sale price, per yard ...... 45¢ Damask Tablings, 66 in, bleached, regular 75c., January sale price, per yard ..... 50¢ Damask Tablings, 72 in., bleached, regular \$1.00, January sale price, per yard .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 75¢ Damask Tablings, 72 in., bleached, regular \$1.25, January sale price, per yard ...... 80¢ Damask Tablings, 68 in., bleached, regular \$1.50, January sale price, per yard ..... \$1.00 Damask Table Napkins, hemmed, regular \$1.50, January sale price, per dozen ..... \$1.20 Damask Table Napkins, hemmed, regular \$2.25, Janu-January sale price, per dozen ..... \$2.25 Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$2.85, January sale price, per dozen ..... \$2.30 Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$3.00, January sale price, per dozen ..... \$2.40 Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$3.25 January sale price, per dozen ..... \$2.60 Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$3.75, January sale price, per dozen ..... \$3.00 Damask Table Napkins, unhemmed, regular \$4.00. January sale price, per dozen ..... \$3.20 Table Cloths With Napkins to Match, Separate Cloths. and Separate Napkins all marked down to January Sale Prices. These are all Pure Irish Linens

and are Direct Importations. Fancy Linens Hemstitched and Drawn Work Pillow Shams, regular, 75c., January sale price ..... 60¢ Hemstitched and Drawn Work Pillow Shams, regular 

lar \$1.00. January sale price . . . . . . . . . 80¢ Hemstitched and Drawn Work Table Squares, regu-lar \$1.25. January sale price ..... \$1.00 Battenburg Square, regular \$1.50, January sale price ..... \$1.20 Battenburg Square, regular price \$1.85, January sale Fancy Linen Square, regular \$2.50, January sale Price .... \$2.80
Fancy Linen Square, regular \$3.00, January sale price ..... \$2.40 Fancy Linen Square, regular \$3.75, January sale Tray Cloths, regular \$1.50, January sale price \$1.20 Sideboard Covers, regular \$1.75, January sale price ..... \$1.40 All Linen D'Oyleys, Squares and Other Fancy Linens

Are Marked Down to January Prices Motor Scarfs, in heliotrope, sky and navy blue, regular 75c to \$1.25. January sale price, each .. 65¢ Fancy Silk Belts in all colors and designs

Belt, regularly priced \$1.50, January sale price 85¢ Belt, regularly priced \$2.00, January sale price \$1.25 Belt, regularly priced \$2.25, January sale price \$1.50 Belt, regularly priced \$2.25, January sale price \$1.65
Belt, regularly priced \$2.75, January sale price \$1.65
Belt, regularly priced \$2.50, January sale price \$1.55
Belt, regularly priced \$3.25, January sale price \$2.25
Belt, regularly priced \$3.50, January sale price \$2.50
Belt, regularly priced \$3.75, January sale price \$2.75 Fancy Combs at January Sale Prices
Fancy Needle Books at January Sale Prices
Fancy Handkerchiefs at January Sale Prices
Fancy Chiffon and Silk Collars at January Sale Prices
Fancy Lace Collars and Cravats at January Sale Prices

to be seemed to the parameter public to the part of the contraction of

Staples

Fancy Blouse Flannelettes, in all the new shades and designs, regular 15c., January sale price, per yard 9¢ Fancy English Wrapperettes, regular 25c., January 37½c., January sale price, per yard . . . . . . 20¢ English Shirting Flannelette, fancy stripes, regular Fancy Hungarian Cretonne, regular 50c., January sale Fancy Sateen Cretonne, regular 25c., January sale Plain and Tasseled Madras Curtain Muslins, in colors, regular 45c., January sale price, per yard .... 35¢ Madras Curtain Muslins, regular 60c., January sale price, per yard ..... 45¢ Madras Curtain Muslins, regular 75c., January sale price, per yard ..... 60¢ Lace Curtains, regular \$2.25, January sale price, per Lace Curtains regular \$3.25, January sale price, per Lace Curtains, regular \$6.50, January sale price, per 

Umbrellas Children's School Umbrellas, regular 90c and \$1.00, Ladies' Umbrellas, regular \$2.00, January sale price, each ..... \$1.50

Frilled Madras Curtains, regular \$5.00. January sale

"American Lady," No. 456, regular \$3.50, January sale price ...... \$3.25 All Odd Lines of "American Lady" Corsets are marked at Half Price.

Crompton's "159," reg. \$1.00, January sale price 50¢ Crompton's "167," reg. \$1.25, January sale price 75¢ All odd lines of Crompton's Corsets at Half Price,

Underskirts

Heatherbloom Skirts, in navy, brown, gray, green and Black Sateen Skirts, regular \$1.50, January sale price ...... \$2.75

Look for Specials Every Henry Young & Co. Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Watch Our Ad. Every Day, It Will Pay You

January Sale Prices Apply to All Articles in Millinery Department Ladies' Trimmed Hats, Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, Children's Hats, Caps, Wings, Flowers,

Ornaments, etc., etc.

Furs \$45.00 Real Mink Stole, January sale

price . . . \$30.00 \$42.00 Japanese Martin Stole, satin lining, January sale price. . \$22.50 \$40.00 Russian Kolinsky Stole, January sale price . . ...... \$20.00

\$37.50 Japanese Martin Stole, satin lining, January sale price . . \$19.00 \$37.50 Japanese Martin Caperine, storm collar, lined with heavy brocaded silk, January sale price . . \$19.00

\$28.50 Russian Kolinsky Stole, January sale January sale price ...... \$11.50 \$22.50 Real Mink Stole, January sale price . . \$15.00 \$20.00 Japanese Martin and Ermine Scarf, January 

\$16.50 Japanese Martin and Ermine Scarf, January sale \$12.50 Japanese Martin Stole, January sale price \$6.50 \$8.50 Japanese Martin Collar, January sale price \$4.50 All Other Furs Marked Down Half Price and Every Price Shouts In Praise of Cash Economy

Ladies' Waists

Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$1.40, Janu-Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$1.05, January sale price \$1.30

Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$2.40, January sale price \$1.90

Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$2.85, January sale price \$2.25

Fancy Embroidered Lawn Waists, regular \$4.25, January sale price \$2.25 ary sale price ..... \$2.75 These are all new and in the very height of fashion.

Just what remain from our special Christmas Importation.

The Whitewear Sale

Commences Saturday Morning, Jan. 4. See Friday Morning Ad.

Ladies' Silk Waists

Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$3.75, January sale price . . . . . . . \$2.90 Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$4.25, January sale price ..... \$3.65 Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$5.25, January sale price ..... \$4.00 Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$6.25, January sale price . . . . . . . . . \$4.75 Silk Waists, in black and white, regular \$7.00, January sale 



Waists, regular \$4.25, Janu-Fancy Cashmere Waists, regular price \$4.00, January In Our Blouse Department Prices Have Been Cut Away to Remnants

Dress Skirts

Black Serge Skirts, excellent quality, splendidly tailored, regular prices \$5.85 and \$6.00, January sale regular \$4.00, January sale price ..... \$2.65 Black Venetian Skirts, fine quality, latest design, regular \$6.50, January sale price . . . . . . . . \$4.25

Panama Skirts, navy, brown and black, regular prices
\$6.00, \$6.25 and \$6.50. January sale price . \$4.00

Fancy Grey Homespun Skirts, regular \$8.25, January price ..... \$9.00 Fine Black Panama Skirts, regular \$14.50, January sale 

George Briggs, Who Visited Victoria Last Summer, Lectures on His Return

The following report of a lecture on Canada, given before the United Wards club, with which the mayor and aldermen of London are closely iden-tified, by George Briggs, a member of the London county council, who during the past summer spent some time the guest of David Spencer, sr., in this city, appears in the Issue of the City Press of December 7, that paper being the organ of the club as well as of the mayor and aldermen:

Canada for Ever

Canada for Ever

The dining hall at Salters' hall was filled to its utmost capacity on Wednesday by the members of the United Wards club on the occasion of a lecture delivered by Mr. George Briggs, C.C. (a past president) on his recent experiences during a holiday tour in Canada. Mr. Green (the president) and Mrs. Green received the members and their ladies in the saloon. The address—for so versatile a description of the great continent of Canada could not be described as a lecture—was ilof the great continent of Canada could not be described as a lecture—was illustrated by-a number of splendid lantern slides. The president, in calling upon Mr. George Briggs, remarked, amid loud applause, that that gentleman needed no formal introduction to the members. Mr. Briggs then, by means of his own graphic descriptions, and with the aid of the lantern slides, soon transformed his large audience into a company of tourists viewing the wonderful scenery of the Canadian lakes, rivers, and forests, and also the terrible grandeur of the Rocky mountains. All these were vividly pictured tains. All these were vividly pictured and illustrated. The lecturer spoke with great enthusiasm of the present and future of the great Dominion, and made a powerful appeal to the imperial instincts of his countrymen to weld together the common bond of union between Canada and the mother country. tween Canada and the inclination of the then took his hearers in imagination along the route Mrs. Briggs and he recently followed, explaining with a wealth of detail the principal features of this city, died here today. He was of the country in its agricultural, minaprincipal and physical aspects, while he was sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and a young son. eral, and physical aspects, while he touched in jocular and genial terms upon the social characteristics of the Cahadians, interspersing his narrative with pleasant little personal episodes which tinctured his observations with the spice of kindly criticism. By means of the lantern slides, the audience was able in some degree to grasp the tremendous natural and physical forces of mendous natural and physical forces of the vast continent into which Mr. Rudyard Kipling has said the British race should be "pumped" as hard as possible. Mr. Briggs laid stress upon that point in remarking that the government of this country must be "up and doing," and see to the proper peopling of that grand Dominion. Otherwise, as the older generations died out, there might arise a race which did not care to know a motherland, or to recognize the deeds of the brave Englishmen and Scotsmen who had helped lishmen and Scotsmen who had helped in former days to make Canada what it was today, and what it would be to-morrow. (Cheers.) He advocated in

## KILLED BROTHER OFFICER TO ALTER CHARTER German Military Circles Startled By Captain's Confession of His Guilt OF GRAIN EXCHANGE Former Manager of Le Roi Mine at Rossland Said to Have Been Appointed Consulting Engineer

Captain's Contession of His Guilt

Allowaters, East Prussis, Dec. 31—Captain von Gosben, as sistinguished afficer in the artilitry braach of the first military branch of the first military cricles by contessing that he is the author. Of the mysteries will be tried by control of the first military cricles by contending the military of the mil

judge.

The matter of the government ownership of elevators in the interior was also discussed with the government, but no statement was made as to the conclusion arrived at in this re-

Parcel Post Convention.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The desire of the governments of France and the United States to conclude a parcel post convention, whereby parcels may be sent through the mails between the two countries. was one of the matters considered at today's cabinet meeting.

MANY CHINESE PAY

HEAD TAX HERE

Torpedo Boat Flotilla.

Torpedo Boat Flotilla.

Dec. 31.—The United States torpedo boat flotilla, which is following the battleship fleet to the Pacific, arrived here today. They left Pacific, arrived here today. They left Pacific, arrived here today are now five days behind their original schedule, due to accidents to the machinery of two of the destroyers. The transport Arethusa arrived here yesterday. The torpedo boats will remain here several days.

ONTARIO SUCCESSION TAX

300 persons, mostly children, in the building at the time, but all were gotten out in safety. Several outhouses were destroyed. Citizens and full the convent was valued at \$100,000. Half of the loss is covered by insurance.

CITY'S GROWTH SHOWN

BY STREET RAILWAY

ONTARIO SUCCESSION TAX

c	m	parison	with th	ne pr	evious	
ou	rt	Safe-	Sent to	]	Rn's by	
ase	S	keeping	Asylum	Tot.	Patrol	
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	51	20	1	72	55	į
	62	14	<b>的是</b> 。如此	76	401	å
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	44	8	6	52	65	
	94	42	2	138	111	ë
	73	33	1 *	107	88	
	88	29		117	66	
	84	75	1	160	95	ŝ
	78	81	2	161	95	
	78	81	2	161	95	
7	-				-	

MR. CARLYLE RETURNS ESTABLISHES RECORD

Rimouski Convent Burned. Rimouski, Que. Dec. 31.—The large convent of the Sisters of Charity here was destroyed by a fire that started at 6 o'clock this evening. There were

Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars From This Source

Another Loophole Closed to Testators Company's Confidence in Victoria Proved By Its Big
Annual Outlay

morrow. (Cheers.) He advocated in elequent terms imperial federation with Canada, and the populating of the country by the English-speaking races. At the conclusion of the address, which was punctuated with applause, and listened to with rapt at tention from start to finish, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. W. Huttable, who referred to he was accorded to Mr. W. Huttable, who referred to he valuable services that gentleman had rendered to the club in the past. The motion was seconded by Mr. Harry Bird, C. C., and adopted with enthus-lasm. Mr. George Briggs, in acknowledging the compilment, expressed his warm acknowledgenests to the Canadian Pacific railway company for the loan of the beautiful lantern sides. The interesting proceedings closed with thanks to the president, the Salters company for the use of their hall, and Dr. Roviand Smith for his skiftul manipulation of the lantern.

New Westminster, Dec. 31.—W. S. Rogers, lately with the Weyerhauser appointed manager of the Fraser.

New Westminster, Dec. 31.—W. S. Rogers, lately with the Weyerhauser appointed manager of the Fraser.

River Sawmins Company, Ltd., suc.

## IN BANK CLEARINGS

considerably swelled the bank figures.
The past year the increase in trade has been of natural and steady

January	\$3,909,509	\$3,517,434
February	3.750.822	3.888.017
March	4,059,507	3,873,215
April	4.554.411	3.272.826
May	4,853,411	3,320,781
June	4,848,161	2,992,569
July	5,208,912	3.849.657
August	5,026,571	3,791,456
September:	4.422.859	3,874,997
October	5,304,664	5,678,017
November	5,030,519	4.024,506
December	4,361,242	4,532,240

Total.....\$55,330,588 \$45,615,615 Swedish Minister of War-

Premier and Minister of the Interlanded today. The death of M. De Troos further complicates the situation with regard to the annexation by Belgium of the Congo Independent State. It was to him that all the political parties looked to arrive at some sort of a compromise, as it was understood he possessed considerable influence with King Leopold. It is not known as yet who will be his successor.

Railway Commission's Decimient of the Interlanded Trailway Commission of the

Appointed Executive. At a meeting of the British Columbia Timber and Forestry association held last evening in Pioneer half the following executive committee was appointed to serve for the ensuing year: H. S. Pringle, G. H. Barnard, A. Bell, William Blakemore, E. J. Palmer, Mr. McClure, Mr. Hardwick, Mr. Allen, J. D. Billing and J. H. McGregor.

STOESSEL'S TRIAL

Witnesses Testify As to the Condition of the Garrison at the Time of Surrender

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31.—The trial by courtmertial of Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel for the surrender of Port Arthur fortress to the Japanese entered upon its final stage today. The court heard evidence upon the council of war of December 29, when the members of the council refused to entertain the suggestion of surrender and actual capitulation. The prosecution introduced the estimate of Gen. Smyrnoff that the resistance could have been prolonged for six weeks more, A number of witnesses testified to the indignation with which the proposal to capitulate was received by the council of war, but certain officers from the firing-line gave contradictory evidence, and intimated that the boldest counsel against surrender were given by those who were stationed furthest from the enemy. The troops were dispirited and sick almost to a man with scurry, it was declared, and if the capitulation had been delayed the fortress would have fallen before the first vigorous attack of the Japanese.

NEW YORK'S PROJECT

Terminal City Council Discusses well as the stoes of the curse of Making a Change

Vancouver, Dec. 31.—Ald. Bird's resolution concerning the change of the rule of government of the city from rule of government o

## **NEW YORK'S PROJECT**

Public Service Commission Proposes to Build New Subway at Cost of \$67,000,000.

New York, Dec. 31.-The public service commission today approved preliminary plans for a new subway ex-Below is given the bank clearings for each month of the past year, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year: estimated cost of this spur is \$7,000,-000. The resolution directs the chief engineer and counsel to prepare final plans and specifications to be submitted to the board of estimates and apportionment for its approval.

New Haven, Com., Dec. 31.—Prof. Day Seymour, one of the most distinguished of the professors in Yale university, died today after a short ill-

Customs Receipts Decrease Swedish Minister of War.

Stockholm, Dec. 31.—Major Gen. O.

B. Malm, commanding the Stockholm division, was today appointed Minister of War.

Belgian Minister Dies.

Belgian Minister Dies.

Belgian Minister Dies.

Contained at the Dominion for December totalled \$4,093,066, a decrease of \$91,-887, as compared with the same month last year. This is the first decrease shown for some years. The revenue for the nine months, however, shows an increase over 1906 of \$6,983,892.

sion on White Pass Rates Is Delayed

Dawson, Dec. 31.-Yukon merchants

Dawson, Dec. 31.—Yukon merchants intend to probe the mystery of the "reserved judgment" of the Railway Commission on their appeal for a reduction of the Yukon Pass freight rates from coast points to Dawson. To this end John R. Gray, president of the Dawson Hardware Co., has gone to the federal capital.

At his instance the Board of Trade expoused the cause and got the Gov-To Be Extradited

Washington, Dec. 31.—The state department today granted extradition papers in the case of Manlio Roncone, under arrest in Montreal, Canada, charged with having embezzled \$6,000 belonging to Mrs. Madeline Cuneo, of Philadelphia.

Death of Rev. George Simpson.

At his instan.

Espoused the cause and espoused the complaints. The Commission, comprising Judge Killiam and Mr. Mills, sat at Dawson for several days. The White Pass officials were here with their special counsel, Mr. Chrysier, K.C., of Ottawa. President Graves of the railway was also here from Chicago and London.

After a strenuous battle, in which any of the merchants of Dawsor in the cause for lower rate.

HUNDETTO STATES

When More Transport for the present of the presen

with the clearing of the right-of-way completed, grading will be immediately commenced.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 31.—At the clearing of the right-of-way completed, grading will be immediately commenced.

Petroleum For Fuel.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Possibly the fact that California produces great dust today in the Bernal mine at Sarthage, New Mexico.

Ol Wilcox, an American mine boss, is among the dead. The others were is among the dead may where it can be beneficial. Therefore plans for the new torped but in the navy where it can be beneficial. Therefore plans for the new torped will probably include a requirement have been larger.

Trains Taken Off

Wimilpeg, Dec. 30.—The C. P. R. exbut they be equipped for burning oil.

Trains Taken Off

Wimilpeg, Dec. 30.—The C. P. R. exbut they be equipped for burning oil.

The fact that the newest British boats of the sextraordinary speed of forty miles an extraordinary speed of forty miles an proceeded to New Westminster, from where is carried to port yesterday morning after completing the work of laying a cable between salt Spring island and between the other island and between the cable which the government between the islands while the cable will probably include a requirement that they be equipped for burning oil.

The fact that the newest British boats of the act that they be equipped for burning oil.

The fact that the newest British boats of the sextraordinary speed of forty miles and proceeded to New Westminster, from where is a and proceeded to New Westminster, from where she arrived to port yesterday morning attention of laying a cable between Salt Spring island and between the other value of the cable which the Severnment is stamer Petrel.

J. D. Cameror's Judgeship Winning and Pender are the cable which the speed of the cable will be

## PROPOSAL IS MADE TO DROP CHARTER

be protected against any claim by the city. The speaker had thought that the city had a hold on the tram com-pany by constructing a municipal line on streets where the company refused to build or maintain an adequate service. But he found out that under the charter the company's entire rights would first have to be bought out. It was evident that the city council passing was evident that the city council passing the charter was very subservient to the corporation solicitors. Personally he doubted the value of the alleged right of the city to take over the British Columbia Electric Railway Company's lines in 1918. The right of the city as far as taxation of corporations was concerned was also limited by the charter, since no strong statement of charter, since no sworn statement of valuations could be demanded as was the case under the Municipal Clauses

Act.
Aid. Bird pointed out that the matter of the expense of securing amendments to the charter was a very considerable item, over \$25,000 having already been sent by the best to be the control of the item, over \$25,000 having already been spent by the city in this line. And the result of the whole work was the creation of a charter which was today far from up-to-date and savored of antiquity. The committee of the provincial house taking up the Municipal Clauses Act year by year was much more capable of maintaining a measure which fitted the growing needs of the city than was a city council. Toronto was governed by a similar measure, and no difficulty had ever been found there. Many contradictory clauses were found in the charter, and the Municipal Clauses Act, and it required an astute lawyer to find out the real meaning of the clauses.

Nearly every alderman about the council board agreed that Ald. Bird's suggestion for the consideration of the change was a wise move, though all believed that the question should be first thoroughly investigated. It was stated that the reasons of the laws.

MERCHANTS

ANXIOUS TO KNOW

Commission's Decion White Pass Rates

S Delayed

believed that the question should be first thoroughly investigated. It was stated that the reason for the insertion of the corporation privileges in the charter was due to the fact that the cha when the city voted on a bylaw for the mirchase of these rights for \$270,000. The electors had voted this measure down, and the speaker affirmed that many of the men who were now-clam-aring so strongly for municipal owner-ship had fought the bylaw to the full extent of their powers.

The resolution commending the question to the next council was adopt-

ed unanim

The board of control scheme was introduced on a resolution declaring it advisable that a plebiscite on the question be taken.

Ald. Ramsay supported the resolu-tion claiming that the city had now reached a stage when the board of con-trol was advisable. It would reduce the harmful ward spirit which was

FACTS REG SHIPPIN

Friday, Janua

Many Additions a ments in Line to Victo

MANY NEW VES

Chief Among Thei cess Royal, Op the C.P.

During the year it were many changes it eral shipping. The st Royal and Princess i the product of the B. way company, her co and the latter built yards at Liverpool had the C. P. R. coast stand arrangements may be the coast of and better than the fit toria, which is being a field yards on the Crostopologo for the Vict Seattle route. The was bought at Liverphere, duty paid, and istered in Victoria by Steamship company in route. The tug Sprathe local tugboat fleet the coast of t the local tugboat fleet bought the tugs Que which were added to boat fleet. To the Sa the steamers Governo were added. The B. pany added to its fle Several new service

ded. The Canadian-A der subsidy from the ernment established ernment established vice between Victori ports with the steame Georgia and the Mexic pany, in arrangement sen line, are to established to Mexican ports white Seattle, but include ports of call. The Zealand service for which will be set to the stable of the service for which will be serviced for the stable of the service for the serv ports of call. The Zealand service, for w holds the subsidy was ing the season by the ger steamers in the p do and Bucenatur. Marama, a 6,500 ton was secured for the tralian service to be in March, but a short came from Ottawa to for the Canadian-Aus been withdrawn and how this will affect t Some few changes lines to the Orient of the C. P. R. which as report of the last annu-either the two Atlan

Empress of Ireland Britain, would be tre Pacific or two other built for this route, small steamers, the A tar to J. Kishimoto, Kobe, and as yet, h these vessels, althou two of the Elder Den similar to the Monte brought to the Pacifi prought to the Pacini pose. The Boston S pany, whose auxiliar-lades, Lyra and Hys drawn about a year a arrangement with the der the agency of F Co., and the steamer Suveric are being us the Boston liners Trer mut. Several other of ed. The Hill liner Da last March off the not replaced. Jel er of Seattle, agents 1 Hamburg, have estab line carrying flour and to North China. The Maru which had been the Japanese service Yusen Kaisha of Tok to the company's ser-maintained as before schedule. The Blue F has maintained its from Liverpool via th months ago included ports of call. This lir rying increased amor freight mostly from the dom for this port and Some changes have the Australian trade. drawal of the Oceanid a year ago two other tered the trade. The in association with H Co., has secured a ma

Mauretania. Incident has shown during t greater advantage of route in landing the r the Empress liners in mail brought by the h The record of the show that the past a busy one. Among t structed was the new one of the finest v here, and the steel q er Madge, while the steamer Alexandra as the C. P. R. are be the Esquimalt yards Marine Railway con Victoria Machinery iderable work has making boilers, etc, which cost \$25,000 v C. P. R. and at T season has been a b present time several ness for the government toria harbor, which a Polson yards at Tor-constructed and a ste Leeming Bros. is on sternwheel river stee the steamer Mount R built in the upper his Watson, the well known of this style of craft.

chich have been ord

the Washington governing mails from San F tralian ports. The vegive a monthly freight load large consignment Chemainus and Van freight from the Sou call at San Fancisco

cargo. Returning from Newcastle. J. also maintain a freig

tralia.

In the Atlantic the of the year, have of

retaking of the blue Atlantic ocean from the new Cunarders

If in that verse she had not to me "popped."

## MADE ROP CHARTER

Council Dision of Mak-Change

31.—Ald. Bird's re-the change of the t of the city from to the Municipal up in the form of a inding the matter to n of the incoming

eading of the city it evident to his ament had been re-tors for the corporthe city before it ed. At every point bia Electric Railway acouver Gas Com-Columbia Telephone P. R. appeared to any claim by the had thought that on the tram com g a municipal line company refused an adequate serd out that under the any's entire rights be bought out. It e city council pass-s very subservient licitors. Person value of the alleged take over the Bri-tric Railway Com-The right of the on of corporations also limited by the worn statement of demanded as was

Municipal Clauses out that the matter uring amendments very considerable ving already been hich was today far nd savored of an ittee of the provin-up the Municipal year was much ntaining a measure owing needs of the y council. Toronto similar measure, ever been found act, and it required find out the real

derman about the ed that Ald. Bird's nsideration of the move, though all question should be restigated. It was son for the inser ion privileges in the a position to dic-to take things as nts with regard to British Columbia ompany's rights by on a bylaw for the rights for \$270,000, toted this measure aker affirmed that no were now clammunicipal owner.

ers. council was adopt-

bylaw to the full

rol scheme was in-lution declaring it piscite on the ques-

the city had now n the board of con-It would reduce spirit which was rampant in the met partially by dermanic salaries, e fair inasmuch as take over all the he final result of believed, be the

k said the Mount lected to the idea the proposed board members of the

that this provision adopt the scheme. s line having been
It was also exhould the proposed
ould be necessary d McSpadden decity was not yet nand such a mode d. Bird favored , but still thought be submitted to a

this time, Mayor at the question be Monday night subject, and h

Shot. overnor Lopez, of t and seriously pointed politician.

vice-president of ance in place of who declined the

Medal -The announceay that the first ievements in ap be awarded to

ns Receipts Customs returns real for the year \$2,732,000 greater

Judgeship The Government order in council additional judge Bench of Mani-K. C., of Win-court of King's hich it has been made for some ion Government a force of the act ernment

## FACTS REGARDING SHIPPING TRADE

Many Additions and Improvements in Lines Running to Victoria

## MANY NEW VESSELS BUILT

·Chief Among Them Is the Princess Royal, Operated By the C.P.R.

During the year just closed there were many changes in local and general shipping. The steamers Princess Royal and Princess Ens. the former the product of the B. C. Marine Railthe product of the B. C. Marine Railway company, her cost being \$300,000 and the latter built by the Grayson yards at Liverpool have been added to the C. P. R. coast steamship service and arrangements made for a new flyer with speed of 22 knots, larger and better than the fine Princess Victoria, which is being built at the Fairfield yards on the Clyde at a cost of \$675,000 for the Victoria-Vancouver-Seattle route. The steamer Vadso was bought at Liverpool and brought here, duty paid, and the vessel registered in Victoria by the Boscowitz Steamship company for the northern route. The tug Spray was added to the local tugboat fleet and J. H. Greer bought the tugs Queen and Stetson bought the tugs Queen and Stetson which were added to the local tug-boat fleet. To the San Francisco line the steamers Governor and President were added. The B. C. Salvage company added to its fleet the tug William Jolliffe, one of the most powerful iam Jolliffe, one of the most powerful

afloat.

Several new services have been added. The Canadian-Maxican line under subsidy from the Dominion government established a monthly service between Victoria and Mexican ports with the steamers Lonsdale and Georgia and the Mexican Pacific company, in arrangement with the Jebsen line, are to establish another line to Mexican ports which will sell from Seattle, but include Victoria in its ports of call. The Canadian-New Zealand service, for which R. A. Alley holds the subsidy was improved during the season by the addition of larger steamers in the place of the Ponger steamers in the place of the Pon-do and Bucenatur. The steamer Marama, a 6,500 ton passenger liner, was secured for the Canadian-Australian service to be despatched here in March, but a short time ago word came from Ottawa that the subsidy for the Canadian-Australian line had been withdrawn and it is not known how this will affect the future of the

Some few changes took place in the lines to the Orient during the year. the C. P. R. which announced in the report of the last annual meeting that either the two Atlantic Empresses, Empress of Britain, would be transferred to the Pacific or two other liners would be built for this route, sold two of its small steamers, the Athenian and Tartar to J. Kishimoto, a Japanese of Kobe, and as yet, has not replaced these vessels, although report says two of the Elder Dempster steamers similar to the Monteagle are to be brought to the Pacific for that purpose. The Boston Steamship com-

Leaves Today Bound to Two Ports of United Kingdom With Tim-ber From Hastings' Mill

The bark Ancenis, Capt. Salter, cleared for the Tyne yesterday, after shipping a crew here, with a cargo of about a million and half feet of lumber valued at \$28,000 from Hastings mills part of the lumber will be landed on the Tyne and the remainder at Kingslynn. The Ancenis is one of the old line of G. T. Soley & Co., and is registered at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, where she is now owned. She was built as were many other vessels of the line, at Russell & Co's yards and was named after a small French village on the River Loire. All the vessels of the ownery had names beginning with Anc—among them being the Ancona, Ancon, Anciaos, and others. The Ancona was an oddity in marine architecture, having a flush deck and ber valued at \$28,000 from Hastings

Ancona, Ancon, Anciaos,
The Ancona was an oddity in marine architecture, having a flush deck and water ballast. She was burned at sea about a year ago.

Capt. Saiter carries his wife and family on board the Ancenis and he proposes to start the New Year by putting to sea, having ordered a tug

The ship carries a

Civic Work During Past

Year proposes to start the New Year by putting to sea, having ordered a tug for this morning. The ship carries a crew of 21. Capt Salter in making out his papers was uncertain whether he ought to have made the total 24, to include his wife and family. He resents the custom house imputation that they don't count. With him they

## YEAR'S RECORD OF SEALING INDUSTRY

by Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

In the schoolroom of the Congregational church an address was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Hermann Carson, and the usual exercises common to watch night services held.

In the Centennial Methodist church an address was delivered by Rev. S. J. Thompson.

At the Metropolitan church a social evening was held by the Epworth league from 8 to 11 o'clock, after which the watch night service took place. The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, preached from the subject of "The Crisis Hour." He pointed out that there were crisis hours in the history of individuals as well as of nations.

The present was a crisis hour for the condition of the congregation of the congre mental and yet to launch forward to that which reason and the age demands. The attendance was large, and the meeting was full of interest. A service will be held this morning in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, when the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, will occupy the pulpit.

While the exact figures for the past year are not yet available, the amount of city improvements done has been extensive, much more than in the previous year. Nearly five and one has been an approximate cost of \$45,000; and there still remains to be done about three miles, for which the money has been appropriated. This additional work will require about \$30,000. Nearly give in extensive in the previous year. Nearly five and one has end an approximate cost of \$45,000; and there still remains to be done about three miles, for which the money has been appropriated. This additional work will require about \$30,000. Nearly give in the cost of the cost at the cost of the cost at the cost and the rest of the death of over \$0,000,000 men.

FOR MEXICA

Whose opinion is nothing to make the cost of \$45,000; and the risk of death to rescue party a fearful one, a boat was launched from the British ship Pass of Killicerankie during a furious galg when a member of the crew fell from aloft into the water. The effort it was a vain one, but as a gallant deed it could have hardly been surpassed.

The Pass of Killicerankie, Capt, Zint has arrived at San Francisco from Malmo with a cargo of general merchandise. The ship was 169 days from its last European port to call and encountered the usual varieties of weather. There were five weeks of storm off Cape Horn and hurricanes elsewhere.

The few of the death of over \$0,000,000 men.

FOR MEXICA

Whose opinion is nothing to make the death to rescue party a fearful one, a boat was launched from the British bip pass of Killicerankie during a furious galg when a member of the crew fell from aloft into the water. The Fass of Killicerankie, Capt, Zint has arrived at San Francisco from Malmo with a cargo of general merchandise. The ship was 169 days from its last European port to call and encountered the usual varieties of storm off Cape Horn and hurricanes elsewhere.

The few of the death of over \$0,000,000 men.

FOR MEXICA

The following approximate estimate of mineral production for 1907 was being granted.

"Romans!" said I, "what's that?—Is he Total metalliferous mines. .\$17,878,883 "Go get your book," said she, "while I total metablierous inine Tons 2240 lbs.

Coal Tons 2240 lbs.

Coal 1,856,600

Coke 227,000

Knock'd!

Grand total

Grand total .....\$25,738,983 "Allow me madame, if you please awhile
To faint a little, just for sake of style:—
Go get some water, cool me with your
fan,

TO RESCHE A

FALLING MUNISTRY

CALLING AND ADDRESS AND STREET AND ADDRESS AND STREET AND ADDRESS AND STREET AND ADDRESS AND ADD

TOTORIA SEMI-WEIGHLY COLONIST

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### Hotel Life

Value.

Value.

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STREET IMPROVEMENTS

In play the lady, while you act the man. Thanks,—I'm much better now, although I'm shock'd

To think I'd fainted just because you "pepp'd;"

Tis quite ridiculous—far from suline.

I'm sadept if you'll but give me time."

The provent of the

During the last century war caused the death of over 30,000,000 civilized

Although first impressions were that the explosion was caused by a bomb, thrown by some one wno wished either to prevent the end of the month liqui-

nightmare of grandiosity. The loneilness of a man among the unceasing
multitude of strangers would become
intolerable. The graces of the cookery
—as they once seemed—would become
familiar tricks and a hollow imposture.
Life would become a circus without
tinsel, a stage without limelight, gingerbread without gilt.

We have known an old man who had
lived for many years in the same hotel,
and he had all the fads and crotchets
and selfishness of the worst old fory

The detonation was terrific, and

The detonation was terrific, and when the roof fell, clouds of dust were thrown high in the air. The police and thrown high in the air. The police and thoops hurried to the scene and had difficulty in calming the excitement of the thousands who rushed to the temple. Later, when another explosion was feared, the crowds again became panic-stricken, and many persons received minor injuries in the resulting crush.

AN STEAMER

FOR MEXICAN LINE

Crush.

Most of those who were taken from the ruins had received injuries about the head and upper part of the body, although none was known to be fatally injured. Soon there was a procession of injured in open cabs and ambulances to the hospitals, traversing the crowded thoroughfarea amid great confusion.

## THE WAY IN NORWAY

## EARTH DISTURBED BY HEAVY QUAKE

Seismograph in Several Observatories Record Severe Tremors

### MAY HAVE WROUGHT HAVOC

Scene Supposed to Be Near Coast of Central or South America

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Early this morning an earthquake of large proportions was recorded on the seismo-graph at the state museum station in this city. The vibrations of the needles set upon both machines were severe, those of the north-south pen-dulum measuring 21/2 inches in maxi-

Cordilleran region of Central or South America, or else out in the Pacific ocean, west of Mexico.

Laibach, Austro-Hungary, Dec. 30.— A series of earthquakes of great force were recorded at the observatory this morning, which, according to Prof. Bell, must have had their centre in the mainland between Mexico and Colombia, and produced formidable effects. The disturbance, as shown by the recording skeets, lasted four hours.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, Dec. 30.—The seismographical instruments at the Ryde Hill observatory registered an earthquake this morning. Prof. John earthquake this morning. Prof. John Milne, the well known authority on seismographical disturbances, believes that the present disturbance, if not of submarine origin, may prove to have

been most destructive.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—A fairly large earthquake disturbance was recorded at the observatory here this morning. The disturbance was greatest between 11:45 and 12:55 a.m., and the distance was 3.500 miles from Toronto.

President Returns Washington, Dec. 30.—The president arrived at 8.56 this morning.

Mayor of Hamilton Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 30.—Mayor Thomas J. Stewart was re-elected by acclamation today.

Lumbermen's Convention Vancouver, Dec. 30.—A convention of the lumbermen of the coast and mountain mills will meet in Nelson on January 10. Matters of great importance will be dealt with. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth

Toronto, Dec. 30.-Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, minister of justice, arrived here this morning, and is registered at the King Edward. He appears to be in good health, but his hearing seems to be still affected.

C. W. Spencer Resigns

Toronto, Dec. 30.—C. W. Spencer, general manager of the Mackenzie-Mann lines east of Fort William, has resigned, and, according to his own statement, will devote himself to his private interests, which have come to assume large proportions.

Colorado Coal Land Frauds Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—Judge R. E. ewis, of the Federal Court, today Lewis, of the Federal Court, today quashed all indictments and sustained all the demurrers in coal land frauds cases, thereby releasing about fifty prominent defendants from prosecu-

Calgary, Dec. 30 .- Several times the past have the American and the Canadian fat men of this city crossed bats on the baseball diamond, and the Canadians proved themselves the betof the American national New Year's Day, and the American heavyweights are promising to re-deem their defeats of the past.

deem their defeats of the past.

Coal Miners' Wages

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—The board of conciliation which dealt with the dispute of the Strathcona, Alb., coal mines, has made a report, which has been accepted by the parties interested. The finding recognizes the union, the check-off system and eight-hour day, establishes a semi-monthly system of the rote of new and fives the rate of new at the rote.

Pettibone Very III

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 30.—The illness of C. A. Pettibone today caused an adjournment until tomorrow of his trial for alleged complicity in the Steunenberg assassination. Last night Pettibone became very ill, and was taken to a hospital. For a time his condition was extremely critical, but today he has much improved. It is thought that Pettibone's malady is incurable. It is doubted in the property of the provided in the property of the provided in the cated toe, and his performance suffered accordingly.

For the first ten minutes it looked have things its own way. The men rushed the Stanford forwards around and never let up, but as times went on any never let up, but as times went on the provided in the provided accordingly.

through the hands of the Hon. Scott

Medicine Hat, Dec. 30.—Chairman E. H. Crandell, of the school board, has received word from the Mutual Life Insurance company of Canada offering to buy \$50,000 worth of 30-year four per cent school bonds at 95.

Ottawa Mayoralty Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Mayor D'Arcy Scott was elected by acclamation to-day for a second term. The first board of control of four will be chosen next

and Alberta a request for seed grain for a million and a half acres in those provinces. The request will be re-ferred to the provincial authorities.

Address From Viscount Midleton Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Viscount Midleton, who as Hon. St. John Brodrick was a member of the Balfour government, and who is visiting Earl Grey, will address the next meeting of the Canadian club of Ottawa at its luncheon on Jan 11 luncheon on Jan. 11.

The disturbance began at 12:33½ a m, and it took an hour for it to pass through this region. The preliminary tremors lasted 8½ minutes. The earthquake appears to have occurred at about 3,500 miles from Albany, with the centre of the disturbance in the Cordilleran region of Central or South America, or else out in the Pacific ocean, west of Maria at 12:33½ a points on the lines of the C. P. R. of Saturday amounted to 86,000 bushels was the at and 37,000 bushels of the disturbance in the Cordilleran region of Central or South America, or else out in the Pacific ocean, west of Maria at 12:33½ a points on the lines of the C. P. R. of Saturday amounted to 86,000 bushels was the at and 37,000 bushels of the cordilleran region of Central or South America, or else out in the Pacific ocean, west of Maria at 12:33½ a points on the lines of the C. P. R. of Saturday amounted to 86,000 bushels was the at and 37,000 bushels of the cordilleran region of Central or South America, or else out in the Pacific ocean, west of Maria at 12:33½ a points on the lines of the C. P. R. of Saturday amounted to 86,000 bushels was the at and 37,000 bushels of the cordilleran region of Central or South America, or else out in the Pacific ocean.

## RUGBY AT VANCOUVER

Second Game With Stanford Most Keenly Contested

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—It can truly be aid that the Rugby match between Vancouver and Stanford University at Recreation park on Saturday after-noon will go down in history as the most dogged and grandly terrible battle ever witnessed here, and when Vanderyoort, the speedy Stanford three-quarter, got over with the only try of the match after twenty-five minutes' play, the Cardinals went wild with delight, for it meant the deciding game had been put off to New Year's Day. After Vancouver's victory by three points to nil on Christmas by three by three points to nil on Christmas Day, on a ground which was a sea of mud, the majority of the followers of the game were firmly convinced that on Saturday Vancouver would have an easier task, for the ground was much more muddy, if such a thing were possible, and the opportunities for footwork would find the British Columbians thoroughly at home. It was reach, a mile south of the town, there umbians thoroughly at home. It was this cleverness in dribbling that pulled the game out of the fire on Christmas Day, and consequently the Vancouver men were confident of winning the second match.

the second match.

To the great surprise of every one, however, Stanford not only repeated her success in the back division, but in scrum work, loose plays, dribbling and tackling, the irresistible Cardinals played like demons. Never has such inspired work been seen here. The men were seeing red all the time, and although the Vancouver pack did wonderfully, yet the Californians thoroughly demonstrated their superiority on the day's play, and won a victory which no one can begrudge.

In a sense it was the Christmas

victory which no one can begrudge.

In a sense it was the Christmas game over again. We had the same deplorable condition, the ground was practicably unplayable, and every man on the field was well plastered with mud. On a dry ground the Canadians were expected to win nicely, but in the wet, sticky, slippery field, Vancouver failed to come up to expectations, and the visitors put up a display which can truly be described as absolutely great.

When Evson scored, the try which

one of the mayoralty candidates, for statements which Nesbitt claims reflect upon his character. Notice was also served on the Globe, stating that an injunction will be applied for to restrain that paper from publishing any further articles.

Baseball On New Year's Day.

distinctly hard lines. After Saturday's game, won by Stanford, by the same score as that which placed the win to Vancouver's credit, it can also be said that Vancouver had hard lines. This request has been made by many citizens. The object is to said that Vancouver had hard lines adjust by legislation, if possible, the During the last ten minutes of the game Vancouver was within five yards of the Stanford line, and only once in the legislature at Carson city, Nevada game, won by Stanford, by the same score as that which placed the win to Vancouver's credit, it can also be said that Vancouver had hard lines. After Saturday's the legislature at Carson city, Nevada game, won by Stanford, by the same score as that which placed the win to Vancouver's credit, it can also be said that Vancouver had hard lines. After Saturday's the legislature at Carson city, Nevada game, won by Stanford, by the same score as that which placed the win to Vancouver's credit, it can also be said that Vancouver had hard lines. After Saturday's the legislature at Carson city, Nevada game, won by Stanford, by the same score as that which placed the win to Vancouver's credit, it can also be said that Vancouver as the fourteenth day of January, A.D. 1908. This request has been made to Vancouver as the fourteenth day of January, A.D. 1908. This request has been made to Vancouver as the fourteenth day of January, A.D. 1908. The legislature at Carson city, Nevada game, won by Stanford, by the same score as that which placed the win to Vancouver as the legislature at Carson city, Nevada game, won by Stanford, by the same score as that which placed the win to Vancouver had hard lines. the second half could Stanford work out of their own territry and invade the dark blue stronghold. Time after time the home forwards struggled with a madness born of desperation to get across the Stanford line, and time after time the thin red line hurled back the invaders I was Homeria. A game has been arranged for ed back the invaders. It was Homeric and the three thousand spectators went wild.

check-off system and eight-hour day, establishes a semi-monthly system of pay and fixes the rate of pay at \$3.25 per ton of screened coal mined within the city limits.

The Powers Trial

Georgetown, Dec. 30.—At the trial of Caleb Powers for complicity in the Goebel assassination today, Attorney Wilson, speaking for the defense, declared that Charley Finley, who was indicted with Caleb Powers, and is now a fugitive in Indiana, would have come back to Kentucky to testify at this trial, but is dying of consumptions of the complete of the c

Reynolds and Pemberton in the for-wards, and Vandervoort and Holman in the three-quarter line, while the work of Brown at fullback was really magnificent. He was always safe and never missed a catch. Spencer, his vis-a-vis, was playing with a dislo-cated toe, and his performance suffer-

rable. It is doubtful whether the will run its full course.

and never let up, but as times went on the Cardinal front rankers seemed to Closing Consular Agencies.
Calgary, Dec. 30.—The United States consular office at Lethbridge, Fernie and Frank, Alberta, have been closed, and the business handled by these offices will in the future pass through the hands of the Hon. Scatt

through the hands of the Hon. Scott Hotchkiss, American consul in this city. It is claimed that over eighteen hundred cars have passed through Lethbridge and Fernic this year, and ish to the Stanford work. Their men

those cities feel that they are being slighted by the United States consular service.

Medicine Hat Bonds.

Medicine Hat, Dec. 30.—Chairman

Medicine Hat, Dec. 30.—Chairman more than neid their own in the loose, while in line-out work they won out every time. They are a truly great pack, and the only consolation Vancouver supporters can get is that their pets were up against a better team. Yet victory was within the grasp of the home combination more than once, but Dame Fortune smiled the other way. On one occasion Shearer came Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Mayor D'Arcy Scott was elected by acclamation to-day for a second term. The first board of control of four will be chosen next Monday from the eight candidates nominated today.

Much Seed Grain Wanted

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The department of trade and commerce has received from the grain associations of Saskatchewan and Alberta a request for seed grain a player falling in front of him, alway. On one occasion Shearer came a ball, but he was also bowled over by a player falling in front of him although at the same time if he had not kicked quite so hard he would have been enabled to drop on the leather first. On another occasion Thomas dribbled splendidly, but crossed to the left wing. There was no one there—there should have been—and the chance was lost. Had Thomas crossed to the right, Dunn was up with a

chance was lost. Had Thomas crossed to the right, Dunn was up with a clear field. These miscalculations and misfortunes do not score, however, and Vancouver must take her defeat with, as good a grace as possible.

On Christmas day it was almost a pity to see victory go to either side, but the same cannot be said for Saturday's game, for the fine work of Stanford certainly deserved a win. It was the fire with which they played that enabled them to get ahead, and although it was very close, yet they won.

as Wednesday's game, for on Saturday both teams played practically identical games. That is, the Stanford men learned a lesson, and used their feet nore. At the same time they indulged in quite a lot of passing, and their forwards seemed quite as fast as Van-couver's three-quarters.

Henrietta Crosman Bankrupt New York, Dec. 30.—A petition of involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Henrietta Crosman, the act-

Alberta Moral Reform

Red Deer, Alb., Dec. 30.—Rev. W. G. W. Fortune has been offered the position of field secretary of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform league, at a salary of \$2,000 and expenses. The offer came unsolicited from the executive of the league.

Mr. Magrath Accepts. Winnipeg, Dec. 30.-C. A. Magrath has accepted the nomination tendered to him on November 15 by the servative convention held at

Medicine Hat, Dec. 30.—At a Christmas dinner at T. W. Folie's ranch, a mile south of the town, there were present thirty-seven people, one of whom was a Canadian, two were Americans, and thirty-four were reexpatriated Canadians, who had gone from Canada to the United States, lived there for a time, and had returned to Canada to settle in Alberta.

## AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED IN NEVADA

Carson, Nev. Dec. 30.—Governor Sparks this afternoon called an extra session of the legislature to convene on January 14.

tempt to secure to every citizen Nevada their just rights, freely to be Bishop Andrews Dying New York, Dec. 30.—Bishop Edward G. Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal church, lies at the point of death in his home in Brooklyn. Late tonight his physicians said he had only a few nours to live,

Accused of Murder Chicago, Dec. 30.—Omer Rochette and his wife, who were arrested here last week on information furnished by the Canadian secret service, were day returned to Quebec, the scene the supposed murder of Rochette's former wife.

Smallpox in Toronto School Toronto, Dec. 30.—The medical health officer this morning found six children who had been attending the Lansdowne public school to be affected by smallpox. The patients, who were taken to the Swiss Cottage hospital, were, with one exception, girls under fourteen years of age.

California Train Accident Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 30.—A special from Aruckee, Cal., says three cars of a westbound Southern Pacific passenger train left the track at Florison, Nevada county. A tramp jured. A wrecking train was sent to the scene from Truckee. A report that the train had gone into the Truckee river proved untrue.

A report that a year ago, and with liquidation largely advanced in the banking field, if not in the field of commodities. The great stock of currency absorbed

St. John, N.B., Dec. 30.—It was learned tonight that Wm. S. Barker, a leading stock broker and member of a prominent St. John family, whose death was announced this morning, really committed suicide. Mr. Barker was found in the morning by his nurse and housekeeper with a bullet wound in his head, and a small revolver clasped in his hand. He had been ill for some time, and had gone through a good deal of worry. St. John Man's Suicide

Review of the Disturbance and back, but his wounds are not serious. the Progress Towards Recovery

Over-Speculation Brought the Crisis

New York, Dec. 30.—The year 1907 has been one in which there has been making of financial history. It will go down with 1857, 1873 and 1893, as one of the panic years in American finance, but despite the remarkable stress and strain to which the financial structure has been subjected, the year closes with conditions stronger and safer than they were when the year began.

The year opened with the feeling in conservative quarters that speculation had already been carried to an unwarranted height and prudence was imposed by the conditions upon bankers and capitalists. That this feeling operated to some extent throughout the year, and that there was a scarcity of capital for absorbing new securities.

the year, and that there was a scar-city of capital for absorbing new se-curities, was indicated by the dimin-ished transactions in stocks and bonds on the New York stock exchange. The number of shares dealt in 1907 fell to 195,169,192. Bonds sales were \$561,-661,500. The number of stocks dealt in in 1906 was 288,424,234, and the bonds sales for 1906 were \$670,817,333. The source of the pressure upon the money market is indicated by the large issues of securities which took place during several years prior to the

large issues of securities which took place during several years prior to the crisis. The statistics compiled by a leading financial journal in Brussels showed that the total issues throughout the world for the five years endign with 1906 were about \$3,400,000,000 annually. In the United States the issue of stocks for the first eleven months of 1907 was \$757,259,900, and of bonds and notes \$1,073,990,000, making up a total of \$1,831,849,500. The securities of all kinds issued in the United States for five years ending with 1906, have been estimated by experts at \$3,454,978,000.

The extent to which capital re-

The extent to which capital resources has been strained was not revealed in a striking manner to the general public until the "silent panic" of March 14, now almost overshadowed by leter with the strike the st ed by later events, but at the time one of the most serious and remarkable breaks which the market has ever suffered. The loss of 19 points in Amalgamated Copper in a single day, 21 points in American Smelting, 22 in Reading and 25 in Union Pacific, added to considerable previous declines. ed to considerable previous declines at a slower rate, wiped out margins, compelled the calling of loans and wrecked the fortunes of many specu-

It was not until mid-October that the storm broke in all its force, with the collapse of the corner in United Copper, the appeal of the Moore-Heinze banks to the clearing-house for help and the refusal to extend help until the old controlling interest was eliminated.

Events moved the clearing house for help and the refusal to extend help until the old controlling interest was eliminated.

Governor Sparks Summons
Legislature to Meet on January 14

The summons of the second property of the second proper

The suspension of cash payments by practically all the banks and the decision of Saturday, October 26, to issue clearing house certificates on the following Monday, marked the culminating stage of the culminations.

609,775. Since the latter part of 1899. the number of national banks has in-creased by more than three thousand, their capital has increased by about \$303,000,000. Soon after the panic about \$303,000,000. Soon after the panic broke on November 14, 1907, the total bank circulation was \$609,998,466. The measures then taken by Secretary Cortelyou to promote circulation resulted in an increase of about \$75,000,000 during the next seven weeks, so that the circulation stood on Dec. 21, 1907 at \$633,795,923.

Accompanying the increase of bank.

Accompanying the increase of bank notes circulation, in order to meet the States notes circulation, in order to meet the pressure for currency, was the dramatic movement of nearly \$106,000,000 of gold from Europe in a period of about six weeks. This inward movement of gold was facilitated by the sharp arrest of imports of luxuries and a combined effort by producers, railways and bankers to ship to Europe our farm bankers to ship to Europe our farm products during the autumn season. Imports of merchandise, which were \$125,806,043 in August, fell to \$110,-000,109 for November. Exports, which had been \$12.770,447 in August, advanced to \$204,444,860 in November. From the various sources, the in-crease in bank note circulation of \$75,-

000,000, the gold imports of \$106,000,000, and the public deposits of \$78,000,000,—a total fund of about \$259, 000,000,—a total fund of about \$200, 000,000 was added by the close of the year to the currency in circulation in the country during the summer. While much of this currency disappeared into hoards during the panic, its reappearance in a registed of comparative incomparative incomparative incomparative in a register of comparative incomparative incomp ance in a period of comparative inactivity, it is feared, may be reflected by speculation in the stock market and an outward movement in the spring. One of the incidents of the period of, decline in bank resources has been a fall in the market value of silver bullion. Silver has dropped down not far above the lowest point touched in

its history. The price was 24 7-16 pence on December 27.

The old year ends with prices of commodities and securities much low-er than a year ago, and with liquidafield, if not in the field of commodities. The great stock of currency absorbed during the period of panie is returning to the banks, and the action just taken by the Secretary of the Treasury to recall a part of the deposits of public money from the banks will tend to check the outward movement of gold, which in some quarters is expected within the next few months.

The financial structure of the coun-

who murdered Angus McLeod, of Napanee ten years ago, and who is in the insane ward of the penitentiary, made a murderous attack upon Valentine Shortic the Valleyfield murderer, on Saturday afternoon, as the result of an argument between them. Shortis was stabbed in the face, shoulder and back but his wounds are not serious.

Malton, Ont., Dec. 30.—The plea of John David Terrace, the farm-hand, and now in Brampton jail, charged with the murder of William Curry on CONDITIONS MUCH BETTER

Christmas Day, that the shooting was accidental, not born out by the authorities or by the story of Jimmy Reid, the little boy who was an eyewitness of the tragedy. The boy is of the opinion that Terrace shot at the old man deliberately.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—A special London cable says: Louis Leopold, agent here for the Canadian Manufacturers' assoniation indignantly repudiates the allowing the state of the farm and they will be tried out the farm and they will be tried to the Importation of Mechanics legation made against him during the commons debate at Ottawa on Dec. 17. He says it is absolutely untrue that he sent a number of Americans to Canada for the association without having work for them. No men were sent from his office without work to go to, and without definite orders en gaging them from Canada.

BANQUET TO STANFORD California Varsity Rugby Team Feast-ed at Vancouver

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—"Rugby is all right." This was the keynote which dominated one of the most successful banquets ever tendered in Vancouver by thorough sportsmen to thorough sportsmen. When the Stanford Rugby team dined at the Strand cafe on Saturday evening as the guests of the Vancouver Rugby Union works. Jancouver Rugby Union, nearly

Vancouver Rugby Union, nearly seventy lovers of the game assembled to give them a sample of British Columbia hospitality. That they succeeded the speeches of the Stanford men testified and the dinner was a most enjoyable function.

With President J. E. Miller in the chair, supported by Colonel Dudley, United States Consul, His Worship Mayor Bethune, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., Col. Worsnop, J. H. Senkler, J. F. Maguire, H. H. Watson, W. A. Ward, G. L. Smellie, H. D. Averill, and many other sportsmen whose love for Rugby has placed the game on its present firm footing in Vancouver, the Stanford men were accorded a reception the heartiness of which was only equalled by the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which greeted the presentation to President Miller of a handsome case of cutlery as a lasting recognition of the love which Miller of a handsome case of cutlery as a lasting recognition of the love which Vancouver has for him and regret at his absence—only for a few months, it is hoped—while he is in Victoria. The presentation was made by Col. Worsnop and came quite as a surprise. Need it be said that the three times three which shook the rafters was a peach? The best spirit prevailed and many were the quips and jests which sparkled and scintillated and put ever one in splendid humor. The Scotch songs of James Sclater were much ap-preciated, and the college ditties and

Twenty-Four Millions to Be Offered to the Present Shareholders

Montreal, Dec. 30.—At the special meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway company hald taday a resolution was passed held today a resolution was passed authorizing the issue of \$28,320,000 ad Dr. Nesbitt Sues the Globe

Toronto, Dec. 30.—A second suit for libel has been entered against the Toronto Globe by Dr. Beattle Nesbitt, one of the mayoralty candidates, for statements which Nesbitt claims regame, won by Stanford by the same on January 14.

Dr. Nesbitt Sues the Globe

Dlay which can truly be described as absolutely great.

The call says in part. Believing the issue of \$28,320,000 additional common stock in such that an extraordinary occasion now the following Monday, marked the culmination of the restrict of the call says in part. Believing authorizing the issue of \$28,320,000 additional common stock in such that an extraordinary occasion now that an extraordinary occasion now the call says in part. Believing authorizing the issue of \$28,320,000 additional common stock in such that an extraordinary occasion now the call says in part. Believing authorizing the issue of \$28,320,000 additional common stock in such that an extraordinary occasion now the national banks of the call says in part. Believing authorized authorized authorized authorized authorized authorized authorized authorized authorized capital was \$6,665, and their authorized capital was \$910.

The call says in part. Believing authorized the culmination of the call says in part. The call says i

In moving the adoption of the reso-lution, the president, Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, expressed the confider of the directors that Canada continue to progress, and stated that the company must therefore continue purchase of the Boston and Mai other railway lines in the United

the purpose, in the proportion of twenty per cent of their respective hold-

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The child of Free Dimolee, a motorman, rolled out of bed in his home at Mechanicsville last night. Its legs touched a hot stove pipe and were so badly burned death followed

Montreal's Light Contract
Montreal, Dec. 30.—The fire and light
committee today decided to award the
contract for lighting the city to F. A.
Robert and associates, rivals of the Montreal's Light Contract Robert and associates, rivals of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power com-

Nicolet Bye-Election

Montreal, Dec. 30.—The bye-election in Nicolet county to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of Charles Devlin, who cacepted a portfolio in the Quebec cabinet, was held today and resulted in the election of Dr. Turcette, the Liberal candidate, who defeated J. C. Hereon, Conservative, by a majority of about 700.

RECORD OF KID SCALER. Something About Lightweight Who will Meet Newson.

out in four rounds, the only one that has ever been scored against him.

Among his most important victories, outside his nine round defeat of Billy outside his nine round defeat of Billy Snailham, are: Kid Harrison, K. O., 8 rounds: Clarence Forbes, K. O., 5 rounds; Kid Oglesby, K. O., 32 rounds; Solly Stroup, K. O., 2 rounds; Jolly Rogers, Mike Jeanette and a dozen others, all by the knockout route.

Before his Enailham battle he had seventeen knockouts to his credit. He lost a 17-round contest to Kid Fredericks several years ago by breaking his

icks several years ago by breaking his hands. He lost a decision to Bobby Johnson on a foul in three rounds. He fought a 20-round draw with Maurice Thompson and a 15-round draw with Maurice
Thompson and a 15-round draw with
Billy Lauder, the Canadian champion,
at Calgary, Alberta, last tail.

Last spring he took a trip through
the east, but could get no important

matches. Bays Will Practice Tomorrow

A full practice of all the candidates for the Island Football league team of James Bay Athletic association will be

Winnipeg Bank Clearings. Winnipeg Bank Clearings.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—Up to the 26th of December the total clearances of Winnipeg banks this year amounted to \$598,408,942. During the remaining four clearing days before the end of the year there will be added to the total about \$10,000,000, which places the volume of Winnipeg's bank clearings well over the \$600,000,000 mark, or an increase for the year of approximately 20 per cent. The total for last year was \$504,585,914. The increases annually for the past two years are as follows: 1906, \$504,585,914, gain, 36.5 per cent.; 1907, \$608,000,000, gain 20 per cent.

## WINNIPEG CONCERN PROCEEDED AGAINST

Manager of Northwestern Supply House Brought Into Court

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—An information was sworn out today before Magistrate, McMicken against Geo. M. Samuels, manager of the Northwestern Supply House, Winnipeg. The information states that Samuels has appropriated to his own use the sum of \$21.43, being an amount received by him from Geo. P. Barry, of Stettler, Sask, for goods from the Northwestern Supply House.

This concern has been doing a mail order business in the city for the past six months, and lately the police had received many complaints, but through the fact that no one could be secured who would swear out a warrant, they have been unable to do anything in the matter.

Matty Baldwin.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—Matty Baldwin, of Charlestown, won the referee's decision over Johnny Summérs, of England, at the end of a twelve round bout before the Winniut club, Chelsea, tonight. The fight was mostly in Baldwin's favor, Summers having the advantage in only one or two rounds.

STRONG TEAM FOR NELSON.

Calgary, Dec. 30.—There is a chance that the Nelson, Be C., hockey team will play one or more of the local clubs some time in January. Manager McQuarrie, of the club, writes a fif. Fidler asking if dates can be arranged some time during the month

place:
Lately the Northwestern Supply House Company, Ltd., has changed its name, and, according to a circular, it is known as the British American Manufacturing Company, 137 Bannatru ast. The new company says it will assume all the liabilities of the old firm. A cheque sent out as a refund for goods not forwarded was today presented at the bank and turned down, there not being sufficient funds.

The attorney-general's department, the police and newspaper offices have had many complaints as to the way this man did business.

STEERING GEAR BROKE.

Mexican Liner Georgia Stopped in English Bay to Repair Broken Machinery. The steamer Georgia, of the Canadian-Mexican line, anchored in English bay yesterday to make repairs to her steering gear; the main shaft of which had broken while bound out from Vancouver Sunday night to the Fraser river. It was not considered safe to proceed up the winding channel of the Fraser to New Westminster with only the hand steering gear, so anchor was dropped till repairs could be made. An effort is being made to catch this morning's high tide which if lost will mean a wait of another day to get up New Westminster. The Ge loaded canned salmon and vegetables at Evans, Coleman & Evans' wharf yesterday, and is going to New Westminster to load box shooks. She will have a full cargo of coal, lumber and general freight..

Burn Wins Calgary Race.

The Calgary Herald Christmas Day road race was most successful. thur Burn, the acknowledged leader of distance men in the West, performed the expected and carried off first honors, although a seemingly "dark horse," named Mechlinborg made his stretch his energies to the fullest exstretch his energies to the fullest extent. Burn broke Terway's heart in the first mile and the Claresholm man walked in from the Elbow bridge. Sixteen men faced the starter, and were sent off well together on their six-mile journey. At the outset Burn took the lead, closely followed by Mechlinborg of the Y. M. C., who kept within hailing distance of the victor right to the end of the race. Apparently the Teuton had the superior sprinting ability, for he headed the bunch at the majority of mileposts.

London, Dec. 30.—Articles were signed here for an international wrestling match for the world's championship, between George Hackenshmidt, present holder of the title.

signed here for an international wrestling match for the world's championship, between George Hackenshmidt, present holder of the title, and Joe Rogers, the American heavy-weight now in this country.

The match will be under catch-as-

Russian Agent Finds Chinese Eastern Railway Nearly Frozen Out

### ANOTHER ACT OF TYRANNY

China Forbidden by Japanese to Extend Hsin Min Tun Railway

Pekin, Dec. 30.—Ivan Shipoff, agent of the Russian finance ministry, has just concluded a three months' in-vestigation of the serious problems which confront the Chinese Eastern

which confront the Chinese Eastern railway, and as a result, he has recommended that expenditures be reduced in every direction possible.

This action is construed here as a reflection of the hopelessness of the Russian position in Manchuria. The railroad was isolated during the Russo-Japanese war, and the Japanese policy since then has practically strangled it. It is believed that the deficit of the Chinese Eastern railway for 1908 will amount to \$15,000,000. Traffic over the line is declining, particularly at Harbin.

It is also stated that the Japanese have forbidden China to extend the Hsin Min Tun railroad in the direction of Tsitsikhaa. This step has aroused exasperation among the Englishmen who have capital invested in the line, and it is characterized as another evidence of the monopolistic attitude of the Japanese in Manchuria.

ENGLISH FIGHTER BEATEN. Johnny Summers Loses Decision to Matty Baruwin.

the matter.

It is said that Samuels' victims are numerous, and developments of sensational character are sure to take place.

Northwestern Samuels' victims are for such games, as his team expects to traveling through the province and are desirous of getting a couple of games on here. The Nelson boys were

LEONORA FOUNDERED.

While Crew was Ashore Celebrating Christmas Day at Minstrel Island. While her crew were ashore celebrating on Christmas Eve the tug Leonora foundered in a heavy gale that was blowing in shore where she lay moored at Minstrel island. When the men returned to find their tug no trace of her could be seen on the stormy see cond. could be seen on the stormy sea, and up to the time the steamer Cassiar left no trace of her had been found, the water being very deep at that point. The Leonora has been operated by hand loggers who are at work in the vicinity of Port Harvey. The little traces

BANFIELD LIFEBOAT. Being Made Ready to Start for West Coast Station on Thursday Morning.

The Banfield creek lifeboat is being made ready for her trip to the west coast life-saving station. Capt. Gillen, coxswain, and three of the crew will make the trip to the island coast in the vessel, leaving here on Thursday morning. Capt. J. Gaudin, agent of marine, made a short trip in the boat yesterday and expresses himself as being much pleased with her. The as being much pleased with her. The lifeboat, which is lying at the wharf of the marine department, near the old customs house, is being viewed by a large number of spectato

Soccer Football at Seattle

ton none

Corbett's Backer Suicides

The match will be under catch-ascatch-can rules, two out of three falls, with ten minutes rest periods allowed between the bouts. It will be for \$250 a side, plus the best purse offered for the contest. The winner will take contest. The winner will take two-thirds the entire sum and the loser the remainder. According to the articles of agreement any week day between January 18 and January 31 will be acceptable to the contestants.

Canadian Almanac Out

Canadian Almanac Out

Corbett's Backer Suicides

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 28.—Charles Stenzel, well known in Hayward and in sporting circles of the coast as one of the first backers of James J. Corbett's backers of Something About Lightweight Who will Meet Neison.

The Canadian Almanac Out
The Canadian Almanac for 1908 has been received from the publishers, the Spokane, Wash., Dec. 30.—Louis Scaler, the Spokane lightweight, who is matched to meet Battling Nelson, at Bakersfield in January, is 24 years of age and has been fighting in the Pacific northwest for the last three and a half years. His first really important battle was with Louie Long here in August, 1904, when he lost on a knock-

'Keep an eye on Lord Strathcon Christmas gree Colonist.

ested fare comp Strath to proffer a word whom he has sh friend, it would mark well his wor

Colonist reader newspaper has I keeping them full tance of the proje has alluded, the towards the succe ing upon the futi the city of Victori of the promulgati to the Colonial diately apparent had been set afo importance as a of the Empire, w

his admonition.

Island. It only require mitted that any e tions, the success solely dependent system of transpo which can be devis the utilization of possess supreme On November editorial article de

mount interest t

ject. It was in pa Has not Vancouve moters of the All-Red furthermore, that it is ious public bodies pr may be necessary to s proper parties. It h over again, by the c over again, by the cevidence, that in any duction of time betw Orient and the Antition on the Pacific sanot to be overlooked, moters of the All-Red land and its strategic working out of their working out of their we quite admit that have at their dispos sider necessary for plans before the var in a position to stat as we want it stated, all know that it is of great enterprizes sistance" in approac

ceivable that on an be considered expedi fore the government mum amount of su House of Commons. could be demonstrate ious governments in ports on Vancouver I
Red scheme could be
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We have nothing to
having our claims or require any very gre understand that in from Victoria a negl ed: What are we t arrange to forward sible date a full and claims of the ports in any scheme for a vice to be aided by will be debated at O announcements from made by the promot probable that the gov fore the House a defi then, that the Island' position to speak wit in connection with t

One could not endorsement of than the message his lordship urges bia to "keep an e And in the face of such a high source the most monume lect taking whatev sary to ensure th Island shall be pro of parliament whe for debate.

Assuming that dispute that Vance an important par details of the Paci may properly turn eration of the pos mation. It is probably

in the Empire en dence of Canadian does Lord Strath that he is acting enterprise would mission that no could be given. situation in respe aside from the pr commanding perso may be taken as It is a matter of the great political glad to render Ca

# CONTROL

Finds Chinese lway Nearly

T OF TYRANNY

en by Japanese Hsin Min Tun

-Ivan Shipoff, agent nance ministry, has three months' in-serious problems e Chinese Eastern result, he has re-expenditures be reection possible. nstrued here as a hopelessness of the in Manchuria. The plated during the ar, and the Japane is declining, par-

that the Japanese nina to extend the droad in the direc-This step has n among the Eng-capital invested in characterized as ese in Manchuria.

TER BEATEN. Loses Decision to

. 30.-Matty Baldwon the referee's nny Summers, of of a twelve round nniut club, Chelsea was mostly in nmers having the ne or two rounds.

FOR NELSON.

C., hockey team ore of the local January. Mana-the club, writes f dates can be ar-during the month his team expects to n the province and ear. Les. Patrick. season's Montreal captain of the Nel-believe they have trim anything in

DUNDERED. Shore Celebrating

ere ashore celebrat-ve the tug Leonora vy gale that was

when the men retug no trace of her testormy sea, and teamer Cassiar left deep return that the testormy sea, the testormy sea, and teamer cassiar left deep at the testory sea. eep at that point. been operated by re at work in the boats owned by

LIFEBOAT.

to Start for West

k lifeboat is being trip to the west ation. Capt. Gil-three of the crew to the island coast here on Thurs J. Gaudin, agent short trip in the expresses himself ed with her. The ent, near the being viewed by ectators.

l at Seattle

In the fastest ball seen in Seat-eattle and Wandt to a standstill t Woodland park 00 spectators. The draw, the score adly whipped by at Dugdale park. 7 to 1. The local tart and the Ta-poor form. Goal-nce weakened the other regular the lineup. Seaters have 8 each, and Fort Law-

ec. 28.—Charles in Hayward and the coast as one ing career, com-king cyanide of in a small wait-of the Hayward rban line. Sten-which he had om a whisky ulsions bit off ttle. His cries a neighboring by prompt ac-A. Clark, resi-ospital, did all nutes after ar brothers, Franz ho conduct the near San Lor-

Friday, January 3, 1908

# Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

Lord Strathcona's Advice in Regard to the All-Red Imperial Fast Steamship Project and Some Reasons Why It Should Be Heeded

T will be universally conceded that when one occupying so commanding a position in the councils of the Empire, one so vitally interested in all that concerns the welfare of Canada, one admittedly so competent to weigh and pronounce upon national problems, as Lord Strathcona, considers it expedient

to proffer a word of advice to the people to whom he has shown himself such a great friend, it would be the grossest folly not to mark well his words and endeavor to observe

'Keep an eye on the All-Red line project."-

Lord Strathcona, in his message conveying

Christmas greetings to readers of The

Colonist readers cannot complain that this newspaper has been derelict in its duty of keeping them fully informed as to the importance of the project to which Lord Strathcona has alluded, the progress being made looking towards the success of the same, and its bearing upon the future of Vancouver Island and the city of Victoria. When the announcement of the promulgation of the scheme was made to the Colonial conference it became immediately apparent that a great Imperial plan had been set afoot, which, while of supreme importance as a factor for the closer welding of the Empire, would necessarily be of paramount interest to the people of Vancouver

It only requires to be stated to have it admitted that any enterprise of Imperial proportions, the success of which is absolutely and solely dependent upon its ability to furnish a system of transportation faster than any other which can be devised, must of necessity include the utilization of ports on the ocean which possess supreme strategical advantages.

On November 17 last The Colonist had an editorial article dealing with the All-Red project. It was in part as follows:

Has not Vancouver Island a message for the promoters of the All-Red project? We think it has, and, furthermore, that it is the bounden duty of the various public bodies promptly to take such steps as may be necessary to see that that message reaches the proper parties. It has been demonstrated over and over again, by the citation of the most convincing evidence, that in any project which aims at a reduction of time between the ports of Canada, the Orient and the Antipodes, Vancqueer Island's position on the Pacific seaboard is a factor which ought not to be overlocked. It may be said that the promoters of the All-Red scheme know all about this island and its strategic position in connection with the working out of their plans. But do they? Of course we quite admit that it goes without saying that they have at their disposal all the data which they consider necessary for their purposes in laying their plans before the various governments. But are they in a position to state the case for Vancouver Island as we want it stated, and as it should be stated? We all know that it is frequently the habit of promoters of great enterprizes to follow "the line of least re-In a position to state the case for Vancouver Island as we want it stated, and as it should be stated? We all know that it is frequently the habit of promoters of great enterprizes to follow "the line of least resistance" in approaching governments; and it is concelvable that on an occasion like the present it might be considered expedient to lay such information before the government as would command the maximum amount of support from the members of the House of Commons. But on the other hand, if it could be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the various governments involved that, by the utilization of ports on Vancouver Island the Pacific end of the All-Red scheme could be simplified in some of its most important details, such demonstration would likely materially aid the consummation of the scheme. It is clear that the time has arrived when the voice of Vancouver Island should be heard in this matter. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain by having our claims properly presented. It does not require any very great stretch of the imagination to understand that in some quarters not very remote having our claims properly presented. It does not require any very great stretch of the imagination to understand that in some quarters not very remote from Victoria a neglect of our duty in this respect would be welcomed. The question may here be asked: What are we to do? To this we would reply—arrange to forward to Ottawa at the earliest possible date a full and complete statement of the claims of the ports of Vancouver Island for inclusion in any scheme for a fast Imperial trans-Pacific service to be aided by the government of Canada. In a few weeks the whole question of the All-Red project will be debated at Ottawa; and, in view of the latest announcements from London telling of the progress made by the promoters of the enterprize, it appears probable that the government will be able to lay before the House a definite proposal. Is it not obvious, then, that the Island's representatives should be in a position to speak with full information of its position in connection with the project?

One could not wish for a more thorough endorsement of the views above expressed than the message of Lord Strathcona in which his lordship urges the people of British Columbia to "keep an eye on the All-Red project." And in the face of this word of warning from such a high source it would be an exhibition of the most monumental apathy were we to neglect taking whatever measures may be necessary to ensure that the case for Vancouver Island shall be properly presented on the floor of parliament when the scheme is brought up

Assuming that there is no disposition to dispute that Vancouver Island is likely to play an important part in the working out of the details of the Pacific end of the enterprise, we may properly turn for a moment to a consideration of the possibilities of its early consummation.

It is probably correct to say that no man in the Empire enjoys the esteem and confi-dence of Canadians to a greater extent than does Lord Strathcona, and the circumstance that he is acting as sponsor for a particular enterprise would ordinarily elicit a general admission that no better guarantee of success could be given. But there are factors in the situation in respect to the All-Red project, aside from the prestige of Lord Strathcona's commanding personality and influence, which may be taken as surely indicative of success. It is a matter of general knowledge that both the great political parties in England would be glad to render Canada a quid pro quo for the deputation from Sligo to indicate how vitally

tariff preference generously extended by this we are interested in the All-Red project and that might easily determine the success or failcountry, but they have found it difficult to the splendid case we can present on behalf of arrange to do so, owing to the rooted objection this Island. of the masses in Great Britain to consent to any departure from the principles of free trade.

Unionists, has "burned his bridges behind

him," and declared for a measure of tariff re-

form which, if endorsed by the country, would

enable his party to speedily arrange a schedule

of duties which would make the Canadian pre-

ference a not altogether one-sided affair. But

Mr. Balfour and his party are in the cold shades of opposition. The Campbell-Banner-

man ministry, equally impressed as Mr. Bal-

four and his followers as to the necessity of

The strength of the Irish proposal rests, in the main, upon the fact that the distance from It is true that Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Blacksod Bay to Halifax is nearly a third less than the distance from Liverpool to New York. From Blacksod Bay to Halifax is 2,113 nautical miles; from Liverpool to New York is 3,029 miles. The saving in distance is therefore 916 miles. By starting from Blacksod, therefore, and sailing to Halifax, the traverse can be built for four and a half millions; or of the ocean is reduced by one-third. True, these distances are what they always were; but the ocean ferry boats are not what they always were. It was not always a consideradoing everything possible to weld the Empire tion whether the voyage across occupied a few closer together, finds itself absolutely unable days more or less, and with plenty of travelto discuss for a moment the suggestion of lers it is not now; but for a certain part of the cost of provision for the shorter voyage, are

ure of the project. But that is not all. A twenty-five knot ship, built to go 2;113 knots, does not need to be as large as one that has to go 3,029 knots, for the very good reason that it does not have to carry so much coal. It takes a thousand tons a day to drive these ships at that speed, and two days' reduction in the time of the voyage means two thousand tons less coal-each way. This saving in space means that ships for the short route three of them, enough for a weekly service, for thirteen millions, whereas the two Cunarders cost well up to fifteen millions. Then the saving on coal, at five dollars a ton, comes to \$10,000 for once across, or \$20,000 the round trip; and other savings, due to the diminished

As indicating that in the most influential quarters in England a watchful eye is being kept upon statements of the promoters in regard to the free navigability of routes which are to be used in the All-Red scheme, it is to be noted that a few days after the speech by Mr. Sifton before the Liberal Club, a representative of Lloyds wrote to the Times correcting some of his figures as to the number of disasters on the St. Lawrence in a given period. This incident indicates that a factor vital to the success of the project is the ability of the promoters to demonstrate that ships will not be required to slow down because of intricate waterways, and thus lose all that the various governments are asked to pay huge sums of money for-time.

And it is when one considers this phase of the situation that he is impressed with the conviction that the success of the All-Red project is likely to have the most important bearing upon the future of Vancouver Island in general and the city of Victoria in particular. That our good friends in the enterprising city on the shores of Burrard Inlet are thoroughly cognizant of what their duty is in the face of the accumulation of conditions which threaten a loss of prestige, is shown by the following dispatch, which we take from the columns of the Vancouver News-Advertiser:

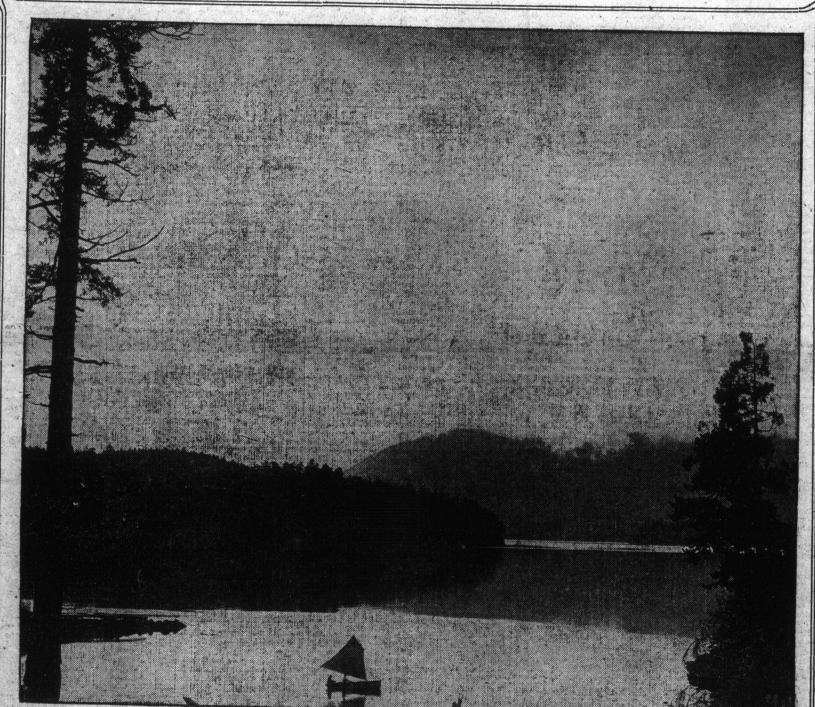
Ottawa, December 24.—The Department of Public Works has ordered a survey to be made of the First Narrows, Vancouver, in preparation to dredging the same and otherwise improving it for the rapidly-increasing shipping that enters the Terminal City.

Does not even this all too feeble presentation of certain aspects of the All-Red project indicate that the people of Vancouver Island and the city of Victoria have a very direct interest in the success of the enterprise and ought not to be neglectful of the very obvious duty of seeing that every possible step is taken to press our claims for recognition upon the government when it shall undertake the task of arranging the terms of the contract? -C. A. GREGG.

That was a pleasant day in the manycolumned dusk of the Chemainus Forest, which is in Vancouver Island. The journey from Victoria took us through the violet gleams of the steep woodland aisles, whence flashing glimpses may be had of the blue waters of the fjords running far inland. Once the train ran past the embers of a forest fire. Through steel-grey smoke drifts were seen great splashes of sombre red (the color at the hot end of the spectrum), and here and there the scimitar of a crimson flame was waved threateningly. A forest fire in the beginning is a much more terrible thing. The conflagration runs before the wind in the roof of the forest (seen from any high hill as a level lawnlike expanse) a hundred feet or more above the ground. Afterwards the fire runs down the boles and sets the undergrowth and dry mosses blazing. At Chemainus we climbed a steep hill-anyway, it seemed steep-and saw a Douglas pine felled. A Victorian girl, her flaxen hair tied in a simple knot under a pretty straw hat, led the way up the hill, gliding with mysterious ease through the tangles of the undergrowth, and leaping fearlessly from one to another of the great logs ready to be hauled to the mill by a steam-hauled wirerope. She was not Rosalind that day. But she had worn the manly garb of Rosalind in bygone holidays spent in the pine-scented wilds as the hunting companion of her brother, and, later on, of somebody else's brother. The Canadian girl has started a big fire, and contrives to keep it going. She is the better half of Canada, and keeps the lesser half in a hearty blaze. That's so .- "Rosalind," in Canada (London).

If you ever caught glimpses of noble old English homes, set within wide reaches of sward and trees, you have seen, only in ampler measure, what you may see as you drive through the residential portion of the delightful city of Victoria, one of the outposts of empire of Great Britain set at the gateway of the Pacific. Behind the English homes, to be sure, there may be as many centuries as there are years behind some of these Canadian manors; and yet, with the memory of England's rural glory in their minds, these rich British Columbians have built wondrously like their forbears. Rich, did I say? Well, possibly not rich as Fifth Avenue is rich, and yet comfortably well to do in this world's goods, and still more richly abounding in that sterling horse sense which tells a man to stop before he has seized upon everything that is in sight-and some things out of sight that may, perchance, be his neighbor's-and find out if there be not some nobler thing in life than pots of gold and piles of dirt.

An American does not need to dispense with his patriotism, or even mask it, when he reaches Victoria; he may, indeed, if he so elect, hang desperately hard upon his natural pugnacity; but, at the same time, if he have normal vision, he will see some things in this charming queen city of the Pacific he would like to copy. And then there is much he will miss: The tremendous hustle and hurry, the hair-raising, nerve-racking, life-blunting clang and clamor. Victoria and its environs is preeminently a beautiful, quiet, restful place. Would there were more such cities in America, havens of refuge for those beset by the fiends of noise !- By W. S. Hardwood in The World of Today.



A Pretty View on Quatsino Sound, West Coast of Vancouver Island.

it is irrevocably committed to the principle of free trade. But the Liberal government at present in office in England sees a way out of the difficulty, an opportunity by which some practical return can be made for the generosity of the Colonies in granting a tariff preference to British manufactures-and this is by contributing to the support of the All-Red project for the establishment of an Imperial fast steamship service on two oceans. Already the government has placed itself on record as favoring the principle of the scheme, and Lord Strathcona has recently given us repeated assurances that adequate subsidies will be forthcoming from the Home government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has pledged the support of Canada to the scheme; and it would thus appear, when all the factors of the situation are weighed, that there is excellent reason for supposing that at a comparatively early date we shall witness a consummation of the great

A few days ago the Ottawa government and public men in Eastern Canada were interviewed by a deputation from Ireland, headed by the Bishop of Sligo, who were advancing the claims of the Blacksod Bay route in connection with the All-Red project. Keeping in mind that the position of Vancouver Island on the North Pacific seaboard is exactly similar, as a strategical point for utilization by lines of transportation, to that of Ireland on the western seaboard of Europe, we may find much in the arguments as set forth by the

granting a preference to Colonial products, as ferry business, and particularly in so far as concerns the mails, speed counts, as to which no more convincing demonstration is needed than the building of such ships as the Lusi-

tania and the Mauretania. Now these two monster turbine ships leave Liverpool late in the afternoon, and it is not until early next morning that they are off the Cove of Cork, whence they start for New York. They reckon their time not from Liverpool harbor to New York harbor, but from Queenstown Rock to Sandy Hook. And they are glad to be able to do that much an hour or two under five days. From Liverpool to New York it is five days and a half, or something more. From Blacksod Bay, where a ship can go at full speed from the dock side, to Halifax harbor, would take three days and a half. If it is worth while to build the Mauretania to bring the American continent within five and a half days, at enormous daily outlay for the coal required to make the speed, surely a passage in three and a half days has much to commend it. That is the argument of the Blacksod advocates, and it does seem to have much to commend it to those of us who want to see Canada take the palm.

The rapidity of the traverse carries other manifest advantages with it. To begin with, the advocates of the route claim that it is just short enough to enable them to give a weekly service with three ships, whereas five would be required for a weekly service on the longer Liverpool route. With ships costing anywhere up to eight million dollars apiece, the saving on capital outlay is itself an item

estimated to give a total advantage over New York of \$50,000 a week in operation, outside of interest charge.

Addressing the Liberal-Colonial Club at London the other day, Mr. Clifford Sifton, who is associated with Lord Strathcona in promoting a company to carry into effect the All-Red project, laid great stress upon the question of hindrances to navigation. This has a peculiar interest for Victorians, who ought not to forget that if we are awake to our opportunities we shall see that adequate publicity be given to the fact that this city is more advantageously situated than ports on the mainland in respect to its accessibility from the ocean at all stages of tide and in all conditions of weather.

Mr. Sifton is thus reported in the London

The fog question had been thoroughly investigated by the United States Hydrographic Service, which showed that the percentage of foggy days on the morthern route across the Atlantic averaged only 35-12 per cent., against 8 per cent. on the New York route. As for the ice, it compelled ships to take. a slightly more southerly route from December to May, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence there were floating bergs at certain seasons, but this was not a serious danger to careful navigators. The dangers of the St. Lawrence were talked of; but from 1880 to 1307 only seven passenger vessels had stranded, and only five on the routes now in question. Four of these five acidents had been conclusively shown to be due to incompetent and careless navigation, leaving only one—the stranding of the Montreal in 1880—attributed by the court of inquiry to the danger of the route and extraordinary weather. With the improved aids to navigation, and greater knowledge, such an event would not be likely now. There would very shortly be a channel 1,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep right up to Quebec, so that the fastest ship could go at full speed all the way.

Coffin at Highgate Found to

Contain Remains of Aged,

Bearded Man

The Druce vault has thus given up its secret after ten years of legal proceedings, which have cost all told a considerable fortune. A large part of this money was obtained from servant girls and other workers, who were induced to buy shares in a company formed to prosecute the claims of Geo. H. Druce against the estate of the Duke of Portland. The charge of perjury against Herbert Druce is effectively disposed of. Those persons who have sworn to the placing of a piece of lead in the coffin instead of a human body have deposed to facts which now have been disproved, and they probably will have to take the consequences of their acts. So far as the general public is concerned the entire long drawn-out Druce-Duke of Portland controversy is at an end, and the case of the dlaimant, Geo. Hollamby Druce, has fallen to the ground.

Caldwell's Case.

Friday, Janu

To the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C.; Sir:—Sixty (60) days after date, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I intend to apply for the lease of the foreshore, opposite Lot 54, Metchosin District, commencing at the southeast end of Bentinck Island, thence westerly one-half mile, for fishing purposes.

Yours truly.

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

when possession can be given.

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

D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin. Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Executors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Robert Whiteside, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., Timberman, intend to apply for special timber licenses over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post placed two miles west from the northwest corner of T.L. 10498, marked R. W., N.W. Corner: thence south 40 chains, east 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

2. Commencing at a post placed 120 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 10498, marked R. W., N.E. Corner: thence west 40 chains, such a containing 640 acres, more or less.

2. Commencing at a post placed 120 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 10498, marked R. W., N.E. Corner: thence west 40 chains, north 40 chains, and west 160 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 10498, marked R. W., N.E. Corner: thence west 40 chains, south 40 chains, more or less, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less, thence south 40 chains, thence north west corner on the south side of Deens Channel and about 14 mile more or less, thence west 40 chains, thence north west corner on the south side of Deens Channel and about 14 mile more or less, thence west 160 chains, thence north to shore line of Deans Channel and about 14 mile more or less, thence west 160 chains, thence north to shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north to shore line of Deans Channel and about 14 mile more or less, thence west 160 chains, thence north to shore line of Deans Channel and about 14 mile more or less, thence west 160 chains along the shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains, more or less, thence west 160 chains along the shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains, more or less, thence west 160 chains along the shore line of Deans Channel a

3. Commencing at a post placed 106 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W., S. W. Corner"; thence north 60 chains, east 106 chains, south 60 chains, and west 106 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

4. Commencing at a post placed 106 chains west from the southwest corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 60 chains, west 106 chains south 60 chains, west 106 chains south 60 chains, west 106 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

5. Commencing at a post placed at the N.W. corner of T. L. 12516, marked "R. W., S.W. Corner"; thence north 30 chains, and west 80 chains, south 30 chains, and west 80 chains, south 30 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the N.W. corner at a post placed at the southwest corner of the cast side of Deans Channel and about 1½ miles north of Swollup Creek, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, more or less, to shore line of Deans Channel, thence west along shore line 160 chains, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the N.W. Corner at a post placed at the north 40 chains, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the N.W. Corner at a post placed at the north 40 chains, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the N.W. Corner at a post placed at the north 40 chains, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the N.W. Corner at a post placed at the north 40 chains, more or less.

or less.

6. Commencing at a post placed at the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 120 chains, west 53 chains, south 120 chains, and east 53 chains, to point of commencement, containing 636 acres, more or less.

of commencement, containing eso acres, more or less.

7. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12518, marked "R. W., SW. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more

less.

8. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W., S.W. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more

mencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

3. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W., N.E. Corner"; thence east 80 chains, and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

10. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W., N.E. Corner"; thence west 80 "R. W., N.E. Corner"; thence morth 80 chains, and east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, containing 640 acres, more or less.

12. Commencing at a post placed two miles north from the northwest corner of T. L. 12519, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, east 80 chains, east 80 chains, cest 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, east 80 chains, cest 80 chains, containing 640 acres more or less.

13. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12522, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, cest 80 chains, containing 640 acres more or less.

13. Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of T. L. 12522, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, coult 80 chains and east 80 chains, coult 80 chains and east 80 chains, coult 80 chains and east 80 chains, cest 80 chains, coult 80 chains and east 80 chai

and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

15. Commencing at a post placed one mile west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12522, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

16. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, thence west 60 chains, south 100 chains, east 60 chains and north 100 chains to point of commencement. containing 600 acres, more or less.

17. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 100 chains, west 60 chains, south 100 chains and east 60 chains, to point of commencement, containing 600 acres, more or less.

18. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 30 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

19. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

20. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

20. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

20. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 300 chains.

from the no.

As, marked R. W.

As, marked R. W.

As, marked R. W.

Acres, more south 30 chains, west from the northwest corner of T.L.

20. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north and 300 chains west from the northwest corner of T.L.

13523, marked "R. W. N.E. Corner"; thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 point of commencement, containing 640 keres, more or less.

ROBT. WHITESIDE.

DISTRICT

D

TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted on the west line of J. H. Gray's survey and attached to J. H. G. ¼ sec. post of section 29, Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. Fraction of Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and lying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. ¼ Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. ¼ sec. 29, Tp. 9.

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

Date, October 25th, 1907.



"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. Vioteria, B.C., 2nd November, 1907.

FOR SALE

Breate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

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

The Estate consists of 1338 acres (more or less) situated and described as follows:—580 acres—less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—one mile from the station. This lend is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the adjacent property.

320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

439 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

430 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

430 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

431 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

432 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

433 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

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

For any further information apply to the Company of its forms or branches.

### DISTRICT OF COAST.

more or less.
Dated 28th October, 1907. (Signed) E. G. SMITH, B. FILLIP JACOBSON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Phillips Arm river, Coast District:

Commencing on the post of the NE

Coast District:

Commencing on the post of the N.E.
Corner of Lot No. 381, thence N. 80
chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S.
80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point
of commencement. FRED BUKER.

# VANVOUVER, B. C.

336 MASTINGS ST. .W. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

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

ists.
H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Presiden
L. M. ROBERTS, Gregs Shorthand.
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

## TO CO-OPERATE WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Obed Smith, Immigration Commissioner Meets Pre-

The provincial government is supplying work to all bona fide Canadians in the Terminal City who are out of work, but the announcement has resulted in an unprecedented number of the unemployed from the northwestern states flocking in. Mr. Smith will endeavor to check this endeavor to check this.

All the unemployed in Vancouver desirous of obtaining work, are now engaged.

### Y.M.G.A. TO MAN THE FIRST MINERALOGIST VICTORIA LIFEBOAT JOINS LE ROI STAFF

Offer to Do So is Accepted by Big Rossland Company Sethe Lifesaving Asso-

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The lifeboat secured from the Dominion government, which has been lying inactive at the customhouse wharf for the past year simply because a crew could not be secured to man it, will at last go into commission. The offer of the Y.M.C.A. to furnish a volunteer crew has been accepted by the B. C. Lifeboat association and the boat will be taken out by the new life-savers for the first time and the boat will be taken out by the new life-savers for the first time employment of the provincial bureau of mines, has been appointed consuting engineer of the consulting company. Rossland, according to news recently received in the city.

Mr. Carlyle, the first provincial mineralogist and who organized the provincial bureau of mines, has been appointed consulting company. Rossland, according to news recently received in the city.

Mr. Carlyle, the first provincial mineralogist and who organized the provincial bureau of mines, has been appointed consulting engineer of the cause a crew could not be secured to furnish a volunteer crew has been accepted by the B. C. Lifeboat association as a mining engineer. He left the employment of the provincial bureau of mines, has been appointed consulting engineer of the cause a crew could not be secured to mineralogist and who organized the provincial bureau of mines, has been appointed consulting engineer of the cause a crew could not be secured to mineralogist and who organized the provincial bureau of mines, has been appointed consulting engineer of the cause a crew could not be secured to mineralogist and who organized the provincial bureau of mines, has been appointed consulting engineer. He left the employment of the provincial bureau of mineralogist and who organized the provincial bureau of mineralogist a

tion and the boat will be taken out by the new life-savers for the first time a week from next Saturday afternoon.

Last night a committee from the association, consisting of Joseph Peirson, president; Rev. Mr. Miller, and Messrs. Marsh, Lowery, Woods and Spurrier conferred with A. J. Brace, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and the result of the negociations was that the Y.M.C.A. will furnish the crew for the boat.

Some time ago the committee asked

Some time ago the committee asked Mr. Brace if the Y.M.C.A. could furnish men for a crew and Mr. Brace volunteered to provide them. He in-terviewed a number of the association members and secured sixteen volun-ONE POINT CLEARED teers. Practically all are members of the swimming club and are expert swimmers. A large number of the

volunteers were present at last night's meeting and listened attentively to the remarks of the delegates from the life-boat association. The Y.M.C.A. men will provide the crew of the boat and they will be in charge of a capable boatswain, who will be furnished by the lifeboat association. He will be ar younger men. The first practice will be held a week from next Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Lowery will take the crew out. Regular practices wil Regular practices will be held thereafter.

be held thereafter.

The volunteers from the crew are:
W. G. Findlay, A. J. Brace, O. Margison, F. Harley, F. Finlay, H. Roscamp,
F. Crompton, C Barrett, R. Hull, G.
Kiddle, T. Dalzell, W. Warren, W.
Griffin, W. B. Fisher, W. Stokes, J.
Petticrew and T. Gawley.

## WILL HAVE SHELTER

Charitable Victoria Will Provide Land For Shelter for the Hindus

The Hindus now resident in the city and without shelter will be provided with accommodation. G. D. Kumar, religious worker among the Hindus of Victoria, has been making an appeal on behalf of his countrymen and says that a Victoria gentleman has offered him a piece of land on Douglas street on which to erect a building for sheltering those Hindus who are unable to obtain shelter for themselves. Mr. Kumar is now appealing to the generous hearted Victorians to contribute towards the putting up of a shelter so as to protect his fellow countrymen from the cold and rain.

He states that he appealed to the mayor for work for the Hindus, but that that official instead of doing anything in that direction, is endeavoring to have the Hindus deported.

Mayor Morley yesterday stated that Mr. Kumar's statement that he was aiming to deport the Hindus and that he had stated that there was no work for them was incorrect. The statement he made at a recent meeting of the council was that Mr. Kumar had told council was that Mr. Kumar had tol The Hindus now resident in the city and without shelter will be provided with accommodation. G. D. Kumar, religious worker among the Hindus of Victoria, has been making an appeal on behalf of his countrymen and says that a Victoria gentleman has

Mir. Kumar is now appealing to the senerous hearted Victorians to contribute towards the putting up of a shelter so as to protect his fellow countrymen from the cold and rain.

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Mayor Morley vesterday stated that Mr. Kumar statement that he was aiming to deport the Hindus and the was incorrect. The statement he had stated that there was no work for them, as incorrect. The statement he made at a recent meeting of the council was that Mr. Kumar had told him that there are about 300 Hindus in and about the city, of whom about 200 had no steady employment. Mr. Kumar had about the city, of whom about 200 had no steady employment. Mr. Kumar had approached him to shelter for about 100, whom, he took for Mr. Kumar's remarks, to be more or less destitute. Under the provisions of the immigration act, the terms of which have been communicated to the mayor, the latter had obtained the consent of the council to take steps to deport any of the Hindus and britterly disappointed, but I have not take steps to deport any of the Hindus and britterly disappointed, but I have not take steps to deport any of the Hindus who were destitute or likely to become so.

TUG PILOT PICKS

UP COTTAGE CITY

UP COTTAGE CITY

Hindus and subout to contain the remains of a human body, thus exploding the remains of

During the work some one suggested that the whistle be transferred altogether to the company's steamer Governor, whereupon Capt. Jansen declared if such should be done the Cottage City would have to go out under command of some one else. ROMANCE ON BOARD

## TELLS INVESTORS OF THIS PROVINCE

Hon. J. H. Turner Interviewed in London Upon His Return From B. C.

Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general in London, for British Columbia has been impressing upon the British pub-lic the advantages presented by Brit-ish Columbia to the investor with renewed vigor since his recent visit

The following interview with Mr. Turner appears in the Columns of a recent issue of the Financier and Bullionist of London, Eng.:

For the first time since his appointnent as agent-general in London for British Columbia, the Hon. J. H. Turner has been visiting the province this year, and he has returned full of this year, and he has returned full of enthusiasm regarding its progress and prospects. "After an absence of six years," he said, in the course of an interview which our special commissioner had with him the other day, "I found the whole of the province from east to west in a prosperous condition. My journey extended over some 1,200 miles, on Yancouver island and on the mainland, into New Westminster, Yale, Okaagan, Kootenay and the Boundary districts. Business all round was apparently very prosperous. round was apparently very prosperous, and much heavier in volume than it has ever been before." IN DRUCE MYSTERY

Prior to taking up his present position in London, Mr. Turner had lived for nearly forty years in British Columbia, and was, therefore, in a position to make comparisons. Entering upon mercantile pursuits in Victoria in 1863, he was thrice mayor of that thriving town and was sent to rethriving town, and was sent to re-present it in the Legislative Assem-bly of the province in 1886. A year later he became Minister of Finance and Agriculture, and succeeded to the Premiership in 1896. For thirteen consecutive years he introduced the Budget, and in 1888 changed the fi-nancial system of the province by isnancial system of the province by is-suing three per cent inscribed stock in London. His long connection with the treasury and with the agricultural

department admirably fit him to re-present the province in London.

"The trade of British Columbia," he said, "is the largest in the world ne said, is the largest in the world per head of population, and that popu-lation is growing every year. Since I left in 1901, Vancouver has in-creased from about 40,000 to at least 75,000—some put it at 100,000—and Victoria and other towns have ad-vanced proportionately. Pailway vanced proportionately. Railway development is going on apace. The vanced proportionately. Railway development is going on apace. The Great Northern company is running into the Boundary country, the Canadian Pacific is extending its lines in the Similkameen district, and also on Vancouver island, and the Grand Trunk Pacific is working steadily at the northern part, towards Port Runert."

pert."
"Then there ought to be plenty of openings for both capital and labor?"
"There are splendid openings for capital in fruit farms, dairying, deepsea fishing, mining and timber—es pecially in regard to the timber res

years to a day after its burial. The coffin was found to contain the remains of a buman body, thus exploding the romantic tale told by Robert C. Caldwell and others who swors during the recent hearing of the Druce perjuy case to Seattle (From Tuesday's Daily.)

The tug Pilot, Capt. Scarff, picked up the steamer Cottage City, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, in a disabled condition in the Gulf of Georgia on Sunday and towed her to Seattle for Lynn canal at 9.45 p.m. Friday in command of Capt. Jansen, with 28 passengers and 700 tons of freight, on her first trip since being repaired at the Moran yards in consequence of her previous accident due also to the breaking of a tail shaft. On that occasion she was picked up by the tug William Joiliffe, of the British Columbia Salvage company, which found her off Beila Bella awaiting the tug Escort No. 2, which had been sent from Vancouver for her. The Cottage City was off Comox in the Gulf of Georgia Saturday night, when the main shaft broke close to the engine-from Vancouver for her. The Cottage City was off Comox in the Gulf of Georgia Saturday night, when the main shaft broke close to the engine-from Vancouver for her. The Cottage City was off Comox in the Gulf of Georgia Saturday night, when the main shaft broke close to the engine-from Vancouver for her. The Cottage City was off Comox in the Gulf of Georgia Saturday night, when the main shaft broke close to the engine-from Vancouver for her. The Cottage City was off Comox in the Gulf of Georgia Saturday night, when the main shaft broke close to the engine-from Vancouver for her. The Cottage City was off Comox in the Gulf of Georgia Saturday night, when the main shaft broke close to the engine-from Vancouver for her. The Cottage City was off Comox in the Gulf of Georgia Saturday night, when the main shaft broke close to the engine-from Vancouver for her. The Cottage City was off Comox in the Gulf of Georgia Saturday night, when the main shaft broke close to the engine-from Vancouver for her. The Cottage City w mainiand, and on vancouver island a great amount of work was going on and much ore being brought to bank, Coal mining all over the Province, particularly in the Crow's Nest Pass and on Vancouver island, was very active, and the demand great. In the last-named district it was found impossible in October to keep up a supfrom Vancouver for her. The Cottage City was off Comex in the Guif of Georgia Saturday night, when the main shaft broke close to the engineroom. Whether other injuries were sustained following the breaking of the shaft is not known.

Before departing some alterations with reference to the sound of the white emitted a somewhat rasping blast, were made, though over the protest of Capt.

Jansen, who, with the superstition characteristic of a sailor, insisted that the change would bring ill luck.

During the work some one suggested

"Yes; that is why it has been named the Mineral Province." The mining laws are framed on a very liberal scale, the fees being much lower than

those of the other Provinces."

"And the lumber industry?"

"That is developing satisfactorily.

Of the total forest area of Canada, estimated at 1,657,600,000 acres, British Columbia has 182,750,000 acres. There are between 100 and 150 acres.

THE HAZEL DOLLAR

## VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

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Fit-Reform Suits range in price from \$15 to \$35. You may pay one or the other-or anything between-and know that you are getting the greatest possible value for the money.

Of course, the quality of cloth and linings increases as the prices increase.

Yet the Fit-Reform guarantee is the same for the \$15, \$18 and \$20 Suits, as it is for the \$25. \$30 and \$35 Suits-

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"Dods" is all in one piece, expands readily in all directions, presents the edges of the duck to the wearing and bearing surfaces on all sides. "Dods" is the only Packing yet devised which is serviceable, and perfectly satisfactory, for use with, low or high pressure steam, hot or cold water, hot or cold air, and in ammonia pumps,

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

cause the opportunities for diversified farming are practically unlimited, the demand for every product being ever on the increase."

BRITISH COMMENT

The steamer Hazel Dollar, of the steamer Hazel Dollar, of the common of some one else.

The steamer City of Seattle, which should be done the Cottombia has 182,75,000 acres, British Columbia has 182,75,000 acres has 182,75,000 acres, British Columbia has 182,75,000 acres, British Columbia h The writer of "On Watch" in Syren and Shipping says: According to the United States consul at Victoria, B.

fairly, but many start with less than that, and work up."

"Then, altogether British Columbia is to the front?"

"In every way. Its splendid climate makes it so very attractive. The farmers in Manitoba are buying land in British Columbia, both at Vancouver island and on the mainland, simply because the opportunities for diversified farming are practically unlimited, the are practically unlimited, the for every product being ever increase."

The coasting trade because tween the state of Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska, says the consul, has developed greatly during the present year, and it is expected that in the coming spring, with the Grand, Trunk Pacific starting active work on the west end of their transcontinental route, and the Coastical continental route, and the Coastical continental route. Shipping Journals Remark Concerning the Recent Additions to Coasters

work on the west end of their transcontinental route, and the Canadian Pacific pushing the extension of the Vancouver island railway to the west coast, the volume of trade will be quadrupled.

FROM CAPE MUDGE. First Wireless Message Received From the North.

WITH THE

certainly suffer if no Different climates of poultry houses. which hens are con well-fed scratching h twelve degrees of fro comfortable at eight

heat ruins more hencessive cold, and she equal care. Therefor so constructed that t fortable as possible scribe what I conside house is 36 feet long high in front, and 8 fe sill to bottom of plate. two roosting rooms, the house). The par rooms divides the ho by 12 ft. space at ea shed. The roost room

which is a window.
is a droppings platf About one foot above ber, level, and distant and about the same of the front edge of the That portion of th roosts is roofed over floor. This makes it temperatures fall to ing birds at night b

row boards, and about between this roosting the main house shou during the winter mo to the floor of the s may be covered with the birds getting from is closed as follows which can be raised the space may be co which slopes to the f the ends or back of roof to the front, bee the scratching-shed a months, when the su projecting eave during runs high. I am awa favor this style of root that this style, with cooler in summer and other style of house front and the projecti are up and the wind one scratching shed oughly ventilates the

with lumber, first bos studding, then put or building paper or felt, ing. The roof should three ply of good roo with some kind of w partitions should be o so all doors, as wire cause drafts, as do a ways. They are far style of poultry house. the roost platform. may be placed on t roosting room; also floor in the partition both pens equally as do. I favor dark nes house can be extended 36 feet will make two there can be a door shed, on the north si will be very convenie scratching material of

I am aware that

and yet causes no dra house where the bird

The house can be

of them—that will la house. But to all will house, I have to say hens in it, and give they do not get more than they can get in my name is not Denis

Care o

At first when I lots of trouble with o to avoid this I had a to perfection. My nes of small size; I tack these boxes, the talles then I tacked a comi just behind the box ar allowing air at the tover two tacks at the side; thus the hen co her to: and no other About sundown each each hen's nest, and four nights after tha I fed them and in a back; usually each h I changed them care way. Perhaps this i

ners and hen-men, before. When a hen hatch

in a coop of my own

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

A New Poultry-House

a portion of the day at least.

Hens are exceedingly sensitive to drafts, and will certainly suffer if not shielded from them, especially while on the roosts at night. Being by nature an outdoor animal, the hen will not long retain good health if she is deprived, day or night, of pure air charged with oxygen.

Different climates demand different construction of poultry houses. The range of temperature in which hens are comfortable is great. A healthy, well-fed scratching hen will not feel cold with ten or twelve degrees of frost, but she will be decidedly uncomfortable at alrebty, degrees of heart Expossive.

and about the same distance from the rear wall and the front edge of the platform, respectively.

small, closed apartment that will hold the animal heat of the birds during the long, cold winter nights. The boards over the roost rooms should be nar-row boards, and about one inch apart, and the space

between this roosting-apartment roof and the roof of the main house should be filled with hay or straw during the winter months, and removed in the spring to the floor of the scratching-shed. The openings may be covered with netting in summer to prevent the birds getting from one pen to the other, when the straw is removed. The front of the restraining the

Care of Setting Hens.

charged with oxygen.

HE nature and habits of the domestic

ceive the direct light of the sun for

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**Valley** 

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een Vancouver, set and Ketchiace of boats, of come into the Alaskan coaston for the Nor-ms to character-ttributed to the hips can be run alf the cost of asting trade be-vashington, Brilaska, says the greatly during lit is expected pring, with the starting active of their transttension of the vay to the west trade will be

MUDGE. Received From

egraph message ceived on Sunon Gonzales E. J. Haughrtland, of the pany, which is at 7:30 p. m. Mudge awaitthern steamers blished at Cape

ents are being quest, by Dr.
hese tests are
without a penlue of this sciwn to druggists
hoop's Catarrh
H. Bowes.

At first when I had several hens setting, I had lots of trouble with other hens laying in their nests; to avoid this I had a scheme last spring which worked to perfection. My nests were common wooden boxes of small size; I tacked small sticks to the sides of these boxes, the tallest near the building, then gradually shorter until I reached the outside of the box; then I tacked a common bran sack to the building just behind the box and brought it over the pen, thus allowing air at the two sides. The sack is caught over two tacks at the bottom of the box, one on each side; thus the hen could not get off until I allowed her to, and no other hen could get in to bother her. About sundown each night I lifted the sack from each hen's nest, and took her off the nest. Three or four nights after that the hens came off themselves. I fed them and in about one-half hour they went back; usually each hen to her own nest, but if not, I changed them carefully. Thus I saved lots of eggs from being spoiled and got many more chicks then I would have had otherwise, so I am convinced azyway. Perhaps this is an old procedure to some farmers and hen-men, but I have never heard of it before.

When a hen hatched her brood she was placed When a hen hatched her brood she was placed in a coop of my own making, which I presume is no

better than lots of others. It was made like a box with a small half-roof extending out far enough in front to protect the opening into the coop. I used some cheap roof paper for roof, which will last one season and costs very little. The coop I set so that the back is a little the highest, thus giving the roof a slant, and preventing the rain from running into the coop.

The food for the chicks was corn meal mixed up

The food for the chicks was corn meal mixed up in milk and milk curd; also every three days a warm mash composed of bran and meal, and for dry feed they had a mixture of wheat, oats and barley. They were allowed free range from the coop until they began to scratch a good deal, then they were fed fruit together with their other rations.

The yard is large enough so that there is plenty of grass upon it even with all the chicks, and I consider this very important. The fence is six feet high and is made of two strips of wire netting, each three feet high, one above the other. It is much easier to build than if the wire is in a 6-foot width, and you can get it up in better shape. It does not kink and bend like the 6-foot strip.—Harley S. Herrick. HE nature and habits of the domestic hen do not require that her shelter be very expensive. It is doubtful if any two poultry-keepers would be impressed in exactly the same way by any given style of house, for no two people are alike. Hens will not thrive in dark or damp places. It is therefore imperative that a poultry house should be dry. And if the birds are obliged to remain indoors for long periods, the floor-space should receive the direct light of the sun for

### The Red Mite

This pest is the scourge of the poultry house and the source of more trouble and annoyance than any other hindrance to poultry keeping. The buildings and birds often become literally alive with them before the owner is aware of their presence. They sap the life blood from the fowls, reducing them to skele-tons; debilitating a flock to such an extent as to make the season unprofitable. Working only at night they are apt to escape notice and have things generally their own way.

twelve degrees of frost, but she will be decidedly un-comfortable at eighty degrees of heat. Excessive heat ruins more hens and more egg records than ex-cessive cold, and should be guarded against with equal care. Therefore, our poultry houses should be so constructed that the confined hens will be as com-fortable as possible day and night, summer and win-ter. Hens that are sitting upon eggs are generally the greatest sufferers, for these lice instinctively seek out such birds as are about to hatch out broods, and many a hen with her chicks is sacrificed to their ra-

comb—actually bloodless, in fact, the lice having conysumed the blood to such an extent as to cause death and many fowls, the loss of which has been attributed to disease, have been killed by these creatures.

The fowl houses should be constantly watched in order to detect the mites as soon as they appear, and stringent measures should then be taken to suppress

stringent measures should then be taken to suppress

With this explanatory preamble, I will now describe what I consider the ideal poultry house. The house is 36 feet long and 10 feet wide; it is 6 feet high in front, and 8 feet high in the rear, from top of sill to bottom of plate. In the center of the house are two roosting rooms, each 6 by 10 feet (the width of the house). The partition between the two roost rooms divides the house into two equal pens, the 10 by 12 ft. space at each ending being a scratching-shed. The roost rooms each have a closed front, in which is a window. At the back of each roost room is a droppings platform, 2 inches from the floor. About one foot above this are the roosts, two in number, level, and distant about one foot from each other, and about the same distance from the rear wall and As a preventive it is a good plan to mix powdered sulphur in the dust boxes provided for the dust baths, but if the vermin are strongly established the most effective remedy is a mixture of four ounces of pyre-thrum and one pound of phenyle powder. This should be puffed well over the poultry house and the birds, every night for a week, with an insect powder lows. If thoroughly done it will exterminate mites and an occasional application afterwards will That portion of the roost room occupied by the roosts is roofed over at a height of five feet from the floor. This makes it possible, in sections where winter temperatures fall to below zero, to shut in the roosting birds at night by means of curtains, making a marriage of the roots of the prevent their obtaining a foothold.—The Farming

### Testing and Classifying Eggs

The old methods of testing eggs was to drop them in water. If they sank they were good; if they bobble about uncertainty they had better be buried than

broken. It was the same test used for witches centuries ago, and almost as decisive.

Then the "candling" process came into existence and it was convincing. Clasp your hand tightly about an egg and hold it against a brilliant light—electricity. an egg and hold it against a brilliant light—electricity, gas, a kerosene lamp, or even a flame of a candle, providing it shines directly through the egg. You may find a full, clear ball, rosy red and clean shelled. This is a perfectly fresh egg—an egg which is eatable and wholesome enough may have the clearness and rosiness of the first one, but at one end you will find a vacuum; evaporation has set in and a portion of the white has gone.

An egg a trifle older will have more vacuum and you can see the yoke shift about with the movement of the hand. This may be classed as a cooking egg, fresh after a fashion, only it should be broken carefully if you wish to separate the yolk from the white. Then one goes down the list of eggs where the yolk

may be covered with netting in summer to prevent the birds getting from one pen to the other, when the straw is removed. The front of the scratching-sheds is closed as follows: The first 18 inches above the sill is boarded, the next 30 inches are glass windows, and the remainder of the space to the plate is curtain, which can be raised at any time, and should be raised all the time in the summer months, when the windows of the scratching-shed should be removed, and the space may be covered with netting. The roof, which slopes to the front, should have a projection of 12 to 15 inches, but will do without any projection at the ends or back of the house. I like this sloping roof to the front, because, while the floor-space in the scratching-shed gets the sunlight in the winter months, when the sun runs low, it is shaded by the projecting eave during the summer, when the sun runs high. I am aware nearly all poultrymen do not favor this style of roof, but I do, as experience teaches that this style, with low front and high back, is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than any other style of house that I have seen; and the low front and the projecting eave—if it projects enough—will keep the rain out of the house when the curtains are up and the windows out in summer.

The open space over the roosting apartments at the back provides a constant flow of fresh air from one scratching shed or room to the other that thor-Then one goes down the list of eggs where the yolk is a dark spot stuck to the shell or where the whole egg is opaque as leather.

This is the variety tanners buy for their business at a few cents a dozen. In a cold storage warehouse or in a reliable market every egg is candled and separated into the various lots a housewife knows as western, eastern, northern, local or "strictly fresh laid."

The prices on the row of baskets range from a difference of 5 to 25 cents. The "puriely fresh laid" eggs may have been in cold storage five months, the others no longer, only there were conditions in their the back provides a constant flow of fresh air from one scratching shed or room to the other, that thoroughly ventilates the high rear portion of the house, and yet causes no drafts along the bottom of the house where the birds are.

### early care which prevented their keeping so well. Advanced Methods of Poultry Farming

A very excellent bulletin has been issued by the poultry branch of the Alberta department of agriculture, entitled "Advanced Methods of Poultry Farming" It is compiled by A. W. Foley, poultry superintendent, and deals quite extensively with the poultry industry under the following heads: (1) The Poultry Industry; (2) Poultry Houses and Fixtures; (3) Establishing and Developing a Flock; (4) Strain Breeding for Egg Production; (5) Hatching; (6) Brooding and Rearing; (7) Fattening; (8) Killing and Marketing; (9) Winter Egg Production; (10) Diseases, Injuries and Parasites. The bulletin is profusely illustrated, and should be in the hands of every one interested in poultry.

It is now ready for distribution, and will be mailed free to anyone making application to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

## A "Chicken Catcher"

and yet causes no drafts along the bottom of the house where the birds are.

The house can be built of wood or cement. A six-inch cement wall would be all right, or, if built with lumber, first board close on the outside of the studding, then put on two or three ply of good building paper or felt, then finish with matched siding. The roof should be close-boarded, then two or three ply of good roofing paper or felt, and finished with some kind of waterproof roofing. All inside partitions should be of matched, dressed lumber; also all doors, as wire-netting partitions in all cases cause drafts, as do also all houses built with alleyways. They are far behind the present up-to-date style of poultry house. The nests can be placed under the roost platform. Feed hoppers and grit boxes may be placed on the walls of the front part of the roosting room; also the water bucket right on the floor in the partition between the two pens, and serve both pens equally as well as two water buckets would do. I favor dark nests, and on the floor. This house will accommodate 45 or 50 fowl nicely. Scratching-shed part will do with a sand floor. This style of house can be extended to any desired length, as every 36 feet will make two pens. And, for convenience, there can be a door in the back of each scratching-shed, on the north-side, at the roadway. This door will be very convenient for putting in and taking out scratching material of scratching-sheds.

I am aware that there are poultrymen—and many of them—that will laugh at the style of this poultry house. But to all who may criticize this style of house, I have to say, build the house and place 40 hens in it, and give them proper feed and care, and if they do not get more eggs in both winter and summer than they can get in any other style of house, then my name is not Denis.—A. Daupe. W. J. Cardwell, in writing of a handy contrivance which he uses for catching chickens, says: "Take a plece of somewhat heavy wire, about three feet long. Bend a hook at one end about three or four inches long. The hook should be bent almost back against the wire, making it deep, but care must be taken to leave the opening large enough to go over the chicken's leg easily, but small enough to keep the chicken's foot from pulling through. Fasten this hook to a pole about eight or ten feet long. Throw out a little feed and select the chicken that you want. For light chickens the work must be rapid and they out a fittle test and a second and they must be rapid, and they must be lifted off the ground as soon as caught."

## Roosts For Growing Chicks

Young fowls should be compelled to roost on the floor until full grown, for if allowed to sit on poles or narrow roosts at night they are almost sure to develop crooked breast bones, which greatly depreciates their value as table birds.

After the chicks have left their mother they may be readly taught to resort regularity to a constant.

After the chicks have left their mother they may be readily taught to resort regularly to a coop or other shelter in which to spend the night. If a clean bed of chaff is provided for them to rest upon, they grow fat and heavy without becoming deformed.

## Marking Hens

It is usually mere guess work to tell the age of a hen by her appearance after she has passed the puflet stage. To the good poultryman it is important that the age of every fowl on his premises be known. Hens past the age of profit can thus be culled out and their places taken by younger stock. Legbands with numbers may be used when the chickens arrive at maturity and, if records are kept, the identity of each bird can always be established. Another method which should be followed by every poultryman is to punch a hole in one of the four webs of the feet, each web representing a certain year. Special punches for this purpose may be purchased from any poultry supply house, or a small sized leather belt punch can be used

to good advantage. The hole is punched very easily when the newly hatched chick is first taken from the nest or incubator. All of one season's chicks may be marked on the same web, although if special matings are to be kept separately, as high as fifteen combina-tions can be used. If properly done, the hole or traces of the scar will always remain and the identity of the fowl can scarcely be lost.

### Guineas

While this class of fowl is unlikely to become popular with the average Canadian farmer, and under ordinary farm conditions can hardly be called profitable, they possess some qualities that commend them to men who delight in having a variety in their poultry yards. The flesh of the young guinea is daintier and more delicious than quall or prairie chicken, but old birds are not specially prized for the quality of their flesh. They are a little difficult to raise on account of the hen's habit of hiding her nest away. Usually she leaves the first nest about the time setting While this class of fowl is unlikely to become popcount of the hen's habit of hiding her nest away. Usually she leaves the first nest about the time setting should begin and starts another. It is best to hatch the eggs under hens. Once hatched they are raised almost as easily as chickens; are rather less difficult to handle than turkeys, being hardler and more vig-orous. They like a wide range and prefer roosting in a tree or on a barn. Some farmers object to their "noise." Others express a liking for them on account of their rather noisy dispositions. They are "company." Like geese, guineas are inclined to give an alarm if the poultry yard is molested.—Farmer's Ad-

### Poultry Notes

Scatter a little grain in the scratch material after the fowls are on the perch at night and they will be at work at peep of dawn, thereby securing exer-cise needful to health and warmth.

In addition to these, hoppers containing grit and charcoal should be within easy reach all the time. Pure water in clean vessels should be always before the fowls. Dust baths aid in keeping the hens thrifty

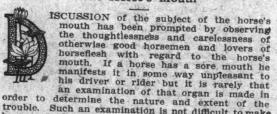
Meat, either in the form of ground green bone or as beef meal, is an important feeding material because of its high protein content. Half an ounce of ground green bone per day to each fowl is a fair allowance. If beef meal is used it is better hopper fed, the hense allowed to the content of being allowed free access to it at all times, eating as

The idea of the profit per hen seems to be the one generally considered and not, as it should be, the amount per hour of labor. For instance, a person may give his entire time to caring for 100 fowls and may clear \$2 per bird on them. That would be a very good profit per hen, but mighty small compensation for his time: whereas if one could care for a thousand birds and clear but 50 cents each, he would make a better showing in the end.

Vegetables are the winter substitute for summer green food. A cabbage hung up by the roots within easy reach, a mangel spift in half, then impaled on spikes, so that the hens may pick the flesh from the outer half in a cleanly manner, with added succilence in the form of chopped onloss and uncooked potatoes with chaff, preferably clover, for scratch material and roughage, all help to minimize the grain bill and keep the fowls comfortable, vigorous and productive.

## AROUND THE FARM

## The Horse's Mouth



trouble. Such an examination is not difficult to make by one at all accustomed to the handling of horses, and can be made as follows: Take the horse into a place in which the light is place in which the light is good. To examine the near side of the mouth, pass the left hand into the off side of it, grasp the tongue gently, and pull it a little to one side—it is not necessary to pull it out of the mouth in order to expose the branch of the lower jaw, or bar, as it is sometimes called. The thumb of the right hand should be placed in the roof of the mouth so as to separate the jaws, when the part that the mouthplece of the bit presses on can be easily scrutinized. The other side can be examined in the same manner by using the hands in the opposite way.

part that the mouthplece of the bit presses on can be easily scrutinized. The other side can be examined in the same manner by using the hands in the opposite way.

The soreness, however, is not always confined to the bars of the lower jaw, the result of the pr—essure of the bit, for it is not infrequently found that the lining membrane of the cheeks against the anterior grinders. This form of injury is seldom found in a horse that readily beneds his head upon his neck or "gets his nose in," as it is often expressed, unless it is from the use of tight pullybridoon bearing reins, which is almost certain to cause it, particularly if a horse bores on it. In the majority of instances it is where a jointed or snaffle bit is used, when a horse "takes hold," that the lining of the cheek is injured. It can be readily understood, where a pointed bit is used on a horse that does not get his nose in, that when force is exerted upon the reins, it presses the cheeks directly against the teeth, and we can at once realize the great liability to injury of the soft and sensitive cheeks when pressed between two hard bodies, such as an iron bit and unyleiding teeth, which frequently have sharp projecting hooks and angles at the very point at which pressure is brought to bear. Horses driven with tight over-checks are particularly subject to this form of injury to the mouth, as can be understood from the explanation already given. In horses that cannot be made to get their noses in, in riding or driving, and which show evidence of soreness of the mouth in the lining, of the cheeks, the front grinders should be kept as smooth as possible. It is impossible for a horse to have a pleasant responsive mouth when the pressure comes upon the cheeks, Nature evidently, intended the yielding lower jaw to bear the pressure of the bit, with the soft and elastic tongue to aid in avoiding injury to the sensitive service of the bit, with the soft and elastic tongue to aid in avoiding injury to the sensitive ear of the pressure of the bit, and it i

in the more dangerous manner of rushing, plunging or rearing. Drivers of horses are sometimes very

or rearing. Drivers of horses are sometimes very much astonished to find a previously well-mannered horse go off with a rush, rear or plunge, but it is remarkable how seldom they think of looking to the mouth to find out the cause for the unexpected display of ill-manners, when in the majority of instances it is to be found there. Even when the lips are tinged with blood from the injured lining membrane it is seldom that an examination is made to determine the extent of the injury. Frequently when an injury to the mouth is pointed out to the owner it is thought lightly of, the extreme sensitiveness of that organ not being realized.

Pinches, abrasions and cracks about the commissures of the lips usually attract attention because they are easily observed, but they really, as a rule, do not cause nearly the amount of irritation and pain that an internal figury to the mouth does, and they are easily prevented by the use of a circular leather check piece on the bit. Some horses that show a disinclination to go into the bit for the first mile or two, after a mile begin to pull. This is usually the result-of a sore mouth, and veterinarians frequently have to remove small portions of bone which have been detached from the jaw by the extreme pressure of the bit. Bad "sideliners" are caused by a chipped jaw or else an extensive exceriation of the soft tissues on one side of the mouth where the bit pressure of the bit. Bad "sideliners" are caused by a chipped jaw or else an extensive excoriation of the soft tissues on one side of the mouth where the bit exerts its pressure. In the healing up of such injuries the tissue with which nature repairs the breach seldom seems to attain the ability to stand the pressure of the bit to the same extent that one not so severely injured does. The fact that such permanent ill-effects are apt to follow injuries to the mouth from the bit should cause the exercise of due care when there is any evidence of sorgeness. care when there is any evidence of soreness. Certainly high-couraged, ambitious horses are predisposed to injuries of the mouth, but they can be largely guarded against by the exercise of care, and it is very important never to disregard "soreness," however slight however slight.

There is probably no animal in which a bad habit is more apt to become confirmed than the horse, and the restless, irritable habits he is liable to develop on leaving the stable are among the most disagreeable. Some horses do not what is called "settle down" when first driven out, but either prance, hop or canter for a varying distance. This is generally accounted for by the owner as being evidence that the animal in question is "feeling too well," or, in other words, is suffering from an exuberance of spirits. This may be the cause, but in the large majority of cases it is attributable to uneasiness in connection with the mouth. Sometime this discomfort may not be the result of absolute soreness, as a change of bit may cause it. It may be noticed in an otherwise well broken horse where a curb bit is first substituted for a snaffle, particularly if it is placed too low in the mouth, and if, as very often happens, There is probably no animal in which a bad habit

substituted for a snaffle, particularly if it is placed too low in the mouth, and if, as very often happens, the tongue is put over it, in which case a horse is very unlikely to go steadily, and his mouth is almost sure to get sore in a very short time.

The placing of the bit in the horse's mouth is a very important matter in influencing his manner of going. Some horsemen say there is one proper position for a bit in a horse's mouth and that it should always be placed in that position. My experience is that this is best determined by experiment with each individual, and one can tell, by driving or riding a horse a few minutes, as to where the bit should be individual, and one can tell, by driving or riding a horse a few minutes, as to where the bit should be placed in his mouth. It is usually best to place it rather high at first, particularly when changing to a curb bit, but if he keeps his tongue under it and does not respond readily to pressure, lower it as much as he will stand without showing restlessness. The lower the bit in the mouth, within certain limits, the better, provided the horse will keep his tongue under it and not fuss with it, and face it with a reasonable degree of firmness.

How frequently we see horses go off their feet

reasonable degree of firmness.

How frequently we see horses go off their feet when going well within their speed at the trot. Sometimes this is the result of excitability, but in nine cases out of ten it is due to a feeling of discomfort or want of confidence in connection with the mouth. Very often this is caused by the arrangement of the curb in giving too much leverage, especially if the hands of the driver are not good. Some horses that go unsteadily with the reins in the bar will go much better in the half-check, or it may be in the plain check, but very often the breaking at the trot is due to an injured mouth. Horse owners sometimes endeavor to overcome this tendency to breaking by giving long drives, and fatigue will temporarily overcome it as a rule, but there are horses porarily overcome it as a rule, but there are horses that go unsteadily when almost jaded. This tendency can usually be overcome in a moderately worked horse if the bitting is made comfortable for him and the soreness of the mouth relieved.

Soreness of the mouth is by no means an uncommon one among the exciting causes of "interfering" and may frequently be observed over the state of the stat

common one among the exciting causes of "interfering" and may frequently be observed even in well broken horses when a change of bit, particularly a change to a severe one, has produced some injury to the mouth. Fatigue, bad shoeing, rough or slippery roads, and the swaying of a heavy two-wheeler are all exciting causes of "striking," and the awkwardness arising from an imperfectly made (not thoroughly bitted) mouth, with the incidental soreness, is an important factor.

Driving green horses in double harness is a very fertile cause of sore mouths. There are undoubted advantages in handling green horses in double harness, particularly shy, nervous ones, as the break horse inspires confidence in the green one, and he is more easily controlled if badly frightened; but one can make more rapid progress in making a mouth is more easily controlled if badly frightened; but one can make more rapid progress in making a mouth in single harness, or in the saddle, than in double harness, for the opportunity of humoring it is better, and there is only one temper to consider. Trainers of green horses usually change the side horses are driven on every day, which is a good plan, as it tends to make them drive straight; but it is a tacit askingly of the side horses are one of the side horses are consequently that there is more or less soreness. acknowledgment that there is more or less soreness

of the mouth.

If the mouth is bruised or excoriated on the portion of the bars of the lower jaw where the bit presses, keep the bit out of it, if possible, until it heals. This need not prevent the horse being exercised, for if a suitable place is available, he can be lunged a sufficient time daily to keep him in condition and under control. The lunging line can be buckled in the noseband of the halter, and no bit need be used. If a suitable place for lunging is not available, and it is necessary to lead the horse alongside of another that is ridden, it can be done without the use of a bit by using a tightly applied standing martingale, made with a headpiece and attached to a girth that is kept in its place by a cruper. The ing martingale, made with a headpiece and attached to a girth that is kept in its place by a cruper. The headline should be attached to the noseband of the headstall. In some instances changing to a bit that exerts its pressure so as not to interfere with the sore part will answer, as, for instance, the substitution of a snaffle for a Liverpool; but in most instances it is better to keep the bit out of the mouth altogether until it heads. When the mouth is sufficiently healed to stand the pressure of the bit again; it is a very necessary precaution before driving for the first few times, to take the sharp edge off the spirit of the horse by lunging him so that the sore part will not be so likely to be reinjured by the animal's "taking hold."

It is well to emphasize what has already been

It is well to emphasize what has already been stated, that the front grinders should be kept in condition, so that they can inflict no injury to the cheeks, by having them thoroughly beveled or rounded off with the tooth rasp. This does no harm, provided it is done in a rational way, and is frequently of much benefit in preventing injury to the lining of the cheeks.—F. C. Grenside.

## Handling the Farm Separator

The hand power cream separator is the most re-liable and best method of skimming milk at the farm. Some of the advantages over the other methods are; (1) Less loss of fat in the skim milk. (2) a better and more uniform quality of cream, and (3) the skim milk is in the best possible condition for feeding young stock. All the separators on the market will do efficient skimming if properly handled.

It is important that the separator run smoothly.

Any trembling or shaking of the separator while skimming will cause a loss of butter fat in the skim milk. Only special separator oil should be used, and the separator oil should be used, and the separator oil should be used, and the separator oil should be used. it is well to make a run about once in three weeks,

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using kerosene oil on all the bearings.
In skimming, three things must be observed: (1) In skimming, three things must be observed: (1). The speed of the separator must be maintained according to the directions sent with it. The only reliable way to do this is to count the number of revolutions of the crank by the watch. A low speed means loss of fat in the skim milk. (2) the flow of milk into the separator should be uniform. (3) The temperature of the milk should not be under 90 degrees, and for that reason the best time to separate the milk is ture of the milk should not be under 90 degrees, and for that reason the best time to separate the milk is immediately after milking. A low temperature is also liable to cause loss of fat in-the skim milk. The faster the milk passes through the separator, the less complete is the separation, and a thinner cream is given. One of the questions often asked by patrons is: Why does my test vary so? When one knows that the speed of the machine, the flow of the milk, and the temperature of the milk all affect the test of that the speed of the machine, the flow of the milk, and the temperature of the milk all affect the test of the cream, it is not difficult to understand why it may vary considerably. A variation in the test does not necessarily mean any loss to the patron. Every separator has some device for changing the test of the cream. In most cases the adjustment is at the cream outlet. If so, by turning the cream screw in, the cream will be richer, and by turning it out, the cream will be thinner.

All the parts of the separator which come in con-

All the parts of the separator which come in conall the parts of the separator which come in contact with the milk or cream should be washed in luke warm water, to which has been added a small quantity of sal soda or other cleansing powder, and then thoroughly scalded with boiling water each time the separator is used. the separator is used.

In some cases the separators are placed in the cow stables. This may be a convenient arrangement, but stables. This may be a convenient arrangement, but it is not by any means a proper place for separating milk, unless a special room, well ventilated and lighted, is partitioned off to exclude the stable odors and dust. This room should have a smooth cement floor, which can be easily cleaned.—From Bulletin No. 15, Dairy Commisioner's Branch, Ottawa.

### Quality of Heifer's Milk

In answer to the question of a helfer's milk testing as high the first year as it will after she is fully developed, Wallace's Farmer says that the percentage of butter fat given by a cow varies somewhat with the period of lactation and often varies unaccountably from day to day. This variation, however, is not very great, and it may be stated as a general rule that the percentage of butter fat in milk is fixed by the breeding of the animal; or, to put it another way, is an idiosyncracy peculiar to the animal itself.

So if a heifer gives a certain per cent. of butter fat the first year she may be expected to give approximately the same during her entire lifetime, if properly fed, with the variations above mentioned. If she starts out to give rich milk; while if she starts out with milk low in butter fat, she can never be expected to give milk that is rich. There will be a variation in any case, sometimes an increase and sometimes a decrease but the percentage of fat is determined by the character of the animal and not by the character of the feed she is given. of the feed she is given.

## Cream Foaming In the Churn

Generally this trouble is caused by a too full churn, too cold, too hot, or too thin cream, and is more prevalent in the late fall when many cows are stripping and which would not occur in the summer time under similar conditions.

It saves time and butter to draw off as much of the cream as possible and continue the churning with what remains, say half a churn full. Then churn what is drawn off later. The lesson to be learned is to provide a large enough churn to handle every possible batch of cream within reason, then to resist the temptation to make one courning of what should sible batch of cream within reason, then to resist the temptation to make one churning of what should really be two. This is the chief error, the too full churn. Too thin, too cold, or too old cream can easily be rectified, a little higher temperature, and more prequent churning of more frequent deliveries of cream. Succulent food is also a factor in the winter time productive of a more churnable cream.

## THE APIARY

## The Sources of Honey

HITE clover honey is the great staple. In quality, it is generally considered to excel all others. Alsike clover exceeds white in yield, and sweet clover is now considered an important honey plant. Basswood also yields a white or which is highly esteemed, and in many cases classed as white clover honey. In rapidity of yield no other plant surpasses it, so that in some seasons, with a good range of basswood trees one may do fairly well with ten days of harvest, even if no surplus is obtained from any other source. Buckwheat provides the chief supply of dark honey. In some localities it is quite reliable, regularly yielding a rich harvest, while in others it is capricious, failing entirely in some seasons. The daily yield from buckwheat is only during the morning, and as it is not usually sown until July, it is purely an autumn honey plant.

Fruit tree bloom and dandelions are of more im-

Fruit tree bloom and dandelions are of more importance than is generally supposed, as they yield both pollen and honey, though it is a rare thing to obtain surplus from them, but they come early in the season, and keep up brood-rearing in the hive, so that there will be lots of young bees ready for the white honey harvest. For the same reason the maples and different varieties of willows are valuable. In the autumn, asters and goldenrods are the chief yielders of nectar, though in some localities it is said the goldenrods are unreliable, and probably the same thing may be said as to most other plants under certain atmospheric conditions.

Pollen, the fertilizing dust of flowers, is gathered in large quantities by the bees, and although generally little valued by the bee-keeper, is undispensable to the bees. In the spring if all pollen has been removed from the hive, no brood will be found until a supply of pollen has been obtained from the early flowers, although neighboring colonies may have started brood rearing in February or March. The nurse bees must have pollen from which to prepare the food that is fed to the young bees. When carrying pollen from flowers to the hive, bees pack it in the pollen baskets on their hind legs. Then it is stored in cells at the outer part of the space occupied by the cluster of bees. The color of pollen varies according to the flowers from which it is taken, as yellow from dandelion and brown from white cloven. It has been known for many years that when natural pollen was not obtainable, a fair substitute could be found for it in finely ground meal made from many kinds of grain, of which rye or oats are the ones most in use.

Besides honey and pollen, bees gather propilis or

most in use.

Besides honey and pollen, bees gather propilis or bee-glue, carrying it in their pollen baskets. As its name indicates, bee-glue is of a sticky nature, and is used by the bees to glue up all cracks and corners, though sometimes it is varnished over a plain surface and even over the cappings of honey comb. It is never packed in cells, however, but is applied at once to the place wanted. There is some doubt as to just where the bees obtain this substance, the general opinion being, that it is gathered from the gummy and resinous buds of various trees, although it is certain that ether material is utilized as well.

Friday, Janua

# Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Success and Silence

HEREIN lies the secret of being successful? A clever writer has lately suggested that it means "never to be bored oneself, or the cause of boredom in others. the cause of boredom in others.

Yet how often the question is heard, if one is silent, "How silent you are! Is anything the matter?" Haven't you ever had this said to you? And if so,

had this said to you? And if so, has it occurred to you to wonder why no one asks the garrulous person if there is anything wrong with him? To keep young and lovely is the everlasting cry. One is tired of hearing of it. We are told in beauty papers to be careful how we get up and how we sit down. We must affect an alertness that is no longer ours, put on a gaiety we do not feel, skip ourselves thin, diet for bright eyes, massage for a figure; there is no end to the things we are told to do. What time does this leave for better employments, more wholesome efforts, nobler thoughts and deeds—in short, for character-making? But to be silent! Alas! why should a kind of reproach attach to silence, and speech be considered a normal healthy sign? What has become of the proverb about speech being silver and silence golden? Of course, it is fair and right, in fact our bounden duty, to make speech being silver and silence golden? Of course, it is fair and right, in fact our bounden duty, to make the best of ourselves; but charm (and charm includes absence of boredom) can never be arrived at through absence of boredom) can never be arrived at through the beauty doctor. "Charm" comes from the mind; it cannot be put on and taken off like a mask. There is a mystery about silence, as there is a mystery about sleep and about death, which alienates many people—annoys them, in fact. They have neither the patience nor the time to interpret silence, and the result is that the silent man is often disliked—when he is not feared. As for the silent woman—she is known to exist—but although men have from the time of Socrates and Xantipne, and even earlier, he is not feared. As for the silent woman—sile is known to exist—but although men have from the time of Socrates and Xantippe, and even earlier, railed at women's tongues, the taciturn woman does not enjoy much success with either sex. Let us be honest and confess that, although we may talk of the beauty of silence, and in the abstract love it, in reality we are afraid of it, or find it dull according to our temperament. The only use we have for it is commercial—silence sometimes pays. The difficulty in approaching the subject at all, lies in the fact that there are as many kinds of silence as there are of speech. There is witty speech, and foolish speech; there is the terse, direct speaker and the discursive, rambling speaker; there are people who tell stories with a point, and people who forget the point, but tell the story! The silent ones are divided into classes as numerous and diverse. Some people are silent from laziness, some from sullenness, some from self-consciousness, some from policy, others befrom self-consciousness, some from policy, others be cause expression in speech is not natural to them, although they can express themselves with the tongue of angels in writing, in paint, in marble, perhaps in living merely. In middle age and old age, the most of angels in writing, in paint, in marole, perhaps in living merely. In middle age and old age, the most successful are those who have always kept their minds open to fresh impressions, and who, by experience, have learnt to exercise toleration and a wide charity to others, be they either gay and joyous—or silent. Every year of life lived rationally sows new ideas, and weeds out prejudices. It is naturally quite impossible for the young and untried to be quite so interesting and companionable as some eld people are. At once the mind's eye calls up instances of charming personalities in which good memory, a sense of humor, kindly manners, and a warm heart make an ensemble of fascination. Old people, too, have leisure to take deep interest in the joy and sorrows of others. We may look to them for a sympathy that is not likely to be afforded by the young, who are just entering life, and are absorbed in their own futures and affairs. The great thing to remember is, there is a time for speech and a time for silence, as also there is a time for laughing; and alas! a time for tears. Perhaps of all wonderful things a silence that expresses more than speech is the most wonderful. One notices this on the stage. The pause of the great actor conveys more than the most divine words that the great dramatist the stage. The pause of the great actor conveys more than the most divine words that the great dramatist ever penned. That pause in the theatre is a symbol of those rare silences in life when eternity seems concentrated into a second, and the meaning of things which speech could never tell is revealed at last.

A Simple Luncheon

Poached Eggs in Sauce. Stewed Chicken. Salad.

Mutton Cutlets in aspic.

Fruit Salad. Genevoise Pastry.

Poached Eggs in Sauce.-Cook two ounces of butwith an equal weight of flour for a few min without letting the mixture acquire any color; then pour in by degrees half a pint of milk and rather less than half a pint of veal stock (it should be a thick jelly) which has been nicely flavored with vegetables, ham, herbs and spices. When the sauce has boiled and thickened, draw the pan to a cooler next of the stock and severe it with a low sails and severe in the stock and severe it with a low sails and severe it with a low s has boiled and thickened, draw the pan to a cooler part of the stove and season it with celery-salt and pepper. Fry some round croutons, which should be just large enough to take a poached egg, and at the same time fry (in another pan) some slices of to-mato in warm butter; season them with a little salt, pepper and nutmeg, and when they are done place one piece on each of the croutons, and keep them hot in the oven. Poach the necessary number of eggs in salted water, trim them with a round cutter to the required size and arrange them each the cutter to the required size, and arrange them on the prepared croutons. Bring the sauce to boiling point again, and stir into it the yolk of a raw egg, which has been beaten up with a tablespoonful of cream; remove the pan from the stove, then add a squeeze mon juice and pour it round, but not over, the and put a pinch of chopped parsley on the of the latter. If the sauce is carefully made it should not require straining, but should it do so, pass it through a pointed metal strainer, which has been thoroughly heated. If preferred, the yolk of the egg can be omitted from the sauce, but in this case it should be faintly colored with a small quan-

Stewed Chicken.—Cut a nice, plump fowl into joints and neat pieces, and remove all the skin and as many of the small bones as possible. Put sufficient salad oil (of the best quality) into a large saute pan to just cover the bottom of it, with a few thin slices of Spanish onion, and directly it is not (at the first sign of rising smoke) nut in the pieces of four first sign of rising smoke) put in the pieces of fowl, season with salt and pepper and nutmeg, and turn them frequently until they appear white, then remove them on to a dish covered with soft paper and leave them until they are required; it will usually be found more convenient to prepare both the bird and the sauce the previous day. Make a broth with the trimmings and bones of the fowl, adding a few silces of veal, if possible, and a slice of ham, in addition to a liberal allowance of soup vegetables, herbs, etc. When the broth is ready (it should be carefully freed from grease), convert it into a sauce as follows:

Cook an ounce and a half of flour with one ounce of butter for a few minutes, but without letting it first sign of rising smoke) put in the pieces of fowl

of butter for a few minutes, but without letting it become brown; then add by degrees a pint and a half of the chicken broth, and when the sauce is smooth and thick season it with salt and pepper and stir in a tablespoonful of tomato sauce, two tablespoonfuls of the liquid, in which some French stoneless cherries have been preserved, and sufficient browning to make it a good color. Put the pieces of fowl into an earthen casserole,

and pour the sauce over, cover with buttered paper, put on the lid of the casserole and place it in a moderately hot oven for not less than two hours; just before serving add two tablespoonfuls of sherry to the sauce and a squeeze of lemon juice, if it seems to require it. The stewed chicken should be accompanied by a salad, made as follows:

Cherry and Celery Salad .- Strain the cherry and Celery Salad.—Strain the Juice from some French stoneless cherries (bottled), and arrange the fruit in a salad bowl with a few tablespoonfuls of celery (the whitest portion only), cut into small pieces. Put a tablespoonful of castor sugar, then, while beating the oil

with a wooden spoon, pour in by degrees about a quarter of a pint of cherry juice, and when it is satisfactorily mixed, dip some pieces of watercress in round the edge of the salad bowl; then pour the dressing over the fruit.
(Note.—This salad should be kept in a place until it is required.)

Fruit Salad.—Pour the syrup from a bottle of "dessert" apricots into a basin, and then add a wine-glassful and a half of sherry, a dessertspoonful of kirsch, or any suitable liqueur (or, if it is preferred, the liqueur can be omitted altogether), a dessertspoonful of lemon juice, sufficient powdered sugar to
make it quite sweet, and enough carmine to make it
a clear (but not dark) red. Take rather less than
half the bottled apricots, divide the pieces into two
portions, and put them into the bowl (or dish) in
which the fruit salad is to be served, add two large
bananas cut into moderately thin slices, two sweet
oranges cut into small pieces and entirely free from
all white skin, and six or eight ounces of white oranges cut into small pieces and entirely free from all white skin, and six or eight ounces of white grapes from which the skins and seeds have been removed. Pour the prepared syrup over the fruit, and leave it for fully two hours before it is to be served; the last thing before it is sent to the table, ascertain whether the syrup requires either a little more sugar or a little more lemon juice.

An assortment of dainty Genevoise pastry should be handed with this fruit salad, and a bowl of iced whinned cream

whipped cream, (Note.-The apricots left over can be utilized for

Cheese Balls.—Pound some St. Ivel cheese in a mortar with an equal quantity of fresh butter; season it with Nepaul pepper and a dust of curry pow-der; roll it into little balls with butterpats. Arrange the balls piled up in the middle of a small dish on a paper doyley, and surround them with small cress. Thin toast and homemade water biscuits, with butter, should be handed round with the cheese. addition of a brace of roast pheasants.

### Borrowing Books

"Give every man thine ear and few thy books," should be the advice given to every modern book lender. People who would scorn to tell a lie, think nothing of appropriating other people's literature whether it be the current number of a magazine or the novel of the hour. It is true they invariably promise to return it, but alas! how seldom is that promise kept. Sometimes the binding of a book is a protection, and people do not so light-heartedly borrow when books are bound in vellum, while the fact of a book belonging to a set is a great and good ex-cuse not to lend it at all. Have no qualms in such refusals for the chance of a permanent yawning gap in the neat row is too much for the feelings of any book-lover. Cookery books are open to the ruthless borrower, while as to "enquire within" that friend of our nursery days—it is a certain prey. There is, however, great satisfaction in lending books to a friend who you know will return them-and quicklybut I feel inclined to put my arms around my book-shelves to guard them selfishly from the depredations of the marauding borrower. Personally, I feel shy about borrowing books. It is like asking the name of a pet dressmaker or asking for a photograph, and no one should ask for the loan of a first edition or a rare copy. Let us draw a veil over the legend-true but terrible—of a book returned—a first edition too—with a slice of cold bacon between its leaves, inserted it is supposed as a breakfast book marker!—what fate is too severe for the borrower who turns down pages and leaves luckless volumes before a scorching fire, or face downwards on the table, till their backs are broken? Surely he should be punished according to his deserts, and never be allowed to hold any save a railway hovel, bought for ten cents, printed in small type and bearing a startling picture and title— all for ten cents. Someone has said that no book is properly read until it has been read again and again, and marked. Luckly this Philistine habit has gone out of fashion, though, of course, the owner of a book can do as he likes with his own property. The bor-rowing of books is something of a necessity in country places, but nevertheless it is positively heartrend-ing to come home and find that a favorite book has been borrowed during one's absence. To promise a swift return seems an aggravated insult, and often the borrower of the book has the base audacity to forget who the lender of the book might be! Avaunt, borrowers of books and leave them in peace on their owner's book-shelves. This sounds selfish does it not? But a lover of books has every right to be selfish of his treasures, and guard them jealously from the

## Fashion's Fancies

in fashion is certainly reached in the toilettes for evening wear. Every season they seem to get more magnificent, although to all appearances, and to the magnificent, although to all appearances, and to the uninitated they appear so simple. It has always been more or less considered the fashion to disparage anything modern, but it is indeed a foolish person who does so today, for looking through the annals of dress of the past in every period of history we can safely aver that the latter end of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century will leave their distinguishing mark on the fashions of the future. We have no hesitation in copying the glorious colorings of the East as well as those of by-gone Western civilization in fact, we bring them into a hurlyburly of up-to-dateness which is beautiful a ble in color and design. It is curious, but it is a fact that there is no fashion today which is unfashionable. For instance, you can wear the most jaunty toque tilted on one side, or an enormous picture hat well on the back of the head. You can wear your hair severely parted, Madonna fashion down the middle or dress it with Grecian curls. You can wear a long tight sleeve or a full short one, a kilted skirt to clear the ground or a long clinging snake-like one to trail on it. The best fashion shows a tendency towards length of outline and absence of frou-frou. This is especially apparent in the evening dress of the moment, on which subject by the way I should be writ-ing, instead of wandering off to the subject of fash-ions in general. The improved Princess robe is ab-solutely and undeniably charming. It is prettily drapsolutely and undeniably charming. It is prettily draped across the front and is caught up high at the back. It is tightly fitting and plain, with the exception of this slight suggestion of drapery, and here and there do we see indications of the snake-like skirt, with a little pleating on the hips that takes us back to the early sixties, but with the vast improvement of long clinging lines. Fabrics are all of supplementary clinging lines. Fabrics are all of supplementary quality, be they pich satin or brocade, and their soft finish gives the necessary clinging effect. This is a inhish gives the necessary chinging effect. This is a great boon to many women, who, however much they may appreciate it, cannot afford to dress entirely in clinging chiffons. Soft fabrics such as Duchesse and chiffon velours all hang limply, yet they are sufficiently substantial to stand the wear and tear to which evening frocks have to submit. The grace and beauty of the sleeves of the evening dress of the moment is another most important feature and they are ment is another most important feature, and they rement is another most important reature, and they re-lieve any idea of hardness or plainness of outline. A lovely model with a Parisian sleeve was in old world rose brocade shot with silver, made ever so simply, slightly Princess, but pleated in the front with a drapery, taking a graceful line at the back. This wa cut square and very decollete back, and front, with cut square and very decollete back, and front, with a line of beautiful cream guipure over flesh colored tulle. The whole of the sleeve was composed of an intricate mass of drapery shot with blue, pink and silver tulle and chiffon with a tiny trellis work of sliver on the top of the arm. The drapery fell below the elbow, and gave a pretty soft finish to an otherwise substantial and useful, though beautiful frock. The skirt by the way was trained in shawl fashion with a narrow silver fringe at the edge and hung with the requisite limpness at the feet. There is no doubt that polonaise effects and fringes are doubt that polonaise effects and fringes much worn. A turquoise crepe de chine frock made in the polonaise fashion was edged with a heavy silk ringe dyed the same color. The fringe formed the entire trimming on the decollete bodice which sim-

ply looked like a draped shawl with a tiny piece of old lace across the front. This lace also formed the sleeves from which were suspended strands of orange sleeves from which were suspended strains of value velvet. There was a very becoming draped appearance at the waist, giving a high effect behind, and a pulled down one in front. Evening bodices which have long and tight fitting sleeves, is a particularly facility for this woman, but they do not suit pretty fashion for thin women, but they do not suit everyone! The sleeve is a very important part of the frock whether it be an intricate mass of soft drapery or a tight-fitting mitten effect. The best effects in jet have a touch of white introduced both in the draping of the sleeves and across the decolle-tage. A delightful frock which looks well on many occasions and which one can utilize for demi-toilette or the smartest dinner party is the all white lace dress embroidered in jet. There seems an extraordinary fashion just now for white evening cloaks. White cloth with beautiful masses of embroidery seem greatly liked. There are some lovely cloaks too, composed of ermine, coarse Irish crochet and black velvet, and with the inevitable lining of soft chiffon. The economically minded woman chooses for her evening cloak one of the new dead shades of old rose, crushed strawberry, or old world blue, but Emerald green with ermine, or sable, make a lovely mixture. Evening cloaks are quite as important as the dress underneath, therefore it behoves us to choose a sable make a lovely mixture. choose a really pretty color and one which becomes us. I have heard a whisper (and one which sounds true), and it is that in the near future we are all to wear sashes again, both for day and evening wear. For plain serge or cloth frocks, a soft gauze scarf will be worn, wound round the waist, spreading over the hips, and then tied behind rather low down at the fall of the back; these sashes are edged at the ends with long fringe. You would hardly believe how pretty such a sash looks from under the opening of a tailor-made jacket. Every week brings in something new and original and deserving of notice. Only a few weeks ago we were talking about the immense size of the hats in vogue worn with walking costumes. Now the newest headgar is the "Grapadiar" tumes. Now the newest headgear is the "Grenadier" cap. It is not only the rage, but is generally becoming. It is well adapted for winter wear, with its border of fur round the soft peluchon crown. aigrette of huge dimensions is fixed on the left side spreading out like a fan in a most harmonious curve.

### Comments Of An Onlooker

Really, up to the present I have thought that our games were at any rate intellectual. Lawn tenis is intelligent, hockey requires skill, apart from any wicked desire and intention of hitting your enemies' ankles (and what a lot of old scores one can pay off by this means); cricket is one of the most graceful and interesting of pastimes, even football possesses a method in its madness, but what of diabolo? Children are certainly graceful in playing diabolo, where-as, grown-up people only look silly; and as a rule, if you take the trouble to notice, the elder members of the game open their mouths as the bobbin descends. Now, this really is not graceful, and the wildest enthusiasts of the game canot defend it. But there is certainly one advantage to be discovered from the game. I think diabolo will make us a more genial nation. It induces a kind of comradeship between grey-haired old gentlemen and ought-to-be stately elderly ladies and the various stages of little chil-dren. It is impossible if you play diabolo to go in for false dignity. How could an old man pleased or talse dignity. How could an old man pleased with a bobbin and string, roar at a small boy who has tangled a kite among his apple blossoms? and how could a middle-aged spinster preserve a sullen manner if a company of small urchins trod down her plants, endeavoring to find a ball which had, somehow by mistake, got into her bushes? Of course not! She would feel inclined instead to go down on her knees and help them to find it. Long live Diabolo!

It is becoming of less and less avail to be a brilliant hostess for any occasion, but most of all for the house party season. The days of the "salon" type of woman are over, and the best way to make our guests comfortable is to abstain from putting ourselves too much in evidence, and to engage reliable servants. A woman may spend her mornings in her bedroom or boudoir, the afternoon lying down or writing letters—as long as she appears well dressed and in good form for dinner; and not a single guest will miss her if there is congenial company and amusement to be had. A hostess not long ago had to work hard to entertain a single guest. Now, her money judiciously spent, will amuse a whole houseful, and it is becoming increasingly easy for such women to be idle. Hence one secret of our long, long list of nervous diseases—it is produced by two causes only; too little work or too much; and we all suffer more or less from one or the other inconall suffer more or less from one or the other incon-

Society and Socialists will both be interested in a three-days' auction sale. The contents of Warwick House, the town residence of Lady Warwick, the Socialist countess, are then and there to be offered Socialist countess, are then and there to be offered for sale. It was announced recently that Warwick House itself had been sold to an American lady. Now comes the news that all the beautiful furniture is for disposal. The catalogue discloses treasures which might arouse the individualistic covetousness of even the sternest Socialist. The Countess of Warwick is busily engaged in writing her social memoirs, and the work will, it is expected, prove of a highly interesting them.

The Kaiser is revelling in the delights of his stay at Highcliffe, and apparently none of his experience has pleased him more than the happy tea party h gave to the village school children. Shortly afte 4 o'clock in the afternoon the children, 170 in num 4 o'clock in the afternoon the children, 170 in number, and wearing rosettes of the German colors, red, white and black, assembled at the school. It was a place transformed; German and British flags draped the walls, and long tables took the place of the school desks. On the centre table stood the Emperor's cake. It stood six feet high, and covered with sugar icing, rose in terraces to a pinnacle, on which was a design in British and German flags. The Emperor frankly enjoyed himself, and so did the children. They refused to be oppressed by any idea of rank and station, but met their host on the friendliest terms. Presently the Kaiser strode down to where the great cake stood, and picking up a to where the great cake stood, and picking up a knife, cut deep into its heart, breaking down its terraced glories. Teacup in hand, he afterwards expressed his appreciation to those about him of the appearance of the children, and their bright and alert looks. After His Majesty left the schoolroom, children gave him three hearty British che

The Queen spent the sixty-third anniversary of her birthday in a quiet manner at Sandringha ner birtings in a quet manner at Sandringnam, re-ceiving the personal cogratulations of nearly all the members of the royal family. Post and telegraph brought gifts and congratulations innumerable, and delightful weather prevailed at Sandringham.

What the Shamrock Means

Says Valor: "See They spring for me,
These leafy Gems of Morning!"
Says Love; "No, no! For me they grow,
My fragrant path adorning. The triple leaves. And cries: "Oh, do not sever A type that blends Three godlike friends-Love, Valor, Wit, forever!"

Love, valor and wit are lessentially attributes of

Irish Weddings

I wrote last week about "Quiet Weddings," and I think perhaps it may interest my readers to hear how weddings are arranged in Ireland. Among the farming classes extreme sentiment has very often little to do with matrimony, the amount of money the bride brings being the chief factor in the matier. If money is scarce, pigs, cows and poultry form part of the bargain. Husbands are not to be

had for nothing and demand a price. The whole argement is carried out in a practical and busine manner, a friend being deputed to "make The father of the bride-to-be is approached and if negotiations prove successful a mar-riage is straightway arranged, but if they do not prove satisfactory to the prospective bridegroom—of-ten the couple never meet (when distance is a consideration and the bride's dower assured) until the wedding day. An Irish clergyman relates how a man came one day to make arrangements for his wedding. After congratulating him, and taking down all par-ticulars, his own name, etc., he asked: "And what is ticulars, his own name, etc., he asked: "And what is the lady's name?" He looked rather puzzled and replied: "I don't rightly know, your honor, but I see a man coming down the street who knows, and I'll go and ask him." When the "marrying" takes place it is the correct thing for the wedding party to drive a circuit of fifteen or twenty miles around the country on the Irish "jaunting" cars. On reaching the first village to adjourn to a room which has been hired for the occasion, where they dance and have refreshment. Then they drive on to the next place, where the same thing again takes place. This goes where the same thing again takes place. This goes on until in time they work their way back to the bride's home, where they wind up the festivities with more dancing. Afterwards the whole party escorts them to their future abode or crowd to the station to see them off by train. It may seem strange, but nevertheless it is true, that in spite of rather unpromising beginnings, one very rarely hears of an unhappy marriage in dear old Ireland.

## Beauty Hints

Hairdressing plays a leading role in modistic matters, and it may be as well to offer a few sugges-tions anent the particular styles now in favor. Truly some of the heads one sees are marvellous erections that call for numerous pads and subterfuges for their consummation whether any artistic elegance lurks around these exaggerated structures must be a debatable question, the exponents themselves presumably admiring the vogue since they cannot fall to see replicas of their own unproportionate heads at every turn. Fortunately, however, for those not attuned to the craze La Mode is amiably disposed with several extremely pretty graceful notions. A favorite style for a young girl is a midway dressing of soft negligee curls, the front pompadour carried off the face in large soft ondules. For evening wear this coiffure asks the culminating elegance of a snood of tulle twisted lightly round the bunch of curls and tied at the left side in a pretty fluffy chou. Older women are cultivating regular sausage rolls with a certain amount of success, two or three running across the bead, flanked either side by others arranged the reverse way and being filled in with fancy combs. A modern well dressed head is a revelation of clever manipulation, and the effects achieved, whether by artifice or natural means result in the most question, the exponents themselves presumof clever manipulation, and the effects achieved, whether by artifice or natural means result in the most becoming cofffures it has been our fate to see for some long time. The new combs are really beautiful opague, almost transparent shell being employed in the case of the most desirable specimens. These are often carved in elegant design, the shape being of the modified Spanish persuasion. The Empire designs in combs are also great favorites, being of engraved tortoise shell with bands of gold or silver. Immense emphasis must be laid on the value of pin curis, either in clusters or singly. No really wellcurls, either in clusters or singly. No really well-dressed head is complete, lacking the assistance of some such detail, and women who disdain their services, cannot expect to have a fashionably dressed head of hair.

### A Few "Don'ts!"

Don't laugh over other people's mistakes-you soon may be caught tripping.

Don't imagine you know everything for you don't.

Don't expect acorns to become oak trees in a day or a year.

Don't lose faith in humanity because you find an Don't quarrel with circumstances or fret over

what cannot be altered.

Don't decide that "charity" is a great mistake, because you have sometimes been imposed upon. Don't expect big things from a small mind.

### A Modern Revival-The Art of Lacemaking There are few women to whom lace does not ap-

peal, and they are few to whose appearance, when they wear it, it does not lend an air of distinction. At no distant date the woman who wore lace was supposed to either possess riches or to belong to a family who had at some period been rich, for the price of lace has always placed it among the luxuries of the world. Nowadays it is not difficult to wear lace without either of these conditions for to wear lace without either of those conditions, for and teachers of lace-making as an art are remind-ing us how easy it is to do elaborate needlework, ing us now easy it is to do elaborate needlework, given a certain patience. In all the Italian lace centres travelers are to be seen taking lessons in lace-making, and in London several teachers tell us that they have large numbers of pupils, and that women are learning easily to make lace. Of late years there has been an important revival of the lace industry in Italy; the great ladies have once more given their patronage and their help, and schools have been established for the carrying on of this beautiful and fascinating industry. In interschools have been established for the carrying on of this beautiful and fascinating industry. In interesting oneself in lace, it is necessary to begin very modestly, first of all learning that there are three fundamental systems of manufacture. Lace may be made by hand with the needle, by hand on a pillow with bobbins, or it may be machine made. In the latter case it may be of great value, but even when one is compelled to buy machine-made lace of modest price, it is not difficult to procure it of good quality and very tasteful. In selecting it is always wise to choose a copy of one of the standard patterns, adhering to the best drawn. When machine made lace is chosen with some care and knowledge of the subject, it is really only a connoisseur who can detect the difference between it and the handwork. After learning to distinguish the different makes of lace, it is well to proceed to some study of the different periods in which certain patterns were designed, and of the countries in which those patterns were produced or into which they were introduced. Lace making as any part of the difference in the part of the patterns were produced or into which they were introduced. those patterns were produced or into which they were introduced. Lace-making as an art has been handed down from one generation to another, and it has also been carried from one nation to another, through various influences and for various reasons. Sentiment has had much to do with the making of lace and some of the most wonderful for the labor bestowed on it, has been done in convents by nuns, who put into their needlework the character, the force, the thoughts and dreams that their conventional existence denied outlet. by nuns, who put into their needlework the character, the force, the thoughts and dreams that their conventional existence denied outlet. Ecclesiastical lace has seen some changes, and a few English ladies wear frills of lace on their gowns today costing hundreds of pounds which has been sold because of the vicissitudes of some great Italian church. One of the finest specimens of lace of which we know is a cope and maniple which belonged to St. Cuthbert and which is now to be seen in Durham Cathedral. Although decorations of wrought linen, twisted cords and tassels are known to history from the earliest records, it was not until the eleventh century that something like what we know of as lace was in use for decoration. The Renaissance period, which saw an immense development of taste and love of ornament, brought the almost universal use of elaborate linen embroidery. Holes were cut into linen and wonderful stitchery was designed for filling them in. Sometimes pearls and other jewels and threads of silver and gold were wrought into the work. Two hundred and fifty years after the use of these designs had reached a height, carrick-na-crosse lace was started in Ireland. What is known as Irish point or "point in the air," was worked by the Italians in the sixteenth century, and the basis of lace making has never altered. To this day the workers prick out their patterns for sewing, or for weaving on pillows with pins. The greatest artists interested themselves in the lace patterns and it is known that Titian at one time helped a young student to design a lace book for a great lady. Lace was made by all ladies of importance in Italy. They gathered the

young girls round them in the evenings and not only did they vie with each other to do wonderful work but one house emulated another. Queen Isabella, of Spain, was a laceworker. Catherine de Medicis and Catherine of Aragon. It was at the French court that Mary Stuart learned to make lace and when she was shut up in loneliness in Lock Leven Castle, she spent her time in working the veil shown to this day, which she were when she was accounted. which she wore when she was executed. A pretty tale is told in connection with the invention of Italian rose-point lace. No more lovely lace was made any-where than in Venice, where the women folk worked where than in Venice, where the women folk worked with needles when the men were at sea. It was the pride of every girl to stitch for herself the most wonderful of wedding veils. A sailor came home from a voyage and brought his sweetheart a strange plant which he had gathered in a far off land. When he was about to sail again, she did nothing but weep. He told her not to dim her pretty eyes with weeping, but to use them for making lace and to have a finer veil for her wedding than any other Venetian girl had ever worn. So she set to work to copy the branches, and the twists of the strange plant, and she had ever worn. So she set to work to copy the branches, and the twists of the strange plant, and she worked in tendrils of seawood to twine the whole design together, and when her lover returned she was wed in a veil of rose point, such as no one before had ever dreamed of for beauty. And this is the legend of rose point lace. Venetian point was the favorite lace of Louis Quatorze and this the French workers learned to make Louis was supposed to orite lace of Louis Quatorze and this the Figure orite lace of Louis Quatorze and this the Figure workers learned to make. Louis was supposed to have inherited his love of this beautiful fabric from his Italian grandmother. A story is told of an Englishman who went from Paris to Venice by coach and listle cap made of lace for the Roi Soleil. The had a little cap made of lace for the Roi Soleil. The Venetian point was wrought of human hair in pure white. Thus the fashion of lace making which is now reviving, is one of the oldest and one of the most entrancing of arts.

### The German Empress

The following picture of the German Empress is by a London woman:
"Tall, fair, and comely, the Kaiserin is a royal

lady of excellent presence and gracious demeanor. Her rippling laughter is contagious, and her face is usually wreathed in smiles. Her spirits never seem to flag, and she is a lively raconteur. The Kaiserin does not affect youth, but is a well-preserved woman, always tastefully attired, and at court festivals is resplendent in dress. She is fond of soft white gowns for home wear and never looks better than when riding in her white uniform. Her favorite jewel is a large single diamond which she wears on all occasions in her hair. It is said in the German Court that the Empress's diamond once adorned the cocked hat of Napoleon which was found by Blucher after the Battle of Waterloo

The personal tastes of the Kaiserin are entirely She is a good musician, and so extremel fond of music that when the Kaiser desires to give her some pleasant surprise he arranges for the Imperial Band to play some new compositions under the windows of her apartments. Her taste in this direc-tion has descended to her eldest son, who plays both the violin and piano.

### The Union Jack

Yonder waves old England's banner, still recalling bygone years, As it waved at famous Crecy, and the battle of Poic-Since the days of Royal Alfred it has humbled haughty foes,
Faced a thousand threatening dangers, dealt a thousand mortal blows.
Still the ship that has it hoisted can through any ocean tack; Give a cheer for British freedom, raise aloft the Union Jack!

Mark its course upon the ocean, trace its path from land to land,
Ever guided in its mission by a Providential hand.
Over stormy waters wafted, where huge icebergs rock and roll,
And the briny waves in fury dash around each dreary Pole: And away in tropic climates where our heroes bi-Whilst above them floats serenely England's ancient

Wolfe displayed old England's colors on the Plains of Abraham, Where, in war's impassioned combat, he encountered Ere the din of battle ended both the gallant heroes While above the roar of battle rose the Highland soldiers' yell.

By a charge of British bayonets then the foe was driven back. And the day was one of glory for old England's Union

General Brock its folds expanded on the plains of Queenston's height; Well the heroes did their duty, putting Britain's foes Ere he reached the frowning summit did the gallant hero fall. And his bright career was ended by a marksman's rife ball,
But his comrades, roused to vengeance, like a tempest swept the track, And the day was one of glory for old England's Union Jack!

Were our country's soil invaded by a foreign foe again, We would guard the hallowed precincts, where our Wolfe and Brock were slain. For upon a field of battle, where a British hero leads There Canadians dare to follow, and to emulate their Dare to fight for British freedom-we're no coward craven pack,
To disgrace old England's standard, or desert the
Union Jack!

And brave Scotia's sons are ready—for their place is in the van—
To repel a fierce invasion, as they did at Inkerman.
And the loyal sons of Erin round the Cross of red and blue, Round the battle-flag will rally, as they did, at England, Scotland, fearless Erin have in warfare ne'er been slack.

And now Canada is with them to defend the Union

Lives there still one British subject to refuse his life, In defence of British freedom, who'd rejoice at British's fall? If there be, then curse the traitor, pass him by in dark disdain;

Let him bear, while life is left him, on his brow the mark of Cain ! Let him die a hated coward-bury him by midnight He deserves no home or country who'd desert the

A story is told of Verdi, the famous composer, which shows that he was willing to pay a good price for what he considered comfort. A friend who went to call upon him in a small watering place found the composer in a little room which he informed his visitor served him for diningwhich he informed his visitor served him for diningroom, sitting-room and bedroom.

'I have two other rooms which are large,' he said
to his friend, 'but I keep articles hired by me in them.
I have there ninety-five barrel organs.'

He paused to note his friend's surprise, and then

continued:

"When I came here my ears were tortured by hearing them play "Trovatore," "Rigoletto," and similar stuff. I hired them from their owners. I pay about fifteen hundred lire for them, and enjoy my summer's rest undisturbed by the sound of my own compositions."—Youth's Companion.

The school children

many nice things to who were sick or out Christmas time. It is we love, but it is right There is something us never think of it. which is only another sh, to stop to say a ki do some little kindnes expensive present is ness is remembered. Most of us forget

season, when on eart He gave was Himself. Lord Strathcona kn ber of the old Hudson trade of the middl begin. He has wate those who had faith t uilt across Canada f only pay, but fill the it the most important that it will grow still ish steamships cross yery shortest routes, so pire closer together. T sends to us at Christm

Captain Gillen, who man, has gone in charg field Creek. It is to his crew will not have their skill and daring. be a comfort to think among the breakers of be done for the rescue by Capt. Gillen.

When, nearly eight Thomson first opened Belfast, Ireland, no on great changes that you fore he died. On land journeys were driven by four or perhaps by At sea, wooden sa and freight across the ship had been invented but it was still looked which many people we
The greater part of
ness and it took many such great events as the ning of a battle reache After numberless ex kite of Benjamin Fran

tricity and much of its covered, but it was W discover how to join t wonderful of all invent was one of the few me to construct as his bra Thomson was educa Cambridge in England. ematics and went as he performed most of books and where on th In 1886 he brought which telegraphic land to New York. F ed. Since that time he struments which are n

has discovered a great works, but what it is a knows. For the great Queen Victoria created Kelvin, and many other the man who used so stowed on him by the Other men have put by Lord Kelvin and ways, electric light, wi number of inventions by bor lighter and adds

yet much to learn abor we call by the queer G are boys in school toda been learned and done and Edison. A war cloud has ar hangs over Persia, tha dominions of the Czar. Not long ago the S leave to make or help sending men to parlia very strange to men i son of this Shah succe to regain the power his ple. A number of bad or riches if he succeed were formed. If ther natural for Russia to h land will take care that bor Russia will not ha

land beyond the Caspi Mr. Lemieux is going very kindly treated but themselves by a writte people come in as grea ish Columbia. Japan with England and will gained by it.

they have not room in t to unload the goods the from Ladysmith. The they come over the ma on steamers to Ladys veek Captain Troup a ess some better arran the company better to and bring them to the would be wasted in lo twice but net as much a in Vancouver till the y this plan is taken it w between the city coun

It is but a little whi clear Point Grey oppose formed into a municipa ouver people are bui Perhaps they are going than they can afford t ittle of their public s sister city a little of

The track for the raberni is being cleared a men will be at work bu

After the holidays ment street will be been have been allowed to ition as they are in are not nearly as par streets clean and nice Western Canada. If ever Victoria made up their of us. By the way about improving the grounds. It is not cred scholars that most of th

found a great many Ir places. These were ch the rivers, for most of the and and the mainland way. Gradually, how tter to say just wha o run the risk of quarr

nings and not only lo wonderful work, Queen Isabella, of ne de Medicis and he French court that en Castle, she spent lown to this day executed. A pretty invention of Italian ace was made any erself the most wonr came home from a eart a strange plant d nothing but weep and to have a finer other Venetian girl work to copy the trange plant, and she twine the whole deer returned she was And this is the lepoint was the fav-this the French eautiful fabric from v is told of an Eng-Venice by coach and the Roi Soleil. The human hair in pure est and one of the

## npress

German Empress is Kaiserin is a royal gracious demean us, and her face is spirits never seem eur. The Kaiserin of soft white gowns tter than when rid wears on all occa-German Court that Blucher after the

, and so extremely aiser desires to give rranges for the Im-mpositions under the taste in this direcson, who plays both

nner, still recalling d the battle of Polc-

it has humbled ngers, dealt a thoud can through any m, raise aloft the

trace its path from Providential hand. huge icebergs rock

ash around each ere our heroes biy England's ancient

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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

### Current Topics

Friday, January 3, 1908

The school children were very kind to bring so many nice things to the school for the poor people who were sick or out of work or unfortunate at Christmas time. It is very pleasant to give to those we love, but it is right to give to those who need.

There is something all can give, but too many of us never think of it. We are too busy or too worried, which is only another way of saying we are too self.

which is only another way of saying we are too self-lsh, to stop to say a kind word, give a bright smile or do some little kindness for another. Often when the expensive present is quite forgotten the little kind-ness is remembered.

Most of us forget that He who came to us at this e gave was Himself.

Lord Strathcona knows Canada well. As a mem-Lord Strathcona knows Canada well. As a member of the old Hudson's Bay Company he saw the trade of the middle and west of this country begin. He has watched it grow and was one of those who had faith to believe that if a railway were built across Canada from east to west, it would, not only pay, but fill the country with people and make it the most important part of the empire. He believes that it will grow still faster when lines of fleet Britthat it will grow still faster when lines of fleet Brit-ish steamships cross the Atlantic and Pacific by the very shortest routes, so bringing all ports of the em-pire closer together. This is part of the message he sends to us at Christmas.

Captain Gillen, who looks like a strong, brave man, has gone in charge of the new lifeboat to Bamfield Creek. It is to be hoped that the captain and his crew will not have many chances of showing their skill and daring. But on stormy nights it will be a comfort to think that if a ship finds herself among the breakers of that terrible coast all that can be done for the rescue of those on board will be done by Capt. Gillen.

When, nearly eighty-three years ago William Thomson first opened his baby eyes in his home in Belfast, Ireland, no one could have dreamed of the great changes that would take place in the world before he died. On land the few people who made long journeys were driven along in stage coaches drawn by four or perhaps by six horses.

by four or perhaps by six horses.

At sea, wooden sailing vesels carried passengers and freight across the ocean. It is true the steamship had been invented by Fulton many years before but it was still looked upon as a wonderful object to which many people were afraid to trust themselves. The greater part of North America was a wilderness and it took many weeks before the news even of ness and it took many weeks before the news even of such great events as the death of a king or the winning of a battle reached its eastern shores.

After numberless experiments begining with the kite of Benjamin Franklin some of the uses of electricity and much of its wondrous force had been discovered, but it was William Thomson who was to discover how to join two continents by that most wonderful of all inventions, the Atlantic cable. He

was one of the few men whose hand was as skilful to construct as his brain was able to plan.

Thomson was educated at the great college of Cambridge in England. He was very clever at mathematics and went as a professor to Glasgow, where he performed most of his experiments and wrote his books and where on the 17th of December he died.

In 1886 he brought to performed the great washed. In 1886 he brought to perfection the great cable which telegraphic messages are sent from Irend to New York. For his services he was knight-

land to New York. For his services he was knighted. Since that time he has invented many useful instruments which are made use of by electricians and has discovered a great deal about the way electricity works, but what it is neither he nor any one else knows. For the great work he did for the world Queen Victoria created Sir William Thomson Lord Kelvin, and many other kings have delighted to honor the man who used so well the wonderful gifts bestowed on him by the King of Kings.

Other men have put to use the knowledge gained by Lord Kelvin and so we have telephones tram-

by Lord Kelvin and so we have telephones, tram-ways, electric light, wireless telegraphy and a great number of inventions by which electricity makes la-bor lighter and adds to our convenience. There is yet much to learn about this mysterious something we call by the queer Greek name and no doubt there are boys in school today who will add to what he are boys in school today who will add to what has been learned and done by Faraday, Thomson, Bell

A war cloud has arisen in the east. This time it hangs over Persia, that kingdom which shuts in the dominions of the Czar from the Southern Seas.

Not long ago the Shah of Persia gave his people leave to make or help to make their own laws by sending men to parliament. This was something very strange to men in eastern lands and when the son of this Shah succeeded to power he determined to regain the power his father had given to his people. A number of bad advisers, hoping to get power or riches if he succeeded rallied round him and the lovers of liberty took the opposite side. Two armies were formed. If there should be war it would be natural for Russia to help one side or other and England will take care that by the quarrels of her neighbor Russia will not have an opportunity of getting tussia will not have an opportunity of getting

Mr. Lemieux is going to leave Japan. He has been very kindly treated but the Japanese will not bind themselves by a written promise not to let their people come in as great numbers as formerly to British Columbia. Japan says she has made a treaty with England and will not give up any rights she has gained by it

In our own city the C. P. R. officials complain that they have not room in the old freight sheds and yards to unload the goods that come down in the trains from Ladysmith. The cars are sent over loaded as they come over the main line and are brought across on steamers to Ladysmith and then down to Victoria on the E. & N., where they are unloaded. Last week Captain Troup and Mr. Courtney said that unless some better arrangement was made it would pay the company better to load the goods on the steamer and bring them to the C. P. R. wharf at once. Time would be wasted in loading and unloading the goods twice but net as much as if the cars had to stand idle in Vancouver till the yards were cleared here. If this plan is taken it will be the result of the quarrel between the city council and the company about Store street.

It is but a little while since men first began to clear Point Grey opposite Vancouver, and now it is formed into a municipality as Oak Bay is here. Vancouver people are building their city up very fast. Perhaps they are going ahead a little more quickly than they can afford to but Victoria might borrow a little of their public spirit. Perhaps if she lent her sister city a little of her caution both would be better off.

The track for the railway from Wellington to Alberni is being cleared and very soon a great many. men will be at work building the road.

After the holidays the new pavement on Government street will be begun. The streets should never have been allowed to get into such a shameful condition as they are in at present. People in Victoria are not nearly as particular about keeping their streets clean and nice as they are in other cities in western Canada. If every man, woman and child in Victoria made up their minds to sweep before their own doors strangers would have a much better opinion of us. By the way, this is the time for thinking about improving the appearance of the school grounds. It is not creditable to either teachers or scholars that most of them are so bare and unattractive.

When the white men crossed the mountains they found a great many Indian settlements in various places. These were chiefly near the sea and along the rivers, for most of the Indians lived by fishing and hunting. After governments were formed on the island and the mainland the Indians were not driven away. Gradually, however, it was found that it was better to say just what land they should have than to run the risk of quarrels between them and the set-

tlers. The lands thus left in their possession were called reserves. Since that time most of the tribes of Indians have grown smaller. Sometimes they have chosen another reserve and have given up the old one. When the reserves have been near the cities the Indians have died out. At Victoria there are very few left of what was once a large and nowerful tribe. dians have died out. At Victoria there are very few left of what was once a large and powerful tribe. Their reserve is now near the centre of the city, but though the few who are left do not use the land they will neither sell it nor take another reserve in the country in exchange for it. This is a pity, both for their own sakes and for that of the city, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be settled. hoped that it will soon be settled

There was a riot in the town of Lethbridge on Thursday and the white men attacked the Chinese quarters and did much damage. If this riot had happened in China and white men were killed and their property destroyed we should be shocked and angry and would think it was because the Chinese were jealous and cruel. We would be quite right. If Canadians cannot wait to get what they want by lawful means they are not fit to live in a free country. Once people begin to break the laws in order to get what they want they show that they are unfit to govern themselves. If the law allows men of any color to come into a country, it must protect them from harm. Laws in a free country may be changed but they must not be broken. There was a riot in the town of Lethbridge on

Japan had scarcely said good-bye to Mr. Lemieux, Japan had scarcely said good-bye to Mr. Lemieux, whom she treated very politely but to whom she gave very little when she welcomed another visitor. This was Prince Pu Lum, who is looked upon as the heir to the throne of China. The prince was treated with great courtesy by the Japanese. Should the Chinese and Japanese make friends the western nations of the world may find them hard to excel in the arts of peace. Already these people supply the release of the world may find them hard to excel in the arts of peace. Already these people supply the markets of a great part of the world with rice, sugar, tea, fruit, and many other natural products. As we all know, their silks, furniture and other articles made by their skilful hands find ready sale. Their students are taking high places in European and American colleges and the children in the schools are patient and diligent learners. It looks very much indeed as if white men will have to study very hard as well as give up many wicked and expensive habits if they are to win in the race with the yellow men. In these days the victories of peace are greater than any gained on the battlefield and Canadian boys and girls will have to prepare for a hard contest. will have to prepare for a hard contest.

When the boys and girls of Victoria arrive in school these winter mornings it is easy to see that they are well fed and well clad. It is very much to be doubted if there are any children in this happy city of ours who know what it is to be really hungry. Some of them are pale because they eat too much, but the white skin, thin hands and tiny limbs of starving children are unknown here. Imagine if you can, what it must be to go to school without your breakfast and to have no luncheon! Yet that is the state of nearly 12,000 school children in Berlin, the beautiful capital of Germany. The city is going to feed these hungry children, but you may be sure the food will be of the plainest kind. It is no wonder there are a great many people in Germany who be-When the boys and girls of Victoria arrive in feed these hungry children, but you may be sure the food will be of the plainest kind. It is no wonder there are a great many people in Germany who believe there is something wrong in the laws which will allow children to go hungry. There is far more than money enough spent in European countries on great armies and powerful fleets to feed all who want. It is a sin to see children in Victoria throwing away good food which other children need so much, for in many cities, even in Canada, there is want in the winter time, if not in summer. That is another thing you children should think about. For about two weeks last year we had such bitter cold weather as those who live fir other parts of Canada must expect to endure for months at a time. You know how lard it was to bear the cold. Even the schools had to be closed part of the time. It was worse here for our houses are not built to keep out the cold. But when you remember those days you will understand how terrible it would be to be scarce, at once, of fire and food.

The cold weather, whether of the prairie or the upper country is enjoyable to the children who warmly clad and well fed can frolic in the snow. Their wits are sharpened by the clear cold air. The boys and girls on the Coast do not find it so easy to work as they do and must take care that they do not get beaten in the race of life by those who have grown up in a country of cold winters.

The Exhibition Building has gone! On Thursday The Exhibition Building has gone: On Thursday night the flames leaped from the great wooden pile to the sky and in an hour or so the place was a mass of hot coals and cinders. Whether before next year another building will take the place of the old one cannot now be said. Everybody will be sorry to miss the big building and to think that there is no placewhere neonle can gather together to show on. where people can gather together to show on other what is the best that each can do.

Before another issue of the Children's page of the Colonist reaches its readers the old year will have passed away. To children as well as to older people, it will have brought joy and sorrow. For children are not always happy. Some days have been well spent. Others have been wasted. These last days of the old year are a good time for thinking how much better we can spend the new. If any foolish or wrong habits are being formed, this is the time to give them up. If there is something that needs to be done, this is the time to commence.

In our own province we have been blessed with peace and plenty. In some parts of Canada the har-vest was poor but there is food enough and more than enough for all.

There has been sorrow in many homes in our own city. From some children have been taken and from others mothers or fathers have gone. How we wish when it is too late that we had been kinder or more gentle to those we really loved so well. There are others left and in this year let us all, young and old, try, what we can do to make the world a better that the control of the contr old, try what we can do to make the world a better-place to live in. Kind words have their place in this work and the editor will begin by wishing all the children a HAPPY NEW YEAR. As the words are written, the answer seems to come back from many voices, THE SAME TO YOU.

## The Porridge Question

Aunt Eliza said "It was perfectly ridiculous; Aunt Eliza said "It was perfectly ridiculous; every child ought to eat porridge, and every properly brought up child did like it and did eat it." Then Aunt Eliza considered the Porridge Question settled. But Goldilocks—her name was Christina really, but mother always called her Goldilocks—Goldilocks felt just as sad the second morning when the porridge pot appeared as she had done the first, and though Aunt Eliza said cheerfully, "Now this morning, Christina, I hope you will make a clean plate; we can't excuse you any more because you are a visitor," Goldilocks said never a word, but she thought a great deal.

not go down, and she sat in front of her plate, and marvelled as Dick ate his all up and demanded a second helping. "Very well, no porridge, no jam," said Aunt Eliza severely.

second helping. "Very well, no porridge, no jam," said Aunt Eliza severely.

Goldilocks gave a sigh of relief. It was quite easy to go without jam, and she ate her dry bread most cheerfully and chatted away to her cousins, a happy Goldilocks once more. On the third morning the porridge pot and Aunt Eliza arrived at breakfast time, and Goldilocks' plateful remained uneaten. To add to the trouble, Betty began to grumble that her plate was too full, and Dick said "No, thank you," when asked to have a second helping.

Aunt Eliza felt annoyed. "This must be stopped," she said. "You are all learning Christina's bad ways. If you were my own child, I should punish you today, Christina, but, as you are somebody else's, I will give you another chance tomorrow. Only you know the rule—no porridge, no jam."

This time Aunt Eliza fult quite vexed to see Goldilocks eating dry bread happily. All the way to school Betty and Dick talked of nothing but the Porridge Question.

Question.
"Do try to eat it, Christina," said Betty; "of course, it isn't nice; I never did like it."

"Then why didn't you say so before?" said Dick. "You never thought of liking or disliking it until Christina came: But, I say, Christina, I wish you would eat your porridge; it's so silly to be punished

"I would eat it if I could," said Goldilocks, "but won't so down. I hate it." That night, just as Goldilocks and Betty were

dropping off to sleep, something white came creeping into the room.

Betty thought it was Mary, the eldest girl, coming to bed, but Goldilocks sat straight up, startled. She even had serious thoughts of screaming.

Before she could make a sound, however, Dick's

voice was heard whispering, "Christina, it's me."
I've thought of a splendid plan."
"Oh, Dick!" gasped Goldilocks, "you did frighten me. I thought you were—oh, I don't know what I thought you were."

Dick laughed softly.
"A plan—what for?" demanded Betty, quite wide

awake in a moment.

"Porridge!" said Dick. "Do you remember the chap in the fairy story?"

"Which chap," said Betty.

"I'll tell you," said Dick, "only talk quietly; we're done for if mother hears us."

And then there were a bourget with reserving world.

And then there was a buzz of whispering, until Dick's teeth began to chatter with the cold; and if Aunt Eliza's footsteps had not been heard on the stairs, there would have been many sneezes and coughs next morning.

Goldilocks was up very early the following day,

busy at work with string, scissors, and brown paper, and when breakfast time came she and Dick were sitting waiting at the table, before the others were downstairs. 'Now, no nonsense!" said Aunt Eliza, as she helped

Now, no nonsense: Saturating the porridge, giving Goldilocks quite a small plateful.

"Oh, mother, you've given me more than Christina," said one of the children. "I'm not very hungry today, mother," said Mary, the eldest girl.

Aunt Eliza frowned as she took her saucepan back

into the kitchen. "Now's your chance," whispered Dick to Goldi-locks; then he began to talk very busily to Mary and the others about a big fight that had taken place at school the day before. He told the story very well, and the children were greatly interested—all except and the children were greatly interested—all except Betty; she kept her eyes firmly fixed on Goldilocks. Something kept Aunt Eliza in the kitchen, and she was quite a long time away from the breakfast table. When she returned, she looked at the porridge

plates rather anxiously.

They were all empty!

"Now you see, children," she said, smiling very pleasantly, "you see how ridiculous it is to make a fuss. Christina, you are a good child, and I am really pleased with you. Bread and jam today!"

But Goldilocks was looking very red and uncomfortable. Anything but pleased, Goldilocks said. "No jam, thank vou," in spite of Dick's kicks underneath the table, and Goldilocks ate her bread so slowly that all the others had finished long before she had.

Aunt Eliza began to wonder if the Porridge Question were really settled as the watched the conservation. tion were really settled as she watched the unhappy "Now be quick and get ready for school, children." said Aunt Eliza.

Goldilocks did not move, but looked appealingly at Dick, and Dick got up from his seat and walked off Goldilocks felt sadder than ever—almost inclined

Goldlocks feit sauder than the cry.

"Aunt Eliza," she said softly, "the porridge—"
"Now, Christina, don't let me hear a word about that porridge," interrupted Aunt Eliza.

"Mother! Mother! Pve upset the milk!"
It was Dick in the kitchen. Aunt Eliza hurried away, and Goldlocks smiled. It was quite evident that Dick did not mean to desert her. She got down from her chair very carefully, holding something the

from her chair very carefully, holding something tied round her waist underneath her pinafore. She reach-ed the door safely. Aunt Eliza's voice could be heard scolding Dick; but Aunt Eliza- did not appear, and Goldilocks managed to reach the hen-house in

safety.

There her aunt found her a few minutes later, and scolded her well for dawdling.
"Wasn't it simply ripping?" said the faithful Dick,
who was waiting for her a little way down the road.

What did you do with the bag?"
"I had to leave it in the hen-house," said Goldiocks, "Aunt Eliza came in, and I hadn't time to hide it; and look here, Dick, I shan't do that way

'You are a silly-billy," said Dick. "Why not?" Goldhocks was quite sure she didn't want to do it again, and when she reached home she found there was no chance of even trying Dick's way again, for Aunt Eliza had found the porridge and the bag in the hen-house, and Aunt Eliza wished to know exactly how it got there. When she heard that Goldilocks had put the porridge into the bag underneath her pinafore, she was very angry indeed, and sent Goldilocks to bed for the rest of the day without her din-

She wouldn't have minded that much; she rather liked "pretending" games in bed; but she didn't feel like playing this time, for she could not get Aunt

Eliza's words out of her head. "You'll have to go nome," she had said " and your mother ill, too; anyone would think you wanted to

Goldflocks had no idea that her mother was ill; Goldilocks had no idea that her mother was ill; she thought she had come to stay a week at Aunt Eliza's because her mother was busy-not ill. Goldilocks lay still in bed, and thought and thought. She heard the children go back to school, she heard Aunt Eliza settle down to her machine. She slipped out of bed, dressed herself, put on her hat and coat, and crept downstairs past the noisy machine.

Once outside the house, she began to run. Somehow she would get home and find out how.

how she would get home and find out how ill her Fortunately, before she had gone far she had to

stop, for in turning a corner she nearly knocked an "My dear Christina!" said the old lady.

"I'm so sorry, Mrs. Brewer," panted Goldilocks, "I'm in a hurry. Do you know how mother is?"—for Mrs. Brewer lived in the very next cottage to their "Yes, she's getting on grandly," said Mrs. Brewer.
"I was coming to see you. I suppose you are very

"I'm glad she's better," said Goldilocks, "but I'm only pleased about that." only pleased about that."
"You are never jealous," said the old lady; "why, your mother, I know, thought you would be delighted. You'll have to help her to take care of him, and

help him to grow up a good boy. I expect he'll think no end of sister Christina."

"Sister Christina!" said Goldilocks; "I don't know

"Sister Christina!" said Goldilocks; "I don't know what you are talking about."

Mrs. Brewer began to chuckle.

"Then you haven't heard about that fine baby brother at home?" she said. "Such a big fellow! Dear, dear! Perhaps I ought not to have told you," she added, as she watched Goldilocks' cheeks growing redder and redder. "Well, the mischief's done now. Mind you be a good girl and a good sister to him. He'll want to do everything you do, so you must never be late for school, and always be tidy and make. He'll want to do everything you do, so you mus never be late for school, and always be tidy, and make

Goldilocks listened quietly without saying a word, and as soon as the old lady finished speaking she managed to murmur something about "Thank you for telling me," and then hurried back to Aunt Eliza's.

The machine was still making it.

telling me," and then hurried back to Aunt Eliza's.

The machine was still making the same noise, and Goldflocks creat upstairs and into bed.

The time passed very quickly, for she had so much thinking to do about her mother and the wanderful baby brother. How she longed to see him. When Betty came to tell her that Aunt Eliza said she might get up and have her tea downstairs, she got out of bed very slowly.

"Don't you want to come down? You are a funny girl," said Betty.

'Dick," said Goldilocks later on, as they cleared "Dick," said Goldlocks later on, as they cleared the tea-things away together, "tomorrow morning I shall eat that porridge. I shall pretend that I am Christian and that the porridge is the Slough of Despond; then I shall get through it."

Dick snorted scornfully. "I suppose you mean you are afraid of being punished," he said; "but who was Christian, and what is a Slough of Despond?" Goldlocks set to work to tell him the fascinating story of the Pilgrim's Progress, and they both forgot

ridge Question.

And next morning there was no question about porridge; Goldilocks ate hers with many difficult gulps but without a grumble, and made a clean plate. Aunt Eliza felt very pleased at the clever way she had settled the Porridge Question. Dick decided that Christian had done it; but Goldilocks knew that a red-faced, baldheaded, noisy gentleman, who was going to do just what his big sister did, and who must be helped by her to be a good boy, had really settled the Porridge Question.—Maggie Browne.

### Of Interest To Children

To School By Boat

One of the most remarkable schools in the world situated on a tiny island in the middle of Lake St. Clair, the smallest of the six great lakes of Canada and the United States.

It has only lately been opened to serve the needs of the children of settlers on the islands in the district. Some of the scholars live near at hand, others miles away, but each and all have to journey to school by water.

No bell calls the children, but every morning from an early hour boats, punts and canoes push off from the various islands and make their way to the schoolhouse. Not all of them go direct. Some of the boys are hunters and trappers, and these carry guns, to bring down any game they may encounter, and stop here and there to examine the traps set on the pr

when the boats arrive many of them are laden with birds and other victims of gun and trap. These are cooked when the dinner hour arrives, and serve for the midday meals of those pupils whose homes

are too far to permit of their returning for dinner. There is something wild and adventurous about schooldays of this kind, and a further spice of romance is given by the fact that in winter, when the lake is frozen, the children go to school on skates or in sledges consisting of ordinary punts fitted with runners for the ice.

Says a Naturalist

A naturalist has made some interesting statements concerning the rate at which various fish swim. Porpoises (he says) have been seen to dart round and round a steamer travelling seventeen miles an hour, thus proving their capacity to swim at a greater rate than their travelling seventeen miles and hour.

The dolphin may be placed on a level with the porpoise, but the bonito has occasionally been known to approach forty miles for short distances. Herrings, in shoals, move steadily at a rate of between ten and twelve miles; mackerel swim much faster, and both trout and salmon go at a rapid pace

when migrating up a stream.

Whales are not fish in the scientific sense, but it is interesting to note that these monsters swim at a rate of sixteen miles an hour when excited, although their ordinary speed is estimated at between four and

It was while I was journeying in Grenada (writes a traveller) that I came across a school in which, at first sight, the pupils seemed to be playing. I soon found, however, that they were diligently following their studies and learning them well.

was shown across a rustic bridge (he continues) into what appeared to be a playground. Some benches were ranged along one side. On these about ninety little boys and girls were learning to count.

The middle of the space before the benches was not level, but here it was raised slightly, and there

The padre, or teacher, pointed to this space and

Here we have a map of Spain, with all its mountains and all its valleys."

Then he came near the row of benches, and called, antonio Torres!"

An eager-looking boy started up. "Antonio, go to Barcelona!"

Antonio scampered across the country, planted his foot upon Barcelona and smiled at us.

'Where is Barcelona, Antonio?" "In Catalonia."
"What is there at Barcelona?"

"A university, a bishop, and half a million inhabi-

"It is a seaport, and sends out woollen goods and, "Now go to Madrid."

The scampering was repeated.

"Where are you now?"
"In New Castille, in the capital of the kingdom."
"What does it produce?" "Nothing."

"Suppose you go to Portugal."
Off he darted again. "You have gone too far," cried the padre; "you are standing in the sea."

## Short Stories For Children

There was a blacksmith once who complained: "I am not well, and my work is too warm. I want to be a stone on the mountain. There it must be cool, for the wind blows and the trees give a shade."

A wise man, who had power over all things, replied: "Go thou, be a stone." And he was a stone

plied: "Go thou, be a stone." And ne was a stone high up on the mountain side.

It happened a stonecutter came that way for stone, and when he saw the one that had been the blacksmith, he knew it was what he sought and he began The stone cried out: "This hurts. I no longer

want to be a stone but a stonecutter.' He had his wish, but as he was seeking suitable ones he grew tired, and his feet were sore. He whispered: "I no longer want to cut stone. I would be the sun; that would be pleasant."

The wise man commanded, "Be the sun." And he when Springtime comes—a-glancing, a-prancing,

But the sun was warmer than the blacksmith, than a stone, than a stonecutter, and he complained:
"I do not like this. I would be the moon. It looks

The wise man speaks yet again, "Be the moon." d he was the moon.
"This is warmer than being the sun, murmured he. "For the light from the sun shines on me ever. I do not want to be the moon. I would be a smith again. That, verily, is the best life.

But the wise man replied: "I am weary of your changing. You wanted to be the moon; the moon you are, and it you will remain." And in you high heaven lives he to this day.

Built for Birds

What would you think of a bird cage that stands four feet high, has more than a hundred rooms, forty balconies, towers, turrets, minarets, a reception-room,

and a clock?

Such a cage has been built by an Italian living in the United States of America. It is made entirely of wood and brass, and is modelled after a cathedral in the builder's native land. Every panel, every floor, every balcony is finished to the smallest detail, the dovetailing and joining being almost perfect. On the interior are double swings, panelled food dishes, carved water troughs, and a network of doors leading from room to room.

ed water troughs, and a network of doors leading from room to room.

The centre of the cage has broad steps leading to a double door with a tiny lock. Above the door is the clock, and above that is a balcony with brass railings and swinging doors. The balconies jut out all round the building room floor to tower, while the whole is painted in red and drab with green doors.

A pretty little trick that can be very easily done

is to make a coin disappear from a table. Select a coin of fair size but not heavier than a quarter of a dollar, and lay it upon a table in plain sight. Then take a handkerchief and toss

it into the air, catching it as it comes down, and there will be no trace of the coin. The trick is very simple. Some place in the hand-kerchief (but you must know exactly where) is stuck a piece of shoemaker's wax. As you lay the hand-kerchief over the coin press the wax firmly down upon the coin. Of course it will stick tightly and, as you take up the handkerchief, the coin comes with it. There are several little things to be watched in this trick. In the first place, you had better supply the coin yourself instead of borrowing it from your audience, as you will find it hard to get off from the wax if you have to return it. Of course the handkerchief must not be given for examination, and you must be sure to catch it when it comes down or the audience will hear the coin strike with the handkerchief falls to the floor. When you have caught the handkerchief place it in your pocket.

A variation of this trick is to have a piece of very thin black silk fastened to your coat, and a small piece of shoemaker's wax on the other end of the silk. When you cover the coin with the handkerchief press the shoemaker's wax on the other end of the silk. When you cover the coin with the handkerchief press the shoemaker's wax on the coin. You must sit to perform this trick, and when you place the handkerchief have it come entirely to the edge of the table. Then draw your body back slightly and the coin will be pulled from under the handkerchief and

handkerchief have it come entirely to the edge of the table. Then draw your body back slightly and the coin will be pulled from under the handkerchief and drop, being suspended by the silk. You can then get it with one hand and hide it in a vest pocket or elsewhere, Some one in the audience may lift the handkerchief, but, of course, no coin will be found. In this trick it is well to use a table with a cover running entirely to the edge, as it is important that the coin make no noise when you draw it off the table.

## WITH THE POETS

Christmas Bells

Ring out the old, ring in the new Ring happy bells across the snow: The year is going, let him go; Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out false pride in place and blood The civic slander and the spite: Ring in the love of truth and right, Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease Ring out the narrowing lust of gold; Ring out the thousand wars of old, Ring in the thousand years of per

Ring in the valiant man and free, The larger heart, the kindlier hand: Ring out the darkness of the land, Ring in the Christ that is to be.

## Christmas Eve

-Tennyson

A Triolet.

Santa Claus has left his home,
In the land of snow;
From the realms of frozen foam,
Santa Claus has left his home,
Once more o'er the world to roam;
All the little children know
Santa Claus has left his home,
In the land of snow.

Many are the gifts he brings,
While the children dream;
Wonderful and lovely things,
Many are the gifts he brings,
Both to peasants and to kings;
With his prancing reindeer team,
Many are the gifts he brings,
While the children dream.

E'er the little children wake To the day once more,
Back his tired steeds he'll take,
E'er the little children wake;
Back o'er mountain, crag, and lake,
Back along the slumber shore, E'er the little children wake To the day once more.

BLANCHE E. HOLT MURISON. Victoria, December, 1907.

The Way to London Town "One foot up and the other down,"
That's the way to London town."

-Old Nursery Rryme. It was a simple nursery song, But it cheered my heart one day When the task seemed hard and the journey long.
And the goal was far away;
For just like the darling toddler small
Who is learning to walk alone.
One step at a time and that is all
We need for the end unknown.

Then leave to the morrow the morrow's share
In the task you have to do,
Content if today you can bravely bear
Its burden with courage true;
With anxious haste you will strive in vain,
On Life's road your feet to tire.
But patience and pluck will surely gain
The prize of the heart's desire.

So whatever your London Town may be, Toil on with a purpose high,
And step by step, as the way you see,
You will reach it by and by.
For one foot up and other foot down, With a heart that's true and Is still the way to our London

## As in nursery days of old.

and dancing,
It breathes upon the meadow-lands, and makes
them fresh and fair; When birds and bees it's bringing, a-winging, and singing,
It scatters buds and biossomings and beauties

everywhere;
And it's heigho, for a frolicking, when Spring is in the air! When Summer days come, glazy, and hazy, and

lazy, Then it's at the brook or river-side you'll find the greatest fun; For it's in the water flashing, and dashing, and

splashing, Then out again upon the bank, and drying in the Oh, the happy, happy, holidays when Summer is

When Autumn winds come spying, and flying, and Then it's nutting-time, or squirrels spry will surely get your share.
You can hear them go a-scattering, a-pattering, and

chattering,
The greedy little fellows; There 's enough—and some to spare.
Oh, what merry times a-plenicking, when Au-

hen Winter snows come sifting, and lifting, and drifting,
Then it 's gliding swift across the ice, unheeding
slip or fall;
Or it 's down the hills a-posting—what coasting, and
boasting!
And then some fort bombarding with the snowy
cannon-ball.

Oh, here 's three cheers for Winter, 't is the joillest of all!

-Maud Osborne

Fragments of Gelignite Left Among Dirt Cause of Fatality

KILLS THREE MEN

Field, B.C., Dec. 30 .- Three muckers named Maretti, Paulo and J. Duffy, were blown up and killed in an accidental explosion of dynamite in Mc-Donell and Gsowki's grading contract

near here.

The explosion was due to stray pieces of gelignite that had got mixed with dirt. Several gangs who were working in the vicinity had narrow escaped from the flying pieces of rock, which were hurled in all directions.

### SWEPT BY FIERCE GALE

Northern, Districts Report Much Ha-voc Wrought by Last Week's Storm

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—Tales of the destruction wrought by the gales early last week are coming down from Broughton island, Minstrel island and Bear river. The officers of the steamer Casslar say that in many parts of the country a clean sweep of the standing timber has been made in streaks through the forests, a clean cut lane being made by the violent gale, which, like a cyclone, laid low every tree in its narrow path. One small island was noticed with the timber laid flat on one half, and the

other half untouched. Old-timers say that last Monday's gale on Johnston strait was the heaviest they had ever known. At Bear river the logs that had been boomed at the terminus of the logging railway were carried high up on the beach by the fury of the waves, and piled up on end and every other way on the chutes from which they were launched.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., December, 1907. Date|Time Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht

5.3 22 58 6.1 4.4. 9.1 19 08 3.5 9.2 19 40 2.7 

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascer-

## NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 7 PANDORA STREET

AMERICAN ONYX TILES

latest old and new styles MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.

We also carry lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stocks before de-

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at the original and only

## **Victoria** Headquarters

the largest stock of records on Vancouver Island

We are never out of the "GOOD ONES."

We are also largest dealers in

Edison, Victor and Rex Talking Machines and Records

## FLETCHER BROS.

93 GOVERNMENT STREET

### C. P. R. CHANGES

Promotion for F. W. Peters—Three Passenger Trains Daily to Be Put on Next Summer

NOT RESPONSIBLE

THE UNEMPLOYED

Army Immigration to This

Province

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

ever, was true of every branch of army work. All had been criticised. The immigration like the other depart-ments had, however, already justified

He believed that the reason there were unemployed in Vancouver and in British Columbia was the extensive ad-

vertising which the cities have been

owners of land, producers and employ-ers of labor.

Mr. Wakefield instanced one man

borrowea, own a house and lot, and

TO INCLUDE VICTORIA

Prominent Breeders in North-

Round

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., is to be appointed freight Army Immigration to This traffic manager, with the same jurisdiction he now possesses, if credence may be placed in an unconfirmed report in circulation in Vancouver to day. It is stated that the promotion will be made early in the coming year in accordance with the remodelling of the freight traffic department of the

c. P. R. Passenger Agent Ussher announced today that on June 1 a triple daily passenger service will be started for summer traffiffic.

### Brakeman's Arm Crushed

Revelstoke, B.C., Dec. 30.-A serious Revelstoke, B.C., Dec. 30.—A serious accident happened early on Tuesday morning last at No. 17 snowshed, when H. V. Holben, C.P.R. brakeman, nearly lost his life under the car wheels of a freight train bound east. It appears that a portion of the shed struck Holben violently on the head tracking him off the car and causing him to fall with his left arm across the rails, the last few cars of the freight train passing over the arm and crushing it to pulp. His absence was not incided until the train reached Rogers Pass, where a search was made and the injured man picked up. Holben showed great pluck while being conveyed to the Revelstoke hospital, and indeed before, when he walked to Rogers Pass, three-quarters of a mile, holding his injured member with his right hand. At the hospital here the arm was amputated at the shoulder, and the patient is now progressing as favorably as care here. and the patient is now progressing as favorably as can be expected.

### Gets Seven Years

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—Fred Symons, who brutally assaulted the keeper of a sporting house and later nearly killed Policeman Lattimer when the latter tried to arrest him, with a loaded cane, was sentenced today to seven years in the penitentiary. day to seven years in the penitentiary.

The Week of Prayer New Westminster, Dec. 30.—The city churches will during the New Year observe the annual week of prayer in the senarate edifices, union meetings, such as have been conducted for years past, having been gradually coming into disfavor with the con-

Axeman For Prince Rupert New Westminster, Dec. 30.—A. R. Green, construction engineer for the G. T. P. at Prince Rupert, was in the city this afternoon for the purpose of completing arrangements with thirty axemen who have recently been hired for work in connection with the

clearing of the townsite. Inquiry For Lost Man

Yukon Envoy to Ottawa Vancouver, Dec. 30.—Mr. Gray, of Dawson, left Vancouver today for Ottawa to ask for mining reforms and to inquire into the railway commission and the ineffectual efforts thus far of Dawson merchants to secure a reduction of railway rates on the White Pass route, from Skagway to Dawson

and his election is assured. Nelson Consular Agency have paid every dollar of the amount.

In referring to the domestic question Mr. Wakefield said that on in-Nelson, Dec. 30.-Word was received ere today that the American authoriles had decided not to discontinue the

ties had decided not to discontinue the U.S. consular agency here, at all events for the present, and the statement is made that the representations made from here will receive due attention. In all all probability the agency will be maintained here as usual.

To the applicants establishing that they are responsible parties from whom

Came Near Perishing.

Nelson, B.C., Dec. 30.—On Christmas Day, as the Great Northern train from Spokane was climbing the hill approaching Nelson, cries were heard near the track on a deserted part of the line. The train was stopped and on the side of the track was discovered a man named Gibb who had been without food or fire for two days, being badly frost bitten. It seems that on Christmas Eve, missing the regular train, he attempted to walk into Nelson to visit his brother sick in the hospital, was overcome by a snowstorm and took refuge in a tumble-down shack where he lost consciousness.

Sudden Death at Chilliwack
Chilliwack, Dec. 30.—After working

Scotland and Wales making a most careful selection.

The applicants establishing that they are responsible parties from whom the girls will suffer no harm, girls are furnished on the following conditions:
The applicant advances \$50 towards the syll suffer no harm, girls are furnished on the following conditions:
The applicant setablishing that they are responsible parties from whom the girls will suffer no harm, girls are furnished on the following conditions:
The applicant setablishing that they are responsible parties from whom the girls will suffer no harm, girls are furnished on the following conditions:
The applicant setablishing that they are responsible por ties from whom the girls will suffer no harm, girls are furnished on the following conditions:
The applicant setablishing that they are responsible por the parties from whom the girls will suffer no harm, girls are furnished on the following conditions:
The applicant setablishing that they are responsible por the parties from whom the girls will suffer no harm, girls are furnished on the following conditions:
The applicant advances \$50 towards the cost of the passage, and \$2 towards the cost of the \$90 which is the cost of the \$90

Chilliwack, Dec. 30.—After working with the fire department in its efforts The lists of those desirous of obtining domestic servants must be completed by January 30. The residue of arrivals by the first steamships will be distributed amongst the prairie provinces. with the fire department in its efforts to extinguish the outbreak at the sash and door factory of Street Brothers this morning, George Howe, dropped dead from heart failure on the return of the department to the fire hall. He was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and five children. The fire broke out at 5 o'clock this morning over the boilerroom, and Mr. Howe was among those citizens who lent the firemen a hand in fighting the flames. He has been suffering from his heart HORSE SHOW CIRCUIT He has been suffering from his heart for some time, and the excitement and heat proved too much and upon returning he collapsed and died almost immediately. The fire department will conduct the funeral arrangements.

west Considering Annual A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation, even to very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Cyrus H. Edwes.

## EXCLUSIONISTS DIFFER

Lapse on Part of One of Pro-posed Candidates

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—The Asiatic exclusionists were on the verget of a split tonight, when nominating candidates for civic offices. For license commissioners George Macdonald and Harry Edgett were nominated, when several casually mentioned that Edgett enterployed Chinese in connection with his grocery. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate Edgett's cellar, but the proposition was not carried. Two membes left the meeting, and George Macdonald's name was finally the was conditions in this vicinity. Mr.

Adjutant Wakefield, in charge of the army immigration work in this province, spoke last evening at the Salvation Army barracks upon that department of Salvation Army work.

His address was delivered at the request of Capt. Travis, who is in charge of the army work in this city, and he dealt particularly with the army's work in that connection in this province. Macdonald's name was finally the only one endorsed.

The following were endorsed for aldermen: Dr. A. R. Baker, J. W. Prescott, E. S. Knowlton, E. B. Stewart, J. Spencer, Ex-Ald. John Morton, and Aldermen Stewart, Campbell and McPhadden. He stated that the army had been greatly criticised for undertaking the work of immigration at all. This, how-

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—The Vancouver bank elearings increased forty-five per cent over last year. Land regis-try office receipts increased twenty per cent, and customs revenue fifty

## **BLUE FUNNEL LINERS** FOR ORIENTAL ROUTE

immigrant is provided with an identification card. Upon presentation of this at army headquarters anywhere if out of work he can secure assistance. Not a single card has been presented in Vancouver. For Passenger and Freight Trade to Hongkong

The steamer Cyclops, Capt. Harris, of the Blue Funnel line, reached the outer dock on Sunday with 77 steervertising which the cities have been receiving in the East. Along with the influx of wealth and capital who have invested in real estate there have flocked in hundreds of people without capital, thinking they would find a place of ease and luxury.

The army in its immigration plans considers the wellbeing of both the considers the wellbeing of both the immigrant and of the country to which he is going. The army charters its own boats, and on the passage out every effort is made to give the cargo here. She brought news that three new passenger and freight steamers are to be built for the ser-vice between Puget sound and Hongvice between Puget sound and Hongkong, via this port. If reports current when the steamer sailed are to
be relied upon, arrangements for the
construction of the vessels have been
made with British shipbuilding firms.
Workman, Clark & Co. were to build
one, Leslie, Hawthorn & Co. another,
while a third was to be constructed
by David & William Henderson of
the Clyde. The steamers are to be of
the Telemachus class, but fitted with
staterooms for 74 saloon passengers.
The cargo of the Cyclops was made
up of the usual assorted freight, mostly from the United Kingdom. There
were also shipments of raw silk from out every effort is made to give the immigrant lectures, etc., and by the accompanying officers, to familiarise the immigrant with conditions out here. Particularly they impress upon them the desirability of their settling upon the land. They advise them to obtain work upon farms and in this way in a few years they may become owners of lend producers and employ-

who came out under the department three years ago who now awns his own farm, and will probably be an applicant for labor this approaching were also shipments of raw silk from Japan for New York, hemp and hard-wood for furniture makers from the Philippine islands, peanuts from Manila, lily bulbs, soy and all man-ner of things from boxes of tallow candles to cases of whiskey. The Cyclops had a busy trip out-ward cases heing worked day and

spring.
In continuing he stated that the proper way to build up the city was to build up the country round about. Once the country is built up, settled and the people made producers, the cities will inevitably grow.

Adjutant Wakefield pointed to the fact that the immigrants which the army is bringing into Canada are Briward, cargo being worked day and night at most of the ports of call. Capt. Harris, master of the vessel, fact that the immigrants which the army is bringing into Canada are British subjects. They are people who will assimilate with our present population. In this way they are building for the future There will be no danger of these people causing internal strife in the future.

All labor brought to British Columbia is either farm labor to domestic was last here in command of the steamer Yangtzse to Which Capt. Puls-ford has been transferred. On board the steamer Salvor of the British Columbia Salvage company is a brother of Capt. Pulsford, and, unaware of the change, he hurried to the outer bia is either farm labor or domestic labor. In the case of each immigrant there is a position waiting for him. The farmers who send in applications are asked if they can supply work for dock to meet his brother, only to be disappointed.

News was brought by the Cyclops that a special committee of Japanese

Increase of Pupils

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—An increase of 230, or fifty-six per cent, in the attendance at the public schools of South Vancouver during the year closing on Wednesday, is shown by the annual report of Chairman Hodgson of the Board of School Trustees of that thriving municipality. Last January the enrollment was 410, and this month it is 640.

Nelson Mayoralty

Nelson Mayoralty

Nelson, Dec. 30.—In response to one of the most largely signed and most representative petitions ever seen here, S. S. Taylor, K. C., has consented to be nominated for the mayoralty. It is unlikely that anyone will oppose him and his election is assured.

The rarmers who send in Applications are supply work for the entire year, and in every case the answer has been "yes."

The speaker stated that the man with a family in Great Britain who came out with his family was the most desirable settler. He would not become a transient. He was the man who worked like a beaver to "make things go." These men with large families could not pay their own fare out of their earnings and thence arose the question of assisted immigrants.

The army has a loan fund from which it advances the passages of these men with families. Offen their passages out cost \$300 or \$400. This they pay back in installments.

Mr. Wakefield read a letter from a family thus assisted out but two years are subplications.

The would not become a transient. He was the man who worked like a beaver to "make things go." These men with large families could not pay their own fare out of their earnings and thence arose the question of assisted immigrants.

The army has a loan fund from which it advances the passages of the cyclops that a special committee of Japanese naval experts has been appointed by Admiral Kamimura to make expertments with fuel oit for warships. The despite of warships and the report is favorable arrangements will be fitted to make the tests, and if the report is favorable arrangements will be fated to make the tests, and if the report of naval oil-tankers satisfactory account of themselves. According to the Mainichi, no less than 36,100 persons were thus arrested. In only one hundred and forty cases, only one hundred and forty cases, however, was it established that they had a criminal intent. As might be expected, various amusing incidents are reported to have occurred in the course of the hunt. In a number of cases policemen in disguise were taken into custody despite their protests by members of the force who were not acquainted with them personally, and it is said that in one instance the chief of a police station was thus treated. He emphatically declared his identity but his captor bluntly designated him a liar and drew his sword. Fortunately, a policeman who knew Fortunately, a policeman who knew the official came up before extremities had been resorted to. The Cyclops proceeded to Tacomi

## QUEEN CITY BRINGS **NEWS OF A TRAGEDY**

Two Loggers Lost Lives at Rock Bay While Trying to Cross Snow-Covered Boom

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Ned Hanlan, for four years world's champion oarsman, is dying at his home on Beverley street, in the house given him by the city.

Kenneth Matheson, aged 26, and M. McOscar, aged 40, loggers, who were on their way from the Hastings lumber camp at Rock bay, Johnston straits, were drowned beneath a boom they were crossing. The two men were returning from the woods along a trail when they came to a boom made fast in a small bay. The boom, however, was covered with snow, and proved too slippery. Both fell into the water, which was but seven feet deep, the boom closing over them, and they were unable to clamber out. A search party, which went next day to look for the missing men, found their bodies, which were secured and sent to Vancouver on the Queen City for interment.

The Queen City brought 60 passengers south, most of whom landed at Vancouver. She sailed at Ladysmith on her way here, and brought a scowload of coal.

"Why didn't you vote for my friend?" (From Tuesday's Daily.)

"Why didn't you vote for my friend?" asked the politician. "He's the most popular man in the state."
"That's the reason," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I never yet sed a man that made a business of being popular who had much of a likin' for real hard work."—Washington Herald.

## MAY EXTEND LINE UP TO VANCOUVER

pose of investigating interurban rail-way conditions in this vicinity. Mr. Wightman is to have a conference with the owners of the new interurban now building between Seattle and Everett, who are also planning to build over the right-of-way formerly owned by J. A. Moore and associates through Bellingham and intermediate territory into Vancouver. This conference wil take place next week, and it was primarly the purpose or ascertaining the best route into the city that brought Mr. Wightman here. He will return next Saturday, and will probably remain here several days, at which time he expects to take up with the local officials of the British Columbia Electric railway company some of the de-

tails of his plan.

The Seattle-Tacoma short line, which now building, is to be twenty-nine miles in length between the two cities, and should a franchise now being asked for in the city of Seattle, be granted it will make direct connection with what Three Steamers Being Built is generally known as the Sander line to Everett. The latter road is completed to within a few miles of Everett, and plans have been made to continue the construction as far as Bellingham.

Mr. Wightman is the personal re-presentative of T. Coleman Dupont, president of the Dupont Powder company, of Wilmington, Del., and a member of the American Society of Electri-cal Engineers. Associated with Mr. Wightman are L. B. Stillwell, who has constructed the great New York sub-way; ex-Governor McGraw, of Washington: L. A. Nadeau, director general of the A. Y. P., and many other sentative residents of Seattle and the

## LOGGERS DROWNED ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT

Two Men at Rock Bay Meet Death While Crossing a Boom of Logs

Vancouver, Dec. 30 .- While others were rejoicing on Christmas night, two loggers returning to camp across a boom of logs, which made a short cut across a little bay, suddenly slip-ped from their precarious foothold on the snow-covered logs, and disappeared in the icy waters, with no one at

ed in the icy waters, with no one at hand to save them.

The men, Matthew McOscar and Kenneth Matheson, were employed at the Hastings Mill company's camp B, situated at Duck Lake, near Rock bay. They started on Christmas morning for the landing at Rock bay, and having completed their business made back for camp along the logging railway by which the logs are brought from the lake to salt water. They stopped for supper at the railway operating camp, where the railway erating camp, where the railway strikes the lake, and about 6 o'clock in the evening left for camp B, two or three miles further along the shore of the lake. Coming to the end of the railway, the men had started to make a short cut across a bay in which the logs had been yarded, in-stead of going by the longer trail around the shore, which a storm of two days before had strewn

windfalls.
On Friday the men from camp E began to make inquiries, as the men had not turned up. J. W. Hogg, caphad not turned up. J. W. Hogg, cap-tain of a tug which runs on the lake immediately started out with a search party to look for the missing loggers. Their footsteps were found on the snow-covered logs where they had lead the searchers part way across and then suddenly come to an end. Here in water about 7 feet deep, the bodies were found, thirty feet apart.

bodies were found, thirty feet apart.
The remains were brought down on
the steamer Queen City, which reached
port yesterday morning, and were taken to Center and Hanna's undertaking rooms from which the funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow after-noon. McOscar was a man of about 40 years, and leaves a wife and two land; he had been a sailor on steamer Hakeno before he went into the woods three months ago. Both men were employed as road chasers.

## FAMOUS OARSMAN IS DYING IN TORONTO

End of Great Ned Hanlan, Former Champion of World, is Near

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Ned Hanlan, for four years world's champion oarsman, is dying at his home on Beverley street, in the house given him by the

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no quinine, no lexative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics, 25 cents. Trial boxes 5 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST.

Here is Your Chance

Positively, the Most Delicious Tea Grown BLACK MIXED LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c., RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS

## Dessert for the New Year's Visitors

New Walhuts, per lb.....30c Shelled Val. Almonds, per lb. 50c Cal. Table Ráisins, per pack-Malaga Raisins, per package 35c Extra large Malaga Raisins, per

Smyrna Figs, per 11/2 lb. box 20c Large Smyrna Figs, per lb .25c New Almonds, per lb. .. .. 25c Shelled Jordan Almonds, per Malaga Grapes, per lb. .. 30c Jap. Oranges, per box ... 75c Fancy Navel Oranges, per doz. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 25c Hallowee Dates, per pkge., 10c Chrystalized Fruit, per box 25c

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Tels, 52, 1952 and 1590.

1316 Government St.

## hlorodyne THEORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE COUGHS, COLDS, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA. BRONCHITIS. Acts like a charm DIARRHEA. DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Lasts Until December 31st

"HER MAIESTY" RANGE. No. 8, with warming closet....

\$65.00 "HER MAJESTY" RANGE,

without closet .... \$39.50 \$50.00 Guaranteed satisfactory. They are asbestos lined and are

"BLACK BEAUTY" STEEL RANGE, with high shelf .... \$16.00

manufactured by the Buck Stove Co., Brantford, Ont.

Sale Price.

Sale Price.

\$14.50

\$47.50

**B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY** 

## The Colonist Gazetteer

ATLAS of the WORLD

A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

Friday, Janua

than fifteen little group and its pro and significant. The m spoke with an America munistakably En than fifteen were unmistakably E were typical Pacific C is a young lawyer), an honest British workman and German types, ho of the celebrated "Pat" There was one man

—a more powerful ind organizer and speaker, ideas. I believe him to in Canada. Not a great deal of

eague appears to be handicaps its activities probably be able to ob was decided to hold a days, and there was extending the agitation and then to the Mide speeches, however, con ter and indiscriminate public men. Threats of Confederation in case fused to accede to the were made. Of reaso except in one speech.
vective—the sort of t
whether, after all, the man now obtains is do

To be fair, however, a note of sincerity in not in many of them—to the abominable ince neeting of the Japanesen this city last winter, by the then mayor, a others of his way of nothing at that San shocking as one specta ing. I have alluded to ver agitators who is d who, I repeat, I believe in Canada. He is a m is spending his time hatred-seeds that may crop. He is possessed speaker, and is quite of all over the country

Gene

General Sir shot comm Dorrien on t tinguished

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When, therefore, the be a much bigger aff d, there was room for uch an all-round applolonel Smith-Dorrien, bund him a very youn he Nineteenth Brigade. Nineteenth Brigade Macdonald's Brigade, moville's division. His bithe Shropshire Light In anadian contingent, wirved ample opportunities hard work and hard cornered at Modder Rivianadians and Gordonshe Sappers, in a night urely as spectators, an manocuvre about severa on until all chance of rieving the disaster, ha etter be imagined than heir orders, and there whem. This is how Mr

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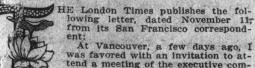
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HE COLONIST

# The Racial Question on the Pacific Coast



Friday, January 3, 1908

of the committeemen might have been own brothers of the celebrated "Pat" McCarren, of New York.

There was one man present unlike any of the rest—a more powerful individuality, an infinitely abler organizer and speaker, a person of originality and ideas. I believe him to be the most dangerous man in Canada.

in Canada.

Not a great deal of business was transacted. The league appears to be hard up, and its lack of funds handicaps its activities for the present, though it will probably be able to obtain help from the unions. It was decided to hold a public meeting within a few days, and there was a long discussion over means of extending the agitation throughout British Columbia and then to the Middle West and the East. The speeches, however, consisted for the most part of bitter and indiscriminate denunciation of officials and public men. Threats of secession from the Canadian Confederation in case the Dominion government refused to accede to the "demands of British Columbia" were made. Of reasoned argument there was none, were made. Of reasoned argument there was none, except in one speech. The others were illogical invective—the sort of thing that makes one wonder whether, after all, the "education" that the working man now obtains is doing him any good.

A Missionary of Hatred To be fair, however, it must be said that there was a note of sincerity in some of the speeches—though not in many of them—which was in marked contrast to the abominable incendiary rant that I heard at a meeting of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League in this city last winter, which meeting was addressed by the then mayor, and now felon, Schmitz, and others of his way of thinking. And yet there was nothing at that San Francisco meeting quite so shocking as one spectacle at the Vancouver gathering. I have alluded up one man among the Vancouver agitators who is distinguished for ability, and who, I repeat, I believe to be the most dangerous man in Canada. He is a minister of the Gospel, and he is spending his time in sowing the seeds of all hatred—seeds that may bear in the future a ghastly crop. He is possessed of great energy, is an excellent To be fair, however, it must be said that there was crop. He is possessed of great energy, is an excellent speaker, and is quite capable of organizing agitation all over the country. This reverend gentleman is an

American citizen, though a native of Nova Scotia American citizen, though a native of Nova Scotia. He was for some time a missionary in China, and then came to California and became pastor of a church in Oakland. Recently he moved to Vancouver, where he is pastor of a Presbyterian church. Instead of sermons on Sunday evenings he gives anti-Oriental lectures.

Oriental lectures.

As I came away from the Labor-hall, where the clergyman had been telling his fellow-agitators that the city ought to be divided into wards for the purposes of the agitation, and that leaflets ought to be distributed to help to spread the movement against the "Oriental menace," an incident that made a deep impression upon some few people in the West half-adozen years ago somehow came to my memory. After the Boxer outbreak the Buddhist priests of Japan sent a letter to the Christian communists of the Occident imploring them not to demand damages from the Chinese for the missions that had been destroyed, as such a demand was not in harmony with the spirit of religion. And I could not help contrasting this appeal from the heathen with the attitude of the Christian in Vancouver—minister of a religion whose Founder preached goodwill to all men. And, if any one should object that it is not philosophical reflections of this kind, but practical suggestions, that are needed in an article dealing with this Oriental question on the Pacific coast, I would reply that the attitude of the clergy and the teachers is of the very greatest importance, that so far as can be seen the only possible means of dealing with the violent agititude of the clergy and the teachers is of the very greatest importance, that so far as can be seen the only possible means of dealing with the violent agitation is through a counter-agitation, that the only hope lies in the efforts of those whose duty it is to teach and anlighten the meanla hope lies in the efforts of thos teach and enlighten the people.

Ignorance has been at the bottom of the violent events on the Pacific Coast—ignorance played upon by those who see in the cry for the expulsion of the Asiatics (it is no longer merely exclusion now) an opportunity to further their own ends; ignorance which breeds hysterical fear of competition in labor; inability to realize that the rough labor which the Orientals supply, and which the whites do not, is this one thing which is at the present time an absolute necessity in this wonderful new country; inability to realize that every hard-working Chinese, or Japanese, or Hindu who now comes to the coast makes it possible for more white men to settle here and prosper.

White Labor Unobtainable

White Labor Unobtainable journey through British Columbia, and then A journey through British Columbia, and then south through the states of Washington, Oregon, and California, is one of the most remarkable experiences imaginable. The richness of the county is indescribable, incredible to those who have not seen it. In no other part of the world has nature been so lavish of all her gifts. Sunshine and flowers, snow-capped mountains and splendid rivers fruit and lumbiants. lavish of all her gifts. Sunshine and flowers, snow-capped mountains and splendid rivers, fruit and lumber, plateaus for grazing and valleys for corn; gold, silver, copper, coal—even to catalogue the products of this marvellous region would take a column. The richness of California is by now generally realized abroad, but the potential wealth of the country to the north is, I believe, almost unknown. The whole Pacific slope is awaiting development. Even in California there is room for millions of people, while the rest of the country has hardly been touched. As if to complete the tale of good gifts for this part of the world, there is just across the ocean a supply of excellent, cheap, eally obtainable labor. If that labor is not provided the Pacific slope cannot be developed

—at any rate, its progress will be retarded indefinitely. This is no haphazard statement; it is the result of investigation. The simple truth is, white labor canot be obtained. Ask the fruit growers of Fresno county, California, or of the Okanagan, Columbia, Kootenay, and Fraser valleys in British Columbia. They will tell you that enormous quantities of fruit have been wasted because white men will not pluck and pack it. Why are proprietors of orange groves in California cutting down their trees? Because they have come to the conclusion that the labor problem is insoluble. Ask any official of a fallway maintenance of way department on the coast what he would do without Oriental laborers. Ask the proprietors of lumber mills why they have not been able to keep pace with their orders in recent months.

Mr. Alexander McLaren, a well-known millowner.

Mr. Alexander McLaren, a well-known millowner tells the story. He says:-

"We employ Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus in our mills. We are forced to employ them, for there is very little common white labor to be had, and what there is is little better than the "hobo" type. What I mean is, they will work a little while, just long enough for us to get them broken into their work, and then they will more on to some other the or the some other the contract of mean is, they will work a little while, just long enough for us to get them broken into their work, and then they will move on to some other job. On the other hand, we have the Oriental day in and day out. He does his work well and we have no trouble. They are living in houses that we have built for them, pay their rent regularly, and usually the Chinese and Japanese are far more cleanly than the common white laborers. We have Chinese and Japanese who have been in our employment for seven years, some of them having been home and back again. If any of them want to get away for a while they arrange to have others take their places; they show some consideration for the interests of their employer. White men are holding all the important and high-wage positions in our mills. These men are all right, they are the skilled laborers, but it is the common white laborers that we have that are no good. The Chinese supply necessary labor which I could not get white men to do. Nor are we the only ones dependent upon this foreign labor. The Chinese are well suited for laundry work and other things which a white man will not take up. Many households are dependent upon the Chinese and Japanese for domestic work.

"Rudyard Kipling speaks about pouring white people into the country and I are excellent."

the Chinese and Japanese for domestic work.

"Rudyard Kipling speaks about pouring white people into the country, and I am agreeing with him. We want to see this grow to a white man's country, but in the meantime the business of the country has to go on. If the ideas of the members of the Dominion house from British Columbia and the labor unions had been carried out, our mills would prebably have shut down, and in any case would be seriously crippled. This applies not only to the saw mills, but also to the fisheries and the agricultural industries. I saw fruit going to waste upon the trees, and it would have been sent down through the eastern provinces if anybody had been there to pick it. A friend of mine saw 210 white laborers reading the papers in the Carnegie library at the period when every one was calling for labor. You can see from this how anxious the white laborers are to help solve the problem."

In the nature of things it is, with the exception of the "drifters," only the more enterprizing class of immigrants that arrives on the Pacific coast. When such immigrants do consent to do rough labor or work regarded as unpleasant they stay at it only until they have saved enough money to start in some industry on their own account. All along the coast, for in-

stance, white domestic servants are practically unobtainable. Girls who arrive here from Europe are
not tempted by the wages offered to them—wages
which would seem almost fabulous at home. A good
white servant can earn from £12 to £15 a month
and obtain all sorts of privileges unheard of in Europe. Next to English servants, Chinese are the best
in the world. What has been the effect of the exclusion policy of the United States and the almost
prohibitive head tax (\$500) in British Columbia? In
the latter country the wages of a Chinese cook before stance, white domestic servants are practically unprohibitive head tax (\$500) in British Columbia? In the latter country the wages of a Chinese cook before the Act raising the tax \$500 was passed amounted to from £3 to£5 a month. Now a Chinese cook in Vanouver costs £6 to £15 a month, and he refuses any longer to do general housework and sometimes demands an assistant. In San Francisco a good Chinese household cook is paid from £10 to £19 a month. An hotel cook can obtain £30.

This is the labor situation. What, in the face of it, is the attitude of the pet le, or, at any rate, the attitude of those who are making themselves heard? It was expressed by the San Francisco Call in a leading article vertice. ing article yesterday, a reply to an article by Mr. Joaquin Miller, the poet, in which he told how he had recently seen fruit rotting by the hundreds of tons in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The Call said:—"We do not want another race problem on our hands, even if there is never to be another stewed prune in California." Which is very much more to the point than most of what has been written on the question. The Call, and the people whom it represents, would make of the Pacific coast a great Tom Tiddler's ground.

Now, there is nothing in which I have written in the foregoing which is intended as an expression of opinion on the chief problem in conection with this most difficult of international questions. What I said about the results of international questions. most difficult of international questions. What I said about the results of ignorant hysteria was meant to apply only to those deplorable acts of violence which have been occurring recently in the United States and Canada. Since the San Francisco board of education a year ago, hy issuing its utterly indefensible order excluding the handful of Japanese who had been attending the public schools, drew the attention of the world to what is called the "race problem" on the coast, thousands of articles have been written on the subject, statesmen, officials, and writers have been the subject, statesmen, officials, and writers have sent to investigate it, legislatures have debated it, chancelleries have corresponded about it, and the net result of it all has been—what?

Fears of the "Yellow Peril." Fears of the "Yellow Peril."

A certain circumstance in connection with the situation in Vancouver, hitherto, I believe, not remarked by those who have written on the subject, seems to me to throw some light on the problem. Before the middle of September there were, outside the politicians, only two classes in the community which took any active interest in the Oriental question. The capitalists, the leaders of industry, the employers of unskilled labor, the men, in short, who are responsible for the development of British Columbia, were anxious for the immigration of Asiatics, well knowing how powerless they themselves were to accomplish anxious for the immigration of Asiatics, well knowing how powerless they themselves were to accomplish their objects if only white labor were available. The labor union element, led by Canadian and American agitators, and with a following of the usual ragtag and bobtail of a Pacific coast city, wanted the exclusion of all Orientals. The middle classes were neutral, taking no more interest in the question than do the people of Winnipeg or Calgary today.

Then came the riot. One would think that this unprovoked attack on the Asiatics would have resulted in a great outbreak of sympathy for them on the part of all the unprejudiced people in Vancouver. Just the reverse occurred, and the reason was this. A few hours after the riot all the Japanese in town had organized themselves for protection so perfectly that the Japanese quarter could have defended itself against an army. There were armed guards everywhere, pickets were stationed at all the approaches, the entire quarter was an armed camp, modelled after the most approved methods. And the people of Vancouver have become frightened. This extraordinary exhibition of efficiency startled them, and set them thinking. After all, they are asking themselves, is there something in the talk of a "Yellow Peril," of an Asiatic power with boundless ambition, whose subjects, wherever they go, strive always for the horr and glory of their fatherland and lose no possible opportunity of serving it, each one of them becoming an unofficial spy, each one of them ready at the word to commit any act of treachery toward the whites?

But this growing suspicion of Japan and the Japanese on the part of themselved. Then came the riot. One would think that this

But this growing suspicion of Japan and the Japanese on the part of thoughtful people is another question. It is in the air. To the inhabitants of the Pacific coast the German Kaiser's famous cartoon has become a reality, the "Yellow Peril" exists. The agitation against the Chinese was industrial entirely, and now, after it has succeeded, a good many persons can be found in every part of the coast who are willing to admit that the exclusion of the Chinese was one of the most foolish things ever done, and one of the most disastrous. Even as far east as Winnipeg the people are asking why they cannot get Chinese for domestic service.

Industrially, there ought to be no "Asiatic prob

Industrially, there ought to be no "Asiatic prob-lem." Surely it is significant that the two most prosperous and rapidly growing cities on the coast, Seattle and Los Angeles, are the two cities of which, Seattle and Los Angeles, are the two cities of which, so far, the inhabitants have resolutely opposed anti-Asiatic agitation and in which Asiatic labor is most encouraged and Asiatics are best treated. The cry that the Orientals are coming in so quickly that the Pacific coast is in danger of becoming an "annex of Asia" is absurd. The recent immigration figures have doubtless been published in London, and doubtless, teo, they have caused many an astonished exclamation at the little cause which has led to such large results.

The true peril is the racial distrust and hatred, which is being fanned in every possible way. The press, decent and "yellow," not only here but in the east, is doing its best to encourage it, the magazines are aiding it, the agitators carry it to the houses of the humble. Before long the entire Pacific coast, from San Diego to Alaska, will be affected by it. The coast is putting itself in an attitude of defiance of Asia, at a time when Asia, rousing herself from her long sleep, is beginning to realize her strength. And, while we are about it, we might as well be perfectly honest. At the bottom of the feeling towards Japan is the belief—though not one man in a thousand on the coast would be willing to admit it—that the whites are in the presence of a civilization more efficient than their own.

"No one on this earth, Sir Wilfrid, is strong en-The true peril is the racial distrust and hatred

"No one on this earth, Sir Wilfrid, is strong en-"No one on this earth, Sir Wilfrid, is strong enough to settle this question," said a recent visitor to a well-known statesman. Let us hope that he was mistaken. But it is evident that if the problem is to be solved, the solution must come from Tokio.

## General Smith Dorrien



General Sir John French left his Aldershot command, and Sir Horacke Smith-Dorrien on the self-same day followed him at headquarters, so that when one distinguished soldier retired—though only shortly to take up higher responsibilities and even more onerous duties—another hardly less distinguished was ready to step into his shoes with a promptitude that has something reassuring about it, says the Onlooker.

step into his shoes with a promptitude that has something reassuring about it, says the Onlooker.

For so young a man as is General Smith-Dorrien, seeing that he is still on the right side of fifty, promotion—which, cometh neither from the east nor from the west—has raised him rapidly over the heads of his seniors to a very important command, for the Aldershot army corps has come to be looked upon as one of the most coveted posts in the home service, because in the event of war anywhere within the borders of the empire the probabilities are that the Aldershot army corps will be the first in the field. Hence it is that the Aldershot command is always maintained down "to the last button on the last gaiter" at a very high degree of polish and efficiency, and General French was one of the last men to allow and General French was one of the last men to allow his charge to fall short of these traditions during his term at Government House. Its new chief will, therefore, have to live up to a very high standard, and it is fortunate all the auguries are of favorable promise.

The younger son of a family which for generatoins

The younger son of a family which for generatoins has held almost sovereign sway over the Scilly Isles, Sir Horace left the gardens of the perpetual spring of St. Agnes Island betimes for the school on the Hill. Straight from Harrow be went to Sandhurst, and before he was out of his teens had joined the Sherwood Forest'ers, the regiment of which he is now colonel.

Nor had he long to wait before he saw active service, for with his regiment he fought through the Zulu war of 1879, and won his first mention in despatches at Isandula and Ulundi. The Egyptian Expedition of 1832 found him in command of a handful of mount'ed infantry, with which he won the Khedive Star, and for several years Egypt kept him busy. Thus he fought through the Soudan campaign of 1885, and at Suakim had some very lively months of rough and tumble fighting with a particularly aggressive brand of tribesmen. For the two succeeding years he was with the frontier field force, and usually there or thereabouts when any fighting was to be done.

When Egypt had settled down to a term of in-

When Egypt had settled down to a term of in-glorious quiescence, Smith-Dorrien joined his regi-ment in India, where he was just in time to serve as deputy adjutant-general with the Chitral relief force, and two years later lived laborious days with the field force on the Northwest frontier, coming in for some very lively fighting in the Tirah.

Hardly had things quietied down in India than he received his summons to be present at the final act of the stirring drama of the Soudan, in which he had already played his part, and had the satisfaction of seeing the fall of the curtain on the last battle of Kharton.

Seeing the fall of this curtain on the last battle of Khartoum.

When, therefore, the South African War proved to be a much bigger affair than anyone had suspected, there was room for the services of a soldier with such an all-round apprenticeship to his credit as Colonel Smith-Dorrien. The year 1900' therefore, found him a very young major-general to command the Nineteenth Brigade, which, with General Hector Macdonald's Brigade, made up the late General Colville's division. His brigade included the Gordons, the Shropshire Light Infantry, the Cornwalls, and the landian contingent, who found their brigadier contived ample opportunities for them to win distinction by hard work and hard fighting. When Cronje was cornered at Modder River, it was Smith-Dorrien's landians and Gordons who, with the asistance of the Sappers, in a night attack won a position which enabled them on the following morning to enfillade a vitally important stretch of the Boer defences.

In the most regrettable incident of Sannah's Post, General Smith-Dorrien found himself in as trying a predicament as could well befall a soldier with a reputation to lose. When Colville marched out to relieve General Broadwood's battered command, neither of his Brigadiers presumed that they were going out purely as spectators, and when their chief elected to manocityre about several miles from the scene of action until all chance of recovering the guns and retrieving the disaster, had been lost, their feelings can better be imagined than described. However, they had their orders, and there was nothing for it but to obey them. This is how Mr. Bennett-Burleigh, who, as

usual, was not far away, describes the part General Smith-Dorrien played on that most trying day:—

"He issued the necessary orders to the brigade to move on, and then, as a gentleman and a soldier having done his duty, openly took the risk of riding personally to where Broadwood had made his splendid stand. He went to the little station building of the uncompleted railway, saw and helped the odd hundred wounded men lying there and near by, and gave them such words of comfort and rendered such assistance as one brave man may to another in hours of sorest trial.

It was then borne in upon my mind that of all the officers and men not actually engaged in the action General Smith-Dorrien alone discovered the best sense of his duty in war, and avowedly took the risk of displeasing his leader. To me it seemed as wise and as bold a course as Nelson's in putting the telescope to his blind eye, but this one had also the charm and halo of an act rendered in the service of wounded and suffering humanity."

Kitchener, however, knew his man, and found

Kitchener, however, knew his man, and found plenty of work for the commander of the Ninth Division in South Africa before he returned home with the Queen's medal and five clasps. As soon as the South African war was over he followed his chief to South African war was over he followed his chief to India as his adjutant-general, and for two years was kept busy in playing his part in the reorganization of our Indian army, until four years ago he was promoted to the command of the Quetta Division, which he has held until the other day. At Quetta he has left his division in a state of fine training, and during his term of command did much to improve the social amenities and the sanitary conditions of that most important and remote outpost of the Empire.

In his endeavors to make life pleasanter for all whom duty had taken to those wilds the general had the assistance of Lady Smith-Dorrien, whom, a daughter of Colonel Schneider, of Furness Abbey, he daughter of Colonel Schnelder, of Furness Abbey, he married only a few years ago. In succeeding Lady French as the hostess of Government House she will have no easy task in following a lady who, by her kind offices in the cause of charity and in smoothing social asperities, has endeared herself to everyone within the sphere of her husband's command; but Lady Smith-Dorrien has a charm of manner and instinctive kindliness which served her well in Quetta, and should stand her in good stead in reconciling Aldershot to the loss of Lady French.

In finding a gallant, modest gentleman and a keen, hard-fighting soldier, still in the prime of life and brimful of enrgy and activity at headquarters, the Aldershot command is once again fortunate in its new chief.

## THE DIRIGIBLE AIR-SHIP IN WAR

It is quite easy to take too seriously the successful performance of the Nulli Secundus, the British army airship that astonished thousands of Londoners the other day by sailing over the city, and obeying the will of its helmsman like a catboat, says a writer in the Toronto Mail and Empire. That the feat of the Nulli Secundus was a remarkable one must be admitted and the contrivance can be saluted as the greatest balloon ever devised; but it is not easy to see to what practical uses the airship can be put.

The suggestion that it might be used to discharge a broadside of guns is amusing, and need not detain us. That high explosives might be dropped from the Nulli Secundus is conceivable, and it is also easy to see that occasion might arise in which a photographer in such an airship might secure valuable information. At the time of the Franco-Prussian war balloons proved useful, but firearms have vastly improved since then, and the question is what would an enemy be doing while an aeronaut dropped lyddite or took snapshots. A balloon such as the Nulli Secundus would offer a magnificent mark to the sharpshooter, and one single bullet or shell fragment might tear the gas bag to pieces and bring the machine to earth like a duck with a broken wing.

As every marksman knows, it is a good deal easier to shoot up than down and a balloon would prove a better mark to marksmen on the ground than a company of soldiers would to the men in the balloon. The chief advantage of a dirigible balloon would be displayed at night. It might take its bearings and then ascend to drop infernal machines upon the unwary enemy. The feature about the Nulli Sesundus that constitutes its chief weakness is its ability to be destroyed by a single shot. A wire might be cut or the gas bag punctured, and the machine would fall to the ground. Furthermore, a belligerent The suggestion that it might be used to discharge

that had suffered from the dropping of dynamite would decree some suitable doom for every aeronaut that fell into his hands, so there might be for this post, as for that of a spy, ne great demand. Finally, it is altogether probable that a peace conference would rule out the dropping of dynamite from balloons as it has ruled out the poisoning of wells.

Having cast these slurs on the dirigible balloons Having cast these slurs on the dirigible ballocus as engines of destruction, we shall now proceed to discredit them as to the solution of aerial navigation. We did not need the Nulli Secundus to prove that a balloon fitted with a motor could be built to fly through the air at a great rate of speed in calm weather. That the army airship had difficulty in keeping an even keel in the moderate breeze that was blowing is revealed in the telegraphic despatch. A sudden squall put the Weilman airship that was to reach the north pole out of commission; and it was fortunate for the intrepid essayist that the disaster occurred at the beginning of the proposed trip. Otherwise his fate might have been that of poor Andre. Were there no such thing as a wind, we might now freely admit that the question of aerial navigation has been solved.

The cable tells us that the wind in which the Nulli Secundus made her trial was blowing at the rate of ten miles an hour, a velocity which is above the average on the surface of the earth, but not half as high as the average winds at the altitude in which the airship may be expected to perform. Even at such a modest height as the Eiffel tower, the average velocity of the wind is eighteen miles an hour, and, as the old saying goes, "the higher the faster." To be capable of flying a little higher than the Eiffel tower, a dirigible balloon would need to be capable of forty miles an hour in calm weather, or twenty miles an hour against an average head wind, for, as the London Spectator remarks, no smaller speed is permissible for a serious aid to locomotion in these days.

At forty miles an hour the resistance of the atmosphere becomes a very serious factor, as every motorist knows, and the concensus of experts is that there is no material of which gas bags might be composed that is capable of retaining its shape or texture for any length of time under such a pressure. It needs metal to stand up to take the punishment of wind resistance at forty miles an hour. It is contended that the foregoing facts relegate the dirigible balloon to the scientific toy class; and those who know best believe that in the direction of aeroplanes or kites the real solution of the great problem will be found. In nature there is nothing like a balloon; every flying creature is heavier than the air, and inventors seem to be on the wrong track when they seek to improve on the frigate bird or the hawk as models for aerial navigation. At forty miles an hour the resistance of the at-

'R. B. Oglesby, chief clerk of the banking department of the State Auditor's office, is a former newspaper man. For a time he was connected with the old Indianapolis 'Journal,' and several years ago was managing editor of the Mancie 'News.' Mr. Oglesby relates an interesting episode that occurred while he was with the latter paper:

was with the latter paper:

'A man entered my office,' he said, 'and insisted that one of my reporters had "chopped up" a written interview he gave him. I do not remember just now what the story was, but I told my visitor that if there were any mistakes we would be glad to rectfly them. He refused, saying that he wanted the interview just as he gave it, and in order that this might be done he insisted that he should write out his statements himself. Finally I consented. He left the office, demanding that his manuscript be printed this time just as it was written. fice, demanding that his mar time just as it was written.

'Say, I never saw such spelling, capitalization, and punctuation in my life,' continued Oglesby. 'I read the manuscript and couldn't help laughing to save my life. In order that the story might get into the papers as it was written I read the proof myself.

'The next day a man burst into the office with a copy of the paper in his hand. I saw it was my friend of the day before. "Why didn't you print this just as I wrote it?" he manded, panting with rage.
"We did, sir. We printed it just as it was written,"

""Never mind, now," said I, "sit down and see for yourself. Here is the manuscript and there is the copy of the paper. I read that proof myself. Now see for yourself."

"Well, continued Mr. Oglesby, 'that fellow went over the manuscript. Then he looked around with a foolish expression on his face. I smiled. He took up his hat and left the office without saying another word. We in the office had a little jubilee."—Indianapolis 'Star."

## Letters of Edward Lear



EVIEWING the new book just issued "The Letters of Edward Lear," the London Standard says:

Evilewing the new book just issued "The Letters of Edward Lear," the London Standard says:

Apart from the immortal "Nonsense Verses" and the droll and initimable pictures with which they are illustrated, curiously little is known by most people about the shy and attractive personality of Edward Lear. Lady Strachey has therefore done well in the absence of any biography, however slight, to publish these Letters with just a sufficient thread of narrative to link them together. She herself is one of the fortunate people whose childhood was made glad at a period when humor was not much in evidence in books for the young, by what she calls his inimitable fun and frolic. Like the majority of humorists, there was in Lear a distinct vein of sadness, partly due to an inherited tendency, but quite as much owing to his hard struggle for a livelihood during the friendless days of his own youth. It is not easy to get at the facts of Lear's life, even with the help of this volume, but a rough outline of his career is at least possible. He was born in 1812 at Highgate, and died in 1888 at San Remo. He was of Danish extraction, though the family had been naturalized in England for a generation or two. The youngest of twenty-one children, Lear, as a mere lad, was cast on his own resources. At fifteen he was already earning his living by painting pictures of birds, and coloring prints, screens, and fans, with his fanciful designs. As far back as 1832 he brought out an elaborate collection of colored ornithological drawings. His pictures of parrots were so exquisite and accurate that they attracted the attention of the experts of the British Museum, and particularly Mr. G. A. Gould, who put fresh work in his way. Life often turns on a fortunate chance, and it was so in the case of Lear. He was still a struggling young artist, hard at work pajnting the birds at the Zoodigical Gardens, when he attracted the attention of a casual visitor. The story is perhaps best told in Lady Strachey's own words:

"At this period came the great o

Lady Strachey's own words:

"At this period came the great opportunity of his life, and to a small circumstance was he indebted for the life long friendship and help of the first and greatest of the many important patrons for whom he worked during his life. At this time Lord Derby, who had brought together a rare collection of animals and birds at Knowsley, was contemplating the illustrating and printing of a magnificent work which he eventually privately printed in 1856, and which has now become the rare and valuable volume known as the 'Knowsley Menagerie.' He one day, I believe, went to the Zoological Gardens, where he was so much struck by the work of a young man, whom he observed drawing there that he immediately made inquiries about him, and engaged him on the spot to execute the bird portion of the illustrations for his book. This was Lear. From this happy moment for four years Lear continued not only to do work for his patron but, as he observes in a small memorandum to Fortescue, in a letter many years later than those published in the present volume, during those years and many after he met, and mixed with half the fine people of the day."

Lear and Mr. Chichester Fortescue first met in 1845, when the former was thirty-three and the latter twenty-two. They came across each other in Rome, and quickly grew intimate—a circumstance which was of service to the artist in his professional career, since Mr. Fortescue was able to open doors for his rather angular and eccentric friend. They kept up a brisk correspondence during many years, and the friendship lasted until Lear's death, at the age of seventy-six. He was never married, and consequent-Lear and Mr. Chichester Fortescue first

friendship lasted until Lear's death, at the age of seventy-six. He was never married, and consequently was much in the homes of his friends where he was always a welcome guest. The first edition of "The Book of Nonsense" was published in 1846. It was put together for the children of Lord Derby, when the painter was at Knowsley, and it ran through many editions, for, though the idea is common enough now, books of that kind were rare then, and this one, moreover, was, in its way, of superlative merit.

The year 1846 was memorable in another sense, Edward Lear had then the honor of giving drawing lessons to Queen Victoria. He used to tell two stories of his experiences in regard to a position of which he was naturally proud. It seems that he had a habit wherever he went of striding up to the hearthrug, and quite unconsciously at Windsor he followed his usual course:—"He observed that whenever he took up this position the lord-in-waiting or private secretary who was in attendance kept luring him away, either with a pretext of looking at a picture of some

object of interest. After each interlude he made again for the hearthrug, and the same thing was repeated. It was only afterwards that he discovered that to stand where he had done was not etiquette." On another occasion the Queen was showing him some priceless treasures in cabinets in the Palace, and explaining their history to him:

"Lear, entirely carried away by the wonderful interest and beauty of what he saw, became totally oblivious of all other facts, and in the excitement and forgetfulness of the moment exclaimed, 'Oh! how did you get all these beautiful things?" Her Majesty's answer, as he said, was an excellent one—kind, yet terse, and full of the dignity of a queen, 'I inherited them, Mr. Lear.'"

Now as to the Letters themselves. Lear's humor apparently spent itself in his droll rhymes and grotesque pictures, in the latter of which his knowledge of ornithology was turned to admirable account. We say this because, with all respect to Lady Strachey, the great majority of the Letters which she prints in these pages, though there is plenty of shrewd observation in them, reveal very little humor, unless, indeed, we are prepared to throw up our cans at that

of ornithology was turned to admirable account. We say this because, with all respect to Lady Strachey, the great majority of the Letters which she prints in these pages, though there is plenty of shrewd observation in them, reveal very little humor, unless, indeed, we are prepared to threw up our caps at that form of it which consists in deliherate and exoruclating freaks of spelling. We confess that we are not greatly allured by constant allusion to his friend as "40scue" or diverted over much by verbal absurdities like "phits of coffin." A little of that kind of thing goes a long way, and grows more than slightly fatiguing by constant repetition. From 1864 to 1876. Lear spent his winters in Nice, Malta, Egypt, or Cannes—flights towards the sun which were due partly to his love of travel and as much to bad health. His summers were spent in London or in visits to country houses in different parts of England. His last years were passed at the little artistic retreat he had made for himself in the Rivera, and at San Remone died. He always had the vagabond instinct, and was as much at home in Italy or Greece as in Piccadilly, but he never returned from his Toreign travel without portfolios of beautiful sketches. Palestine was one of the places which early attracted him, for he was always responsive to the poetry of association and nothing delighted him more howards. Amongs his Friends in England he numbered Alfred Tennyson and his wife. The latter he always regarded as a perfect woman:

"My visit to Farringford was very delightful in many ways. I should think, computing moderately, that fifteen angels, several hundreds of ordinary women, many philosophers, a heap of truly wise and kind mothers, three or four minor prophets, and a lot of doctors and school mistresses, might all be boiled down, and yet their combined essence fall short of what Emily Tennyson really is. And the two boys are complete little darlings. Alfred T. went up to town Friday, and I hope the Idylls of the King will come out very soon. You will

You cannot raise incubator chicks successfully in brooders if you put more than 20 to 25 together.

## Friday and Saturday Will be the Men's Days at Our Great January Clearance Sale **IMPORTANT**

REMEMBER

that we are just as particular at sales times as at any other time, that our customers should be sat-isfied with their purchases.

We have used our utmost energy to make this sale an event long to be remembered by the men folk, and in it we are presenting savings of the most liberal character. Friday and Saturday will break all previous records, and although this sale carries on throughout the Kindly bear in mind that there will be no charge orders taken during January also that all purchasers are assured of satisfaction

month it is well to be here at the start, as it gives you every opportunity to select the best article most suited to your needs. On every counter and table you'll find January sales tickets that fairly shout "money saving" to you. In fact we can't emphasize too strongly the tremendous benefits that will accrue to you in buying at this sale, and we are persistent in our determination to put this sale on a higher point in business volume than any of its predecessors.

## Men's High-Grade Fit-Rite Suits At Great Underpricings-Read

These stylish suits are made by Canada's most reliable tailors' and are free from all flaws. The advantage of buying one of these fine suits is not alone in the saving, but also in the quality of goods and the excellence of workmanship. The materials that are used in their construction are all carefully selected, and are direct from the foremost English and Scotch mills



## Men's Fine Fit-Rite Suits

Reg. \$20 to \$27.50 for \$15.75

These are made of the very best imported Tweeds and Worsteds, in the season's very latest style effects, all prettily tailored, and come in both single and double breasted styles. They are just the kind that has made Fit-Rite Clothing famous. The regular values were \$20.00 to \$27.50, but in this January sale we have marked them down

## Men's Fine Fit-Rite Suits

Reg. \$15 and \$20 for \$11.75

These are indeed splendid offerings which you cannot afford to overlook. They are made of tweeds and worsteds, thoroughly correct in style and well tailored. Regular \$15.00 to \$20.00

## Men's Suits for \$6.75

This line of clothing is from our regular stock, and in order to close these lines quickly we have made some startling reductions. They are made of good quality tweeds and worsteds, and come in the very latest style effects. Regular prices were \$10.00 

## Money-Savers Are These Items:

In Men's Pants, We Have Some Exceptionally Good Bargains

## Men's Pants, Reg. \$4.50 and \$5.75, for \$3.75

These are made of extra good quality tweeds and worsteds, very strongly constructed, and are bargains that do not come your way very often. Regular prices were \$4.50 and \$5.75. \$3.75

## Men's Pants, Reg. \$3.50 and \$4, for \$2.50

A splendid line in tweeds and worsteds are offered at smart reductions. Regular values \$3.50 and \$4.00. Sale price, per

## Men's Overalls, Reg. 75c and 90c, for 65c

Men's Overalls, in blues, blacks and greys, Regular values 75c and 9oc. Sale price .....

### Men's Moleskin Pants, 75c

Men's Moleskin Pants, made very strongly, regular price \$1.00. Sale

### Men's Cottonade Pants, 65c

Men's Cottonade Pants, regular value 90c. 65¢

## Smart Reductions on Men's High-Grade Overcoats and Toppers

Every fashionable dresser is afforded a splendid opportunity to procure a fine Overcoat or Topper at a remarkable saving, and if once you put your eyes on them you will not hesitate a-moment in paying the price which we ask. The values we are offering in these fine garments are, indeed, very unusual—the savings running up as high as \$8.25. The collection is well assorted, and only needs your presence here to convince you that the savings are as we say

## Men's High-Grade Overcoats for \$16.75

No man will go without one of the garments at this price. They are all stylish perfect fitting garments. splendidly finished, and include both long and threequarter lengths, and are made of the much favored cravenette cloth, being equally useful for chilly and showery weather, also a splendid range of Meltons, Cheviots, Tweeds, and blue and black Beaver Cloths. Regular values were \$20.00 to \$25.00. \$16.75

## Men's Toppers Reg. \$12.50 and \$15 for \$7.75

In this sale we are including a splendid range of men's fine Toppers, in all the most up-to-date and desired materials. These are splendid bargains, and should interest every man wishing a well tailored and smart appearing topper, and we are safe in saying that the men's ready-to-wear section will be an extremely busy one during this sale, with such values as these Regular prices were \$12.00 and \$15.00.



## Remarkable Bargains in Men's Pique and Flannel Shirts

Regular Values up to \$2.75 for 75c



Men's Fancy Flannel Shirts, turnover cuffs, in striped effects. a very popular shirt, is of good wearing qualities. Regular price \$1.75. Janu-

Men's Fancy Striped Shirts, with cuffs attached. Regular \$1.25. January sale price, each 75¢ Men's Fancy Shirts, with stripes running across bosoms, extra fine quality, cuffs attached. Regular \$1.00. January sale price, each 75¢ Men's Fancy Shirts, in very neat patterns, spotted effects, detached cuffs. Regular \$1.00. Janu-

## A Value Climax in Men's Footwear Regular Values up to \$6.00 for \$2.50

The Boot and Shoe Department comes to the front in this great sale with extraordinary price concessions. Every man will do well by laying in a good stock at these prices, which afford you unrestricted choice to get shoes that will satisfy you.

Men's Tan Russia Calf, Blucher cut, Lace | Men's Box Calf Lace Boot, lea-Boot, welt sole, medium heel, Fenway last (American, New York). Regular \$6.00. Sale price ..... \$2.50 Men's Velour Calf, Blucher cut, Lace | Men's Patent Colt, Blucher Cut, Boot, dull kid top, welt sole, med- Lace Boot, St. Redgis last, ium heel. Regular \$5.00. Sale

Men's Box Calf, Whole Fox, |

Lace Boot, heavy sole. Reg.

\$3.50. Sale price .... \$2.50

Men's Box Calf Lace Boot, no

toe cap, heavy sole. Regular

\$4.00. Sale price .. \$2.50

Men's Velour Calf Lace Boot.

· boot, double sole, welted.

Men's Patent Colt, Blucher cut, lace boot, dull kid top, welt

sole. Reg. \$5.50. Sale price

Men's Whole Fox, Standard

Lace Boot, regular \$3.00. Sale

price ..... \$2.50

medium heel, dull kid top. Reg. \$3.50. Sale price \$2.50

Men's Box Calf Lace Boot, welt

Men's Box Calf Blucher Lace

Boots, medium sole. Regular \$3.50. Sale price . . . \$2.50

Men's Calf, Blucher Lace Boot,

Reg. \$4.50. Sale price \$2.50

price ..... \$2.50 Men's Box Calf, Blucher Men's Box Calf Lace Boot, calf-Lace Boots, heavy sole, Reg. \$3.75. Sale price .. .. .. .. \$2.50

Men's Velour Calf, Blucher cut, Lace Boot, double sole, calfskin lined. Regular \$5.00 Sale price ..... \$2.50 Men's Box Calf, Blucher Lace Boots, welt sole. Regular \$4.50. Sale price .. .. \$2.50 Men's Gun Metal Calf, Blucher Lace Boot, welt sole, Picadilly last. Reg \$6.00. Sale price .... \$2.50

welt sole, Oose kid lined. Regular \$6.00. Sale price .. Men's Whole Foxed Standard Lace Boots, plain toe, no box. Reg. \$3.50. Sale Men's Box Calf, whole fox, lace boot, welt sole. Regular \$4.00. Sale price .. \$2.50 price ..... \$2.50 Men's Box Calf, Blucher lace

Boys' Footwear at Small Prices

Boys' Oil-grained Lace Boots, waterproof tongue, heavy sole. Regular \$2.00 pair. Sizes I to 5. Sale price ... .. .. .. .. .. .. \$1.50

Boys' Calf Lace Boots, whole fox, medium sole. Sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$2.25. Sale price ..... \$1.50 Boys' Heavy Calf Lace Boots, heavy sole. Sizes I to 5. Regular \$2.25. .... \$1.50 Boys' Box Calf, Blucher Lace

Boot, heavy sole. Sizes I to 5. Regular \$2.50. .. \$1.50

Men's Kangaroo Blucher Lace Boots, welt sole, military heel, American make. Regu-lar \$6.00. Sale price \$2.50

ther lined, welt sole, medium

heel. Regular \$4.50 Sale

price ..... \$2.50

welt sole, matt kid top. Regu-

lar \$6.00. Sale price .. \$2.50

skin lined, heavy goodyear welted sole. Regular \$4.50.

Sale price ..... \$2.50

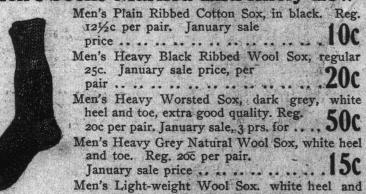
Men's Tan Calf Blucher, Oilgrained Lace Boot, Hobo last, American make, welt sole. Reg. \$6.00. Sale price \$2.50

Men's Kangaroo Lace Boot, whole fox, goodyear welt sole, Tech last, American make. Regular \$5.50. Sale price ..... \$2.50

Men's Kid Lace Boots, welt sole, medium heel. Regular \$4.00. Sale price .... \$2.50 Men's Vici Kid Lace Boots, lined, welt sole. Reg. \$4.50.

Sale price .. .. .. \$2.50

Men's Socks Marked Extremely Low Men's Plain Ribbed Cotton Sox, in black. Reg.



Men's Light-weight Wool Sox. white heel and 15c. January sale

## Mothers Can Make Substantial Savings Here

Not a bit out of time to outfit the boy with a good, sensible, and serviceable suit, and during this sale suits can be bought at more than one third off regular prices.

## Boy's Fine Three-Piece Suits Regular \$5.75 and \$7.50 for \$4.25

This sale includes a large number of Boys' fine Three-piece Suits, which are made of extra good quality tweeds and worsteds, in single and double breasted styles. Regular values \$5.75 and \$7.50, for ..... Also a splendid line of Boys' Three-piece Suits, Reg. values \$4.50 and \$5.50, for .....

## Boy's Norfolk Suits Specially Priced

We have made special reductions on Boy's Norfolk Suits for quick clearance in our January sale. These are made also of tweeds and worsteds, in medium and dark shades and neat snappy patterns, coats being cut in the most fashionable length. Regular values \$3.50 to \$4.50, for .... \$2.90

Also a splendid line of Boys' Norfolk Suits, regular values \$5.00 and \$7.50, for .....\$4.00

## Boy's Fancy Overcoats Marked Down

This lot comprises a splendid assortment of Boys' Fancy Overcoats, in covert cloths, in blues and blacks, with brass buttons 

## Splendid Savings on Men's Handkerchiefs

Men's Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs. Regular \$1,00 per dozen. January Sale 

## Splendid Bargains in Men's Underwear

Underwear fit for all seasons at prices that you will gladly pay, is the leading feature here.

### Undershirts and Drawers Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 for \$1.00

Drawers, very heavy unshrinkable, strictly high grade underwear, very warm. Regular price, per garment, \$1.25 and \$1.50. January sale ..... \$1.00

Men's Heavy Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers, in natural wool, unshrinkable, well finished, good wearing quality. Regular price, per garment, \$1.50. January sale ..... \$1.00 Men's Heavy Wool Underskirts and Drawers.

very soft, smooth finish. Regular price, per garment, \$1.50. January sale .. .. \$1.00

## Men's Suspenders Go Down

This lot includes a large stock of Men's Working Suspenders, extra strong and are marked at exceptionally low figures.

price ..........

20 dozen extra heavy working Suspenders. Regular 25c. January sale 15 dozen French Working Braces. Regular value 25c. January sale

## Splendid Savings on Men's Handkerchiefs

60 Dozen Men's Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs. Regular price \$1.50 per dozen. January 10c

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Port Arthur, Ont., Ja has received an applica liam S. Scott, manager River Lumber Co., wh himself and a number who are American capit thousand horse power to ousand horse power energy for the operatule mill which they n the Strathcona prop northern city limits.

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