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RWEAR, pure weight, English shirts have reiners double seats ie, per garment, \$1.00 UNDERWEAR. shirts and drawper garment 50¢

RWEAR, pure ed, shirts double prced, per gar-



Made Cake. Room

the Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1908

TAFT MAJORITY

Maryland and West Virginia Are Now Placed in His Column

VOL L. NO. 195

HAS 309 ELECTORAL VOTES

Composition of Senate and House Remain as in Present Congress

New York, Nov. 4.—Practically complete returns received up to a late hour tonight indicate that Wm. H. Taft, of Ohio, as president-elect, will have a vote of 309 in the electoral college. This is within sixteen votes of the forecast made by National Chairman Hitchcock, and 66 more than a majority out of the total electoral vote of 483. The most important news of the late returns indicate that Maryland, vacilating during the day and apparently being safe for the Democracy, has been swung into the Taft column.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The present indications are that the Republicans will have about a two-thirds majority in the United States Senate as the result of yesterday's elections, or practically the same as at present, 19 Republicans and 13 Democrats. Alabam, Arkansas, Louisiana and Maryland already have chosen Democrats and Kentucky and Vermont Republicans. The other Senators to whom successors are to be elected are:

Recubilicans—Allison, Lowa, who will

try upon the scene of national politics will be observed with keen interest. If Indiana should send a Democrat in place of Hemenway, it is supposed here that John W. Kern, the defeated vice-presidential candidate, would be chosen, and he would be the first Democrat to occupy a senatorial seat be chosen, and he would be the first Democrat to occupy a senatorial seat from Indiana since 1899.

The result in the house probably will show little change in numbers on the respective sides, but there will be a considerable shifting in the personnel of that body.

Indiana's Vote

Indiana's Vote

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4.—For the first time since Thos. A. Hendry was elected governor on the Democratic state ticket and U. S. Grant received the electoral vote of the state for the Republican national ticket, Indiana has given a plurality to the Republican candidate for president, and at the same time elected a Democratic candidate for governor.

Whether Thomas R. Marshall, the governor-elect, will carry the rest of the state ticket with him is a matter of conjecture.

the state ticket with him is a matter of conjecture.

According to the latest estimate Mr. Taft received a plurality of about 15,000, and Mr. Marshall was victorious over James E. Watson, Republican candidate for governor, by 8,000. The congressional representation from this state will be eight Democrats and five Republicans. The latest returns credit the Democrats with six and the Republicans with five members, with two districts in doubt—the fifth and the sixth—with the chances favoring the Democratic candidates. The legislature is in doubt, but it is claimed by the Democrats.

Little February and Apparacy being safe for the Democrates State Elections

State Elections

Concord, N. H. Nov. 4—Complete being safe for the Democrates safe Mr. Tatt he state by 149 votes.

Maryland was the last of the double and the state of the Maryland was the last of the double and the state of th

In measury to finally determine the result.

Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic party, issued a statement tonight in which he declared that ine did not believe Mr. Bryan would again be a candidate for the presidency, he said he believed that the Nebrasican might he believed the Nebrasican might he believed the head by Judson Harmon for gowern mich the Republicant with the

MR. GOMPERS' VIEW

Asserts That Labor, Though Tempor-arily Defeated, Was Not Con-quered in Elections

cally the same as at present, 18 Nepublicans and 13 Democrats. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisians and Maryland already have chosen Democrats and Kentucky and Vermont Republicans. The other Senators to whom successors are to be elected are:

Republicans—Allison, Iowa, who will be succeeded by a Republican; Ankeny, Washington; Brandegee, Lonnecteut; Gallinger, New Hampshire: Hansbrough, North Dakota; Long, Kansas; Penrose, Penmisylvania; Perkins, California; Platt, New York; Smoot, Utah; Stephenson, Wisconstn; all of whom will be succeeded either by themselves or other Republicans. Democrats—Clay, Georgia; Garry, South Carolina; Gore, Oklahoma; Milton, Florida; Overman, North Carolina; all of whose successors will be Democrats.

The only senatorships remaining in doubt are those of Ohlo, Indians and Oregon, which are now represented by Senators Foraker, Hemenway and Fulton, Republicans, and Colorado, Missouri and Nevada, represented by Senators Teller, Stone and Newlands, Democrats.

Governor Cummins, of Ohlo, is about to realine his ambitten of becoming a senator from that State. He has many admirers in Washington, and his endown and the cause of human justice. Though temporarily deteated, but not conquered, is the autor of the marked but not conquered, is the autor, in the marked put of the system of the result of election in a statement issued today, as belong the boycott gainst Japanese goods has been suppressed by the soldiers, who were called out to patrol the business, districts. One Chinese who true to the cause of justice and human recedent the intensity of the strength of the supporters of the support

Two Locating Parties Come Together at Point Near **Bulkley Summit**

PRELIMINARY COMPLETED

Men Working South From Hazelton Meet Party Going North

there was no reason why the entire hallbut trade should not be centralized in this city.

Similar views were expressed by C. Woodward, who also suggested that the co-operation of every public man in Canada be sought in order to preserve the fisheries from extinction.

H. Bell-Irving stated that the lift boycott against Japan. Cablegrams from Hongkong state that twenty-six shops were looted Sunday night. The looting grew out of the anti-Japanese boycott. Some of the Chinese merchants have expressed a desire to abandon the boycott, while others have protested against its discontinuance, and Sunday night's attack on the shops was for the purpose of emphasizing the need of keeping up the boycott. Hundreds of police have been armed and further trouble is expected. More than 200 arrests have already been made amid scenes of great excitement. On Monday the ricting continued.

The attempt of those involved to force the local merchanits to continue the boycott against Japanese goods has been suppressed by the soldiers, who were called out to patrol the suppressed by the soldiers, who were called out to patrol the suppressed by the soldiers, who were called out to patrol the

New Westminster, Nov. 4.—Tenders for the construction of the substructure of the new Lulu island bridge must be in by Saturday, this time limit having been fixed by order of the city council. The bridge will be operated by municipal power.

Body of Chinaman Found. Body of Chinaman Feund.

New Westminster, Nov. 4.—The body of a Chinaman was found this morning in the Fraser river, floating off the foot of Tenth street. The feet were here, and there was otherwise only a small amount of clothing on the body, which had evidently been in the water for several weeks. There were no marks of identification and it was impossible to ascertain from the appearance of the body how the man met his death. It is considered likely that he fell off a wharf or else committed sulcide.

Collecting Fishery Dues.

New Westminster, Nov. 4.—Provincial Fisheries Inspector Sam North left this morning on board the launch Homespun for the Vancouver island coast, where he goes to collect the recently imposed tax of \$100 on fish-currers and smokers, an industry mainly in the hands of the Japanese. Mr. North returned only a few days ago from a cruise for a similar purpose along the mainland coast.

More Saskatoon Elections.

Saskatoon, Sask., Nov. 4.—It is reported that before long, another city and county election for the provincial legislature will be held here. The rumor is that the county member, W. C. Sutherland, is slated for the bench or the senate, while the member for the city. A. P. McNab, will reture to make way for Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of education, who was defeated in Weyburn. Rumor further adds that J. A. Aikin, of the Phoenix, will stand for the seat to be vacated by Mr. Sutherland, and that the opposition candidates will be forthcoming to contest both city and county, Dr. Murroe and Paul Sommerfeldt being mentioned.

NEW BRANCH LINES

Kalathbal, an Indian, seven years for assault upon a white woman.

Richard Hulbert, two months for shooting a neighbor's cattle, Hulbert making restitution and paying for the cattle he had killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, five years each for theft.

Two to Be Hanged,

Yancouver, Nov. 4.—The importance of conserving and protecting the Pacific deep sea fisheries within Canadian waters up the coast will again be brought to the attention of the Dominion government. Strong resolutions urging immediate action were adopted at last nights meeting of the Vancouver board of trade. tions urging immediate action were adopted at last night's meeting of the Vancouver board of trade.

The situation was fully presented by H. H. Watson, who stated that while formerly the shipments of halibut arriving in Vancouver weighed sixty pounds per fish, recent shipments had declined as low as eight and ten pounds. This was due to the rapid depletion of the fisheries owing to the movement of American poschers. He stated that no less than 130 vessels were poaching in northern waters. No less than 39,000 tons of halibut caught in Canadian waters were last year shipped east from Seattle, the shipments from Vancouver amounting to only thirteen thousand tons. Mr. Watson urged that steps be taken ito impress the government with a sense of the importance of preserving the fisheries for Canadians. In his opinion there was no reason why the entire halibut trade should not be centralized in this city.

Similar views were expressed by C.

Newfoundland Elections St. John's, Nfid., Nov. 4.—Additional returns of the Newfoundland elections show that the opposition has 11 and the government three members, out of a total membership of 36.

Vote in Regina Riding.

Regina, Nov. 3.—Returns of the voting in Regina riding indicate, a majority of 750 for Martin, the Liberal candidate. Two haliot oxes have not yet arrived, but the unofficial returns indicate that they will give arother 10 majority, making the final count 760.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Unconscious inhaling gas, Wellis.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Unconscious from inhaling gas, Wellington Hannah, 35 years of age, of Brighton, Ont., was taken to Grace hospital from a city hotel this morning. His condition is serious.

Regina, Sask., Nov. 3.—Temperance advocates are talking of putting a straight temperance ticket into the next municipal election contest:

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Sir Wiffrid Laurier met his Cabinet colleagues this afternoon for the transaction of routine business. Another meeting will be held tomorrow if necessary. The Premier is much better this week and will be out again in a few days.

Large Part of Town's Business Section Swept By the ' Flames

TWO BANKS DESTROYED

Strong Wind Hinders Firemen -Fire Burns Itself Out at River

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Fire broke out in Pembroke at 4.20 this morning in the foundry of the National Manufacturing company, from which it spread to the Leland hotel and along the street leading to the dock. It crossed that street and hurned buildings down towards the C.P.R. tracks and spread up Main street as far as the Manitoba hotel. In the visinity of the Leland hotel the fire was checked.

Around the Manitoba hotel the fire was apparently under control at 6 o'clock, but at 6.30 it broke out in wooden buildings and in boathouses along the river front up to near the bridge opposite the post office. It spread to a butcher shop between two large stores and then swept around and caught in the wooden work of the bridge and swept back towards the Copeland house. Soon that whole block of brick stores was on fire and passage across the bridge was stopped. Then it leaned the street and passage across the bridge was stopped. Then it leaped the street and caught in a grist mill on the same side of the river. Then as it swept back towards the business part it became evident that the Copeland house would

of Naw Reads in Prairie
Country

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—The Canadian
Northern rallway will open its Regina-Brandon line tomorrow, when
regular passenger trains will be run
between Winnipeg and Regina. The
line is south of and parallel to the
Canadian Pacific between these two
Canadian Pacific between who are
Canadian Pacific between who are
Canadian Pacific between these two
Canadian National Manufacturing company
Canadian Pacific between the two
Canadian Pacific between these two
Canadian Pacific betwee

Drowned in Capitano Vancouver, Nov. 4.—Earl Matheson, employed in the city waterworks department, was drowned by falling into the intake pool in the Capilano, where the city obtains its supply.

Rival for "Uncle Joe." New York, Nov. 4.—Hon. C. N. Fow ier, chairman of the committee or from the fifth district of New Jersey, who has just been elected for the

President Palma Dead Santlago, Nov. 4.—Thomas Estrada Palma, the first president of the Cu-ban republic, who has been seriously ill for some days, died tonight.

Fire in Penticton. Penticton, B. C., Nov. 4.—Fire here has destroyed Pomeroy's fruit and to-bacco store, Kenr and Sun's harness store and Weatherby's barber shop. The loss will reach \$30,000.

Overdese of Laudanum Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 4.—J. S. Drescher, travelling for the Sanford Manufacturing company, died suddenly at his residence this morning from a supposed overdose of laudanum to relieve pain.

Blythe, Ont., Nov. 4.—While crossing the railway track in Hullett township this morring, Mrs. Robt. Scott and two sons, aged respectively 13 and 14, were struck by a light engine and the three aimost instantly killed.

Arctic Brotherhood Great Influence of Good in Frigid Alaska Trust Company's Trouble.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 4.—With the approval of the Rhode Island stave board of bank incorporations, Wm. T. Goodwin, the state bank commissioner, took control of the Central Trust company of this city and applied to the superior court for the appointment of a receiver and for the issuance of an injunction to restrain the bank from doing business, claiming that it was hazardous for the public to deposit their funds with the instito deposit their funds with the insti-

Due to Taft's Election Newark, N. J., Nov. 4.—Upon the announcement of Tatt's election today, the 5,000 operatives in the great thread mills in this city were notified that full time work would be resumed next Monday. Since last April the mills have been running on part time.

Boston, Nov. 4.—President Charles camp in every considerable settlement in Alaska and British Yukon. It has than thirty years the head of the Camtridge institution, has tendered his respect. One is that it has set it

action.

It has been known among those in close touch with the university that it has been President Elliot's desire for some time to relinquish the duties of his office, and to retire to private life. In fact the possibility of such action had been so definite that some of the more prominent alumni had discussed the question of a successor.

Among the alumni mention has been made of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, who occupies the chair of science of government, and a brother of Percival Lowell, the astronomer, as the probable

Substantial Profit on Past Year's Operations—Dividend of Eight

Yancouver, Nov. 4.—For the year ending June 30 the B. C. Electric railway which operates the tramway and lighting system in Vancouver and Victoria, had net earnings of £175.704 as sterling. At the annual meeting yesset in the fact that the demand for wheat coping to the fact that the demand for wheat coping to the fact that the demand for wheat coping to mexico, it is thought that the business could be held even in the toria, had net earnings of £175.704 as sterling. At the annual meeting yesset in the fact that the demand for wheat crops in Mexico, owing to the fact that the demand for wheat crops in Mexico, owing to the fact that the demand for wheat crops in Mexico.

Continued on Page Two)

FIFTIETH YEAR

Mayor Hall Presides Over the Function Held in Victoria Theatre

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(From Thursday's Daily)

The members of the Arctic Brotherhood arrived yesterday afternoon with
their wives on the Princess Victoria
according to schedule and were welcomed by a committee of Victorians,
after which they proceeded to their
quarters at the Empress hotel. The
party was not quite as large as expected and it was explained that a
large contingent had failed to catch
the boat, but would arrive today. Yesterday was the day after the presidential elections in the States, and the
victory of Mr. Tatt being a popular one dential elections in the States, and the victory of Mr. Taft being a popular one in Seattle there was a general jubilation which lasted the greater part of the night. Some of the party said that there were thousands of people on the streets watching the returns up to an early hour in the morning, and that crowds of excited men and women patrolled the main thoroughfares until long after their usual hour of retiring.

Be this as it may although some-

Minitonas, Man., Nov. 4.—Foley.
Larson ond Co.'s general store was burned today. Loss \$20,000.

Judge Dunne Re-Elected.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—Judge Frank H. Dunne, who has tried many of the bribery and graft cases in this city has been re-elected. Judge Cook, against whom the graft prosecution made a fight, was defeated.

Editor Dafoe Committed.

Winnings, Nov. 4.—J. W. Dafoe ad-

RETIRES FROM WORK

well as a great honor to be allowed thus to welcome the members of the Grand Camp of the Arctic Brother-hood to Victoria. I am especially glad as I realize that this is an order which has accomplished much for the good of the great northern country in which it is located. It is a young organization, having been started, I understand, in 1898, only ten years ago, but though started originally, I am told, as a jest, it rapidly became a factor in the life of the north and has now a camp in every considerable settlement sufferings an Arctic stampede often means, it can at once be seen what a great service the Arctic Brotherhood is rendering in this respect.

the state on despression and the control of the present succession. The same of September of Sep

November Fog Suggests

Van Houten's Cocoa, per tin, 35c, 65c and\$1.00 Ralston's Cocoa, per tin
Baker's Cocoa, per tin35c
Leman's Cocoa, per tin, 25c, 45c andgoc
Cowan's Cocoa, per tin, 15c and30c
Fry's Cocoa, 3 packets for
Bulk Cocoa, very good, per lb
Ghirardelli's Chocolate, per tin, 25c and450
Navy (the genuine Ship's) Chocolate, per lb50c
Beaver Chocolate, per bar
Eagle Chocolate, per bar, 35c and20c
Milk Chocolate, all the best brands, in fancy packets and handsome boxes. Popular prices.

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590.

1317 Government St.



Driving Lamps Cold Blast Lanterns Dashboard Lanterns Railroad Lanterns

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

CHEAP TALKING MA-CHINE RECORDS

TEN INCH

Fletcher Bros.

Talking Machine Headquarters

Births, Marriages, Deaths

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	8625A	7-64.75		Own.	
11.00 mm	1600	BLANSBY T	12.1.2.105	SEE CONTRACT	

BUSHELL—At their residence, 16 South Turner street, on the morning of Oc-tober 31, 1908, the wife of K. C. Bush-ell, of a daughter.

MARTIN—On November 3rd, at 1335 Stanley Avenue, the wife of Alexis Martin, Esq., of a son.

DAVIS-BANNER—On Monday, November 2nd, at the residence of Rev. T. W. Gladstone, 515 Superior street, Victoria, Loretta Banner to Davis, both of Victoria.

SHEA-FURMAN—In Seattle, on October 26, at the residence of Mrs. Gambetta, by the Rev. Herbert Gowan, Mr. Harry Shea of Stockton, Cal., to Miss Mabel, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Furman, of 1114 Catherine St., Victoria West.

GRIFFITHS—At his residence, St. George's Hotel, Esquimalt road, Thomas Griffiths, aged 47 years; a native of South Wales. McDOUGALL—Died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Oct. 28th, 1908, Thresa, wife of Dan McDougall, Chief of the Fernie Fire Department. Aged 28 years, a native of Ontario.

GILLIES—In Oakland, Oct. 27th., Etta wife of D. F. Gillies, eldest daughter of late J. W. Winnett, sister of Mrs. Chas Copeland, of this city, Interment Los Angelos, Cal.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Royal Household, a bag ...
Lake of the Woods, a bag ...
Royal Standard ...
Wild Rose, per bag ...
Calgary, a bag ...
Hungarian, per bbl ...
Snowflake, per bbl ...
Moffet's Best, per bbl. ...
Drifted Snow, per sack

Bran, per 100 lbs.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.
Middlings, per 100 lbs.
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.
Oats, per 100 lbs.
Oats, per 100 lbs.
Cats, per 100 lbs.
Chop Feed, best, per 100 lbs.
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.
Hay, Fraser River, per von
Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton,
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.
Vegetables
Celery, per head Celery, per head
Lettuce, two heads
Garlic, per lb.
Onions, 8 lbs. for
Green Onions, 5 bunches
Potatoes, per sack
Cauliflower, each
Cabbage, new per lb.
Hed Cabbage, per lb.
Green Peas, per lb.
Deans, per lb.
Leg Plant, per lb.
Tomatoes, per basket. According to the farm and the state of the s

heard about a well known preacher.

"One day in his study he was writing a sermon, which he hoped would be one of his most finished productions. His little son was in the room, and, watching his father, asked:

"Does God tell you what to write?"

"Yes, my son, replied the father, who was too intent on his work to realize what the child had said.

"The boy watched his father writing, rubbing out, and revising till a doubt entered his mind and he said:

"If God tells you what to write; how is it that you rub out so much?"

"Well, we make mistakes, and often have much to rub out, but our aim is to help one another and make ourselves strong men in the community. That is our idea of brotherhood. It is not a new one. We do not claim to have discovered them, but we believe that we are trying to develop old principles among unique circum-

wo Local Aggregations Probably Will Represent City

lieve that we are trying to develop old principles among unique circum-stances, and often those circumstances give rise to incidents which reflect the

order had grown and many of the camps had their own homes; the value of the property thus held exceeding \$100,000. Everywhere the order stood

for clean sports, decent amusements and good fellowship among decent men. He jocularly suggested that such gatherings as the present should be held at the close of the sessions, and not at the beginning for the sessions.

at the close of the sessions, and not at the beginning, for then the people of Victoria would know better who they were entertaining, but even in that case he would go so far as to say that the welcome would not be less warm.

Mayor Hall then announced that the Arctic Brotherhood ball would take place that evening at the Empress, and that the business sessions would

place that evening at the Empress, and that the business sessions would begin in the Oddfellows hall at 10 a.m. on Thursday. He also stated that this afternoon the visiting ladies would be entertained at the Alexandra club, while on Friday evening there would be a civic reception at the Empress the beauty of the content of the content

1.60 in honor of the visitors. The proceed

ings then terminated.

Among those on the platform were

Among those on the platform were the Mayor, in the chair; the Bishop of Columbia, Thomas Bruce, C. C. Clay-pool, Godfrey Chealander, Dr. Everett, Capt. Irving C. H. Lugrin, John Nel-son, Mr. Kent, W. T. Williams, Dr. Thomas and Knox Courtney.

INTEREST GROWING IN

COMING CIVIC CONTEST

Alderman Norman, the other repre-

sive rise to incidents which reflect the highest credit on humanity.

"An Englishman once said that one of the chief obstacles to a happy communication and understanding between nations was that the best men of one nation often met the worst men of the other. We are trying in the north to correct this. Our Brothers come from both sides of the line, and dwell together in peace and unity. from both sides of the line, and dwell together in peace and unity.

"Another of the principles of the Arctic Brotherhood to which I may refer is the sanctity of the home. We believe this to be beyond price, and every brother is sworn to unhold it."

Mr. Claypool went on briefly to refer to the growth of the order, and said that a Victorian, Capt. John Irving, then on the platform, had donated the lumber to build the first building of the order. Since then the order had grown and many of the

Whyte, who occupies the position of secretary. As stated the others who will take part in the deliberations will be formed of representatives from the principal island centres. The two aforementioned officials, in all probability, will be entrusted with any unestions which this city way here. questions which this city may have to present relative to the arrangement of the winter's series.

Two Victoria Teams. Just what part the local soccer associations will take in the pending struggle for the island trophy is a matter which has not yet been decided. It was suggested by Mr. Whyte at a recent meeting of the Victoria District recent meeting of the Victoria District association that two teams might be entered from here representing the eastern and the western districts. In his address he strongly advised against Victoria putting up more than the number of elevens indicated. The reach he advanced for such a recomvictoria putting up more than the number of elevens indicated. The reason he advanced for such a recommendation was that it was problematical whether three or four aggregations could be assembled in this part of the island, which, separated, would have a chance of successfully coping with others out for the premier honors. But he believed that two teams could be gathered together which with proper training would have a splendid chance of capturing the highest place against the dompetition which may be expected from Nanaimo or Ladysmith or any other island points.

Meeting significant.

The prospective organization meeting of the Island league is being awaited with exceptional interest by many local sportsmen. This is owing to the fact that some are convinced that it cannot be satisfactorily carried through coincident with the Pacific Coast league schedule.

When the latter was inaugurated

they disclaim any intention of being in the race.

Alderman Pauline, in Ward four, and Alderman Cameron, in Ward Five, will not again seek re-election. Both gentlemen state that they would like to again serve on the council, but owing to press of business they simply have not the time at their disposal, their other interests rendering it imperative that they should not seek re-election.

Alderman Mable states that he has made up his mind as to his course, but he is not yet prepared to state just what is the decision he has arrived at As Alderman in Ward One, he has done good service for his ward, and admits that he has been asked by a large number of the ratepayers in that ward to again offer himself as a candidate.

Alderman Norman, the other representation, and ensure the support of the sport-loving public. That the various district and provingulation with the various district and provingulation, and ensure the support of the sport-loving public. That the various district and provingulation with the various district and provingulation that the various district and provingulation the support of the sport-loving public.

That the various district and provingulation with the support of the sport-loving public.

That the various district and provingulation that the various district and provingulation with the various district and provingulation with t

BOULEVARDS-WANTED ON PANDORA AVENUE

Improvements

The residents of Pandors avenue, more especially that portion above Cook street which is commonly styled "Winnipeg Heights," because of the fact that many of the newcomers from the prairie metropolis have made their homes there, are agitating for a number of improvements which they are confident will be undertaken by the authorities early next year. A bouleward is what they are most ambitious to procure. Several of the most enterprising already have started the circulation of a petition and it is understood that it is meeting with a favence of the most of the fact that many of the newcomers from the prairie metropolis have made their how bears his name, which was for the first time placed on view at the New Westminster fair, was opened last evening in the city hall. The maps, portraits and views, which are included in this interesting collection have been arranged during the past several days in the council chamber.

One of the large maps which will be found near the entrance way, shows the location of Musquiam village near the mouth of Fraser river, on July 2, the mouth of Fraser river in the metropolis have made th

appearance of the city, if not in de-ference to the wishes of the petitioners aforementioned.

Want Public Square.

The Pandora residents, however, do not confine themselves to a demand for a boulevard. They also want a large square laid out where the street widens, taking the place of the shrub brush which "adorns" that locality at present. Those interested in this express the opinion that Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, while Lieut. Governor of British Columbia and, in that capacity a resident of Victoria, presented an assortment of young trees and flowers to be used in making such a public square beautiful. It is their intention to ask that the idea outlined by the former Lieut, Governor be car city more attractive than now is the

SPLENDID SHOOTING AT SHAWNIGAN LAKE

PICTURE GALLERY OF B.C. PIONEERS

Residents of That Thorough- Exhibition of Historical Porfare Signing Petition for traits and Documents at

In the Series

In the Inthe the currents show which united the uncount of Husquiam village near the fully of Lake and Horsefly river; Series

In the Series will a the civit authorities will a require their signature. Therefore it functions of Leafward the care function of Series and the Chilcotin river, the Chilcotin river, the Chilcotin river; Fort George, on the Fraser, date in the Series of the Series

In the Series and Horsefly river; Fort George, on the Fraser, date in the Series of the Series of the City and Series

In the Series

In the

Ashedtch's Indians; of the Chilkhotin Indians; of the Carrier tribe, having horses; of the Naskootin Indians; of the Shum hoo lum oo Indians—"the most powerful nation of these countries"; of the Atnah tribe; of the Naskootin Indians, with the note "horses have come hereto"; and of the Tahootin Indians, the majority of these tribes being leasted sorted to the second of the second states of the tribes being located some distance in the interior

Upon it also appear: The Ookenaw Upon it also appear: The Ookenaw, Kane river, now the Okanagan, and the Sheenwap, now the Shuswap river. This map bears the following inscription: "Map exhibiting all the new discoveries in the interior parts of North America, inscribed by permission to the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventures of England. Company of Adventurers of England, trading into the Hudson's Bay, Jan. 1,

A large portrait of the Hon. J. S. Helmcken, flanked by smaller portraits of the King and the late Queen Victoria, occupies a post of honor on the right of the door, upon entering the chamber.

Among the numerous portraits the following are deserving of particular notice: Captain Cook, the justly famous navigator, and a representa-

sal was empeded in carrying he bourged.

Since the beginning of the PCLS

Since the beginning of the PCLS

Since the beginning of the process which the was commended to get the girls of the process of the process which the was commended to get the process of the process of the process which the past of the process which the bound of the tanker is which the burst of the process o

IMPROVED PORT FACILITIES NEEDED

Coming of Increasing Shipping Trade Will Necessitate Better Harbor Works

BREAKWATER SUGGESTED

Would Create Excellent Outer Harbor Offering Ample Accommodation

With the growth of the shipping trade and the expected changes that will follow the construction of the much to the shipping trade of North Pacific coast—the shipping who look to the future requiren of the port realize that improvement will be necessary at the port of Vitoria, if the natural advantages position and easy access—for this the port most easy of access on the North Pacific—are to b to advantage. The wharfage is no sufficient to cope with present requir-ments; but there are days now whe the total dock space is all utilis When several of the large trans-pac liners happen to be in port at the sam time and there is also a number o coasting steamers in port the dock are well filled and those who look into the future and see the greatly increased volume of shipping that must come to this port when the changes in prospect are realized, when the nor ern country is settled following the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, when the Canadian Northern road reaches tidewater on the northern coast, when the Panama Canal gives the shipping of the Atlantic a short lane to this coast and the Orient-bound tramps that come via the canal are attracted here for coa as they will be, the need of earl

is apparent.

The announcement made by Sir The announcement made by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy on his recent visit to Victoria that the big Atlantic Empresses which hold the blue ribbon of the Canadian route on the Atlantic were to come to Victoria in the near were to come to Victoria in the near future is reason for the taking of steps at once to improve the facilities of the port. That these two liners will make Victoria their terminus is not unlikely. The liners run to Quebec and do not risk the voyage up the well-lighted and less intricate waterway—than that between this port and Vancouver—of the St Lewrence and

way—than that between this port and vancouver—of the St. Lawrence, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will dock at this port.

The tendency of the day is to increase the tonnage of vessels and with the increase of the number of vessels in the North Pacific service and trading to this part of the world dockage and harbor facilities become imperative to a growing port.

J. B. A.A.

Friday,

Better Acco

The new cli principal topic members of the association. T association. It to an early st that the shar accepted the special community westigate, whithe original perial Trust Cour amendme question, an quiry yesterd tion that the Weart, the macern, was aw England. He ever, in the cothen the netaken and the

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route on the Atlantic their terminus is not liners run to Quebe etween this port and the St. Lawrence, and

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it is considered by nen that the work of government in the ort, similarly as Mon-ne trade of that port well known shipping from information rethe improvement

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by many is that har-uld be undertaken to narbor extending fro ter wharf to a break-uilt from the foreshore say, Holland point to or thereabouts, and ets., carried out from long the shore line to a t of water at low tide. ald not be necessary ers to very great dis-te required depth, and would be not only ne of the most easy egress found among egress found among with cranes, and working cargo, warebe a most desirable is favored in many cally and otherwise, all of tide, which is proposed future port se who look to the at it is necessary to clooking to the im-ch the trade of the nand for the port of

was issued at Osagainst W. H. Shaw, e in North Toronto ections, claiming un-for alleged libel and

J.B. A.A. MEMBERS AND NEW BUILDING

ing Construction

The new club building is still the rincipal topic of conversation among tembers of the James Bay Athletic sociation. They are looking forward an early start of construction, now that the shareholders have formally epted the recommendation of the cial committee appointed to in-tigate, which was to the effect that riginal proposition of the Imall Trust Co. be endorsed with the amendments made subsequent to submittal. There has been some ction, and not a little adverse cism, on account of the delay. Envy yesterday elicited the informative that the only reason the renrethat the only reason the repre-tatives of the J.B.A.A. and of the erial Trust Co. had not met and the agreement, thus permitting eginning of work, was that J. W. the manager of the latter conwas away on a business trip to igland. He was expected back, how-er, in the course of a few weeks and en the necessary steps would be ken and the project pushed forward expeditiously as practical.

In discussing the matter a director
the J.B.A.A. asserted that as time sses it became more and more ap-rent that, in the interests of the velopment of the club, it was almost rative that new and more commodious quarters be procured. He stated that the present apartments were taxed practically to their capacity. As a matter of fact it wasn't possible for the committees to institute any active campaign for greater numerical strength, because, if they got new men to join, the present facilities for their entertainment were unsatisfactory. He

That would bring it up to over eight hundred. That total would be reached without difficulty and as the city grew, many more would be added. It was the general opinion that the demand would warrant the expenditure it is proposed to incur from the outset.

Figures for the Year in the Neighbor-hood of Two and a Quarter Millions

TIMBER RETURNS

The receipts on account of timber and coal licenses for October continue to approach the \$200,000 mark, and these receipts for the fiscal year recently ended are in the neighborhood of \$2,250,000. These figures do not include royalties on cut timber, but represent the annual contributions to the treasury of those who are holding timber on Crown lands for future use. ber on Crown lands for future use. These figures effectually dispose of the contentions of the opponents of the license which they introduced amount-government that the system of timber ed to giving away the timber resources of the country.

The October returns follow: imber licenses west of the

Dolaura Arrives.

The steam yacht Doluara built by Fleming & Ferguson of Paisley for Hon. James Dunsmuir, reached the outer wharf yesterday, weather beaten, rust coated and showing the effects of her long voyage from Quebec, arround the continent. With a crew of 31 and Robin Dunsmuir, Sir Maurice Bromley Wilson and Mark O'Meara on board, the Dolaura left the St. Lawrence August 6. She coaled at Sydney. C.B., and Rio de Janiero, where Mark o'Meara died. He was taken with congestion of the brain while bathing and succumbed almost immediately. Storms of were encountered in the Straits of Magilean and off Cape Flattery.

Browley C.B. PREFERENCE FRAUDS

PREFERENCE FRAUDS

Wrongful Declaration of Foreign Goods as British Brought Be-fore Imperial Parliament

Montreal, Nov. 4.—A London special cable says: The long standing scandal of the preference frauds is being prought before parliament by Mitchell Thomas. Mr. Fountain, principal for statistics of the commercial department of the government board of trade, recently declared in evidence before a departmental committee that certain foreign goods were very largely repacked here and declared as British on export, thus fraudulently securing preference on entering the colonies. The British official attitude presumably is that the fraud is on the Cana dian and not on the British exchequer and with this Canada must deal. There and with this Canada must deal. There is little doubt, however, that strong Canadian representations to Mr. Churchill will lead to the enforcement of the existing law against wrong export declarations.

Presbyterian Editor Dead. Toronto, Nov. 3.—Rev. Malcolm Mc-Gregor, editor of the Presbyterian and also one of the ditorial staff of the Westminster, died this morning after a lingering illness, death being hastened by an attack of pneumonia. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in

Disorder in St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3.—Disorder broke out early in St. Louis. Oliver R. Burkhard, a Republican judge of election, was beaten near the polling place at No. 612 North Third street. A score or more of arrests for various offences were made before noon, among the prisoners being Felix McAdams, Democratic nominee for the legislature in the third district.

Premier Hazen and Lieut ernor Tweedle stating that the considered a session of prohibition for N wick will be considered a session of the legislature.

ROUTE IS SURVEYED TO OKANAGAN LAKE

Extension

expressed the opinion that, with the new building contemplated finished, it would be possible to, within a few months, to double the membership.

B. C. CABINET SEAT

Vancouver Liberals Expect Mr. Moin-ness to Be New Minister of Inland Revenue

Vancouver, Nov. 3.—It is learned from authoritative Liberal sources in Vancouver today that there is no in-tention on the part of the Federal government to leave British Columbia without representation in the cabinet. Hoh. William Templeman having been defeated in Victoria the portfolio of inland revenue will fall to some other Liberal representative of this province, probably to the member for Comox-Atlin, and it is again asserted that when parliament assembles W. W. B. McInnes will represent that con-stituency with a seat at the cabinet

Cascades 73,973.80
coal licenses fees. 1,300.00
ransfers 1,248.00
enalties 850.00
Total 1,306.76
Total 1,306.76

Calgary Libel Suit Calgary, Nov. 3.—At the court house this evening the libel case of Edwards against McGillicuddy, of the Daily News, was adjourned until Wednesday

Hamilton, Nov. 3.—Wall Burgess, found guilty this morning on the charge of procuring a fourteen-year-old girl for immoral purposes, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

Hon, Mr. Agnew Dying Winnipeg, Nov. 3.—Up to 3 p. m. to-day there has been no change in the condition of Hon. J. H. Agnew, provin-cial treasurer, and no hope is held out for his recovery, as the operation was not performed in time. The abscess burst, poisoning the intestines.

China Sends Thanks Washington, Nov. 3.—Cordial messages from Chinese officials and prominent Chinese merchants expressing gratification over the visit of the United States fleet to China and the remission of the Boxer indemnity by the United States, have been received at the state department. Assistant ecretary of State Adee replied in kind to the cordial messages.

Prohibition in New Brunswick St. John, N.B., Nov. 3.—The grand division of the Sons of Temperance has received communications from has received communications from Premier Hazen and Lieutenant-Gov-ernor Tweedie stating that the ques-tion of prohibition for New Bruns-wick will be considered at the next

Policy Holders Must Wait Toronto, Nov. 3.—It is now announced that it will be at least a year before the Canadian policy holders in the defunct Mutual Reserve Fund Life of New York need look for any return from the liquidator. There are said to be 14 lawsuits pending against the company, and the proposed settlement of these has to be cleared away before the real work of liquidation can be

CONSERVATIVE GAIN WEST OF THE LAKES

Required—Delay in Starton C.P.R. Nicola Branch

New Member for Calgary DisCanathystics

A Noted Ethnologist Will Sail
From Vancouver for South-Election ern Waters

Vancouver, Nov. 4.—The C.P.R. has go of the route which the extension of the spence's Bridge-Nicola line may take from Nicola to Pentition. Ultimately the extension of the Spence's Bridge-Nicola line may take from Nicola to Pentition. Ultimately the control of the control of the search of the control of t

ing of the west is going.

"In 1911 we will moreover have another census and so before another general election can be held we ought to have thirty more seats, for all the provinces which are situated west of the great lakes and many further the general takes and many further the great lakes and changes may then easily be made in the situation. The official declaration of the returning officer was not an-nounced when I left home and I am myself a little curious to see the last revised and official figures concerning

my own election.."
At this point an old friend came up At this point an old friend came up and congratulated Mr. McCarthy upon his return, adding that he had lost \$5 upon the result.

I am only sorry that you did not lose more, quickly and similingly observed Mr. McCarthy.

His friend explained that he had

ber portion Being Forwarded Before Close of Navigation

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—Wonderfully mild weather for this season still prevails through the prairie west, and it is noteworthy that no snow has yet faflen throughout the wheat country proper. As a consequence the work of getting out this season's work been pushed with the season's work of getting out this season's work of servia's Design and the congratulations were both cordial and mutual.

Mr. McCarthy caught the San Francisco steamer Governor at the outer wharf about 7.30 o'clock and will see a bit of California and a few old triends who are now living in the Golden state, before he begins his return trip to his home on the foothills of the rockles.

Servia's Design and the congratulations were both cordial and mutual.

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Servia's Pacific Note.

Belgrade, Nov. 3.—At the moment Crown Prince George is returning home from his visit to St. Petersburg, the Servian government, acting upon the advice of the powers, has issued o an official repudiation of any hosfile designs on Austria-Hungary, togather with a declaration that Servia awaits the issue of the international congress,

man's room in order to arrest her on a charge of insanity, sworn to by the proprietor of the hotel. Three shots were fired at him, only one of which was effective. The Duval woman is now in the Federal jail. She claims to have no recollection of the shooting. The dead man's father is R. H. Miller of Urban, Ill.

Gould Road Directors Palestine, Texas, Nov. 3.—At the steckholders' meeting of the International and Great Northern held here today, the following directors were today, the following directors were elected for the year: Geo. J. Gould, Edwin Gould, F. J. Gould, T. J. Free-man, W. H. Clark, N. W. Steadman, R. A. Howard, W. T. Maury and G. H. Turner. The directors elected these officers: President, C. J. Gould; first vice-president, F. J. Gould; second vice-president, H. W. Clark; secretary-treasurer and transfer agent, R. A. Howard; assistant secretary to the president, Henry Houston, New York.

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.—Judge Taft arrived in his home city from his tour at 8 a. m. He was accompanied by Mrs. Taft, who was with him on the last day of his speaking tour. The accumulation of important office matters required the attention of Judge Taft upon his arrival, and precluded his yoting up to noon. At that time he said he would go to the polling place late in the afternoon and cast his ballot. After having his throat treated today by Dr. J. J. Richardson, the throat specialist of Washington, the judge declared that he felt in every way as good as he did the day he began his campaign. Judge Taft at Home

Calgary Progress Calgary, Nov. 3.—Forty-four permits were issued during the month of October by the building inspector. The estimated value of new buildings is \$88,400. Thirty-eight residences are included in these permits. The civic payroll for the last two weeks of the month is again yery large totalling.

Northern Gold Story

Vancouver, Nov. 3.—News of a big gold strike at Pender harbor, sevently miles north of Vancouver, is circulating through the city, and if what is heard is true there is likely to be a stampede in that direction. More than a hundred claims have been staked. A mining man, named Armstrong, was the first to stumble on the find, and he left for Pender harbor today to record his claims. The news has recalled the fact that seven or eight years ago a good deal of afluvial mining was done in Pender harbor and tich values taken out by panning.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—It is now announced that it will be at least a year before the Canadian policy holders in the defunct Mutual Reserve Fund Life. There are said to be 114 lawsuits pending against the count against the canadian club today on the greet the Canadian policy holders in the defunct Mutual Reserve Fund Life. There are said to be 114 lawsuits pending against the count against the company, and the proposed settlement of these has to be cleared away before the canadian policy today on the greet the Canadian policy before the Canadian policy holders in the defunct Mutual Reserve Fund Life. There are said to be 114 lawsuits pending against the count had a special meeting, received the following officers for the coming year: B. B. Bennett, president; Very Rev. E. Paget, first vice-president; A. B. Brocklebank, second vice president; A. Brockleba

SCIENTIFIC TOUR OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

MORSE AND CURTIS

Trial of the Two Men Who Misman-aged Bank Affairs Reaches the Argument Stage

New York, Nov. 3.—Chas, W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis, on trial in the United States court, charged with con-spiracy and violation of the national banking laws, will probably know their lam only sorry that you not not lose more, quickly and similingly observed Mr. McCarthy.

His friend explained that he had merely accepted a wager that the majority would exceed 500. It has really, however exceeded 760.

Mr. G. H. Barnard, an old school mate called at the Empress during the evening and the congratulations were both cordial and mitual.

Mr. McCarthy caught the San Francisco steamer Governor at the outer wharf about 7.80 o'clock and will see a bit of California and a few old friends who are now living in the Golffel of the rockles.

Servia's Pacific Note.

Belgrade, Nov. 3.—At the moment the Servian government, acting upon the Servian government, acting upon the advice of the powers, has issued a so official repudiation of any hostile

Will Take Pot Luck London, Nov. 8.—The Colonial office, it was learned today, recently offered President Roosevelt the freedom of the government shooting preserves in Africa. Mr. Roosevelt replied that he wished to be treated only as a private citisen, and that he did not desire special privileges.

HASKELL VS. HEARST

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 2.—A petition signed by a notary public in New York, and asking that the 1600,000 libel suit filed by Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma against Mr. Hearst in the state court of Nebraska ia Omaha be transferred to the federal court, was filed here today by J. W. Battin, Mr. Hearst's local attorney. The basis of the petition is that as the parties to the suit reside in a state other than Nebraska, the case cannot be tried in a state court. A legal question is involved in this, as to whether such a case can be transferred to the federal court.

Ed. P. Smith, local attorney for Governor Haskell, said: "I would rather try the case in a federal court if it has jurisdiction, for the reason that the state laws of Nebraska do not allow any punitive damages."

ACTIME OCALOGE THAT THE

ACTIVE CONSERVATIVES

Party in New Westminster Completes Its Organization for the Coming Year

New Westminster, Nov. 4.—At a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Westminster Conservative association yesterday evening, officers for 1909 were elected. Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservatives, and Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, were elected honorary presidents. A spirited contest took place for the position of president, four candidates being nominated, these being W. Norman Bole, K.C., J. A. Lee, the retiring president;

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—Justice Cassels' inquiry into the administration of the marine department resumes tomorrow at Quebec, where the sittings will probably last a week. From Quebec the judge will go to Halifax, St John and Toronto, and it is expected that the inquiry will last another month. The report will be ready for presentation to parliament at the opening of the session.

The report that Minister Brodeur is about to go to England is denied. The minister has no intention of leaving Canada until Judge Cassels concludes his inquiry and he has dealt with the re-organization of his departmental staff necessitated by the inquiry. meeting of the Westminster Conserva-five association yesterday evening, officers for 1909 were elected. Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conserva-tives, and Hon. Richard McBride, pre-mier of British Columbia, were elect-ed honorary presidents. A spirited contest took place for the position of president, four candidates being nom-inated, these being W. Norman Bole, K.C., J. A. Lee, the retiring president; T. S. Annandale and F. J. Coulthard. Before the nominations were put to

ated value of new buildings is that of value of new buildings is the state of value of new buildings is the state of the state of value of the state of the state of the state of the state of the last two weeks of the his again very large, totalling only Messrs. Lee and Bole in the field. A close election resulted in Mr. Lee being retained in the position which he has during the past twelve months demonstrated his ability to fill to the satisfaction of every one.

Messrs. W. Norman Bole and J. W. Creighton were named as vice-presidents of the state of the last two retired, leaving only Messrs. Lee and Bole in the field. A close election resulted in Mr. Lee being retained in the position which he has during the past twelve months demonstrated his ability to fill to the satisfaction of every one.

Messrs. W. Norman Bole and J. W. Creighton were named as vice-presidents. Mr. W. N. Carty, retiring sectents of the coming year. Bennett, president; R. A. klebank, second vice president; and would be fully occupied in the near future, he was voted an assistant, the position being filled by Mr. W. R. Gordon, city editor of the Columbia. bian newspaper. George Blakely was appointed treasurer, winning over the other nominees by a large majority. The executive will consist of J. A. Montgomery, Dave Gilchrist, H. L. Ed-

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive



CHINA SILK BLOUSES, with handsome lace yokes, frilled three-quarter sleeves, garnished with small tucks at \$3.50

ALL-OVER-NET BLOUSES with bird's-eye spot, buttoned back, Greek insertion, threequarter sleeve, silk lined, remarkable value at\$4.75



ECRU NET BLOUSES, with tucked yokes, trimmed with heavy lace insertion, fines of lace insertion on sleeves, silk lined, at \$6.50 and \$6.00

REAL BATTENBERG LACE BLOUSES, magnificent creations, net lined, at \$12.75 and\$9.00

The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co. Governm't Street

EUROPEAN COMMENT ection of Mr. Taft as President is Generally Favorably Viewed By Public Opinion

London, Novi .—The press of London regards the election of William H. Taft as a matter for general and world-wide congratulation, as it insures the continuance of a policy which sures the continuance of a policy which has been greatly approved in England. "The policy which Mr. Taft has inherited," points out the Standard, "is in a large measure accountable for the leap to the front made by America in recent years and her present position as a power among the powers is due to an unusual extent to Mr. Taft's labors in close alliance with President Roosevelt."

Roosevelt."

After expressing the belief that Mr.
Taft already has proved himself a
very strong man, the paper says it
confidently anticipates a fruitful presidential term for him and then declares: "Englishmen must rejoice in
the thought that the friendship between the confidently anticipates a fruitful presidential term for him and then declares: "Englishmen must rejoice in the thought that the friendship between Great Britain and America, which President Roosevelt placed on a surer footing, gives promise of being further assured under the new administration."

Parls, Nov. 4.—The news of the election of William H. Taft, in spite of the fact that for weeks past it has been regarded as almost a foregone conclusion, has been received with great satisfaction in the business world of Paris, where it is considered certain to a sheer in a new era of prosperity in America. French financiers already are showing more interest in American investments and they believe that the reflex effect in Europe will be most important.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—The election is confidently and the properties of family.

Fellowships at Oxford. The other is H. B. Rose, son of Rev. Dr. Rose of Winnipeg, who holds a fellowship at Exerer college.

Held for Murder

New York, Nov. 3.—Nicholas

Offit, a good looking young man of 20, was arrested here today and will be held for thirty days to await extradiction in the business world of Paris, is, where it is considered certain to the business world of Paris, and the proposed of the followed a quarrel over a girl. Offit escaped by a ruse while being taken to the town lock-up and fied to Washing-ton and thence to this city. Young time the proposed of the passing ship; its mission is to give light once as the nation-align the passing ship; its mission is to give light and save life." It has been for ninety years before the Christian public and it has conveyed the glad tidings of salvation to a class of men in whom the whole country is interested, and labor in this port, as well as in others, has been sadly neglected.

The killing of Kreismer is said to have followed a quarrel over a girl. Offit is said to have followed a quarrel over a girl. Offit is said to have followed a quarrel over a girl. Offit is said to have followed a quarrel over a girl. Offit is s

important.
St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—The election of Wm. H. Taft is popular in Russia for the people were favorably impress-ed by the ability, geniality and straightforwardness of the future prethis city. The afternoon newspapers rublish appreciative articles on Mr. Taft and present their sincere congratulations to America on his election

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Duck Hunter Drowned Chatham, Ont., Nov. 3.—Sydney Burke, of Blenheim, was drowned at Erleau yesterday by upsetting his boat while duck hunting. The body has not yet been found.

P. E. Island Elections Charlottetown, P.E.I. Nov. 3.—The island election campaign is now on and the elections take place 15 days hence. Premier Hazard's Liberal platform includes the pressing of further claims against the Dominion and the restitution of the island's representation in the Commons.

Phodes Scholar's Success Montreal, Nov. 3.—A Lendon cable announces that J. G. Archibald, Rhodes scholar from McGill, son of Judge Archibald, has been elected to a fellowship at All Souls college, Oxford. Of all the Rhodes scholars from the world over, only two have secured

Time to Make Christmas Puddings



New Orleans Molasses, per bottle, 25c New Golden Syrup, per bottle..... 25c

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer Phone 312 Cor. Yates & Douglas

Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov. 3.—Two large brick cotton warehouses tumbled into sident as evidenced during his stay in the Arkansas river yesterday, followthe Arkansas river yesterday, follow-ing the continuous caying-in of the banks of the Arkansas river. The ho-tel Jefferson and the Jefferson county court house are in danger of falling into the river within the next forty-eight hours. The river continues to eat its way into the heart of the business district, and thousands of dollars worth of property is in danger. Several small cottages have been carried down stream, and a large plantation on the north of the river is gradually disensering.

disappearing. THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE General Secretary is in Victoria to Purchase New Site

Rev. E. W. Matthews, general secretary of the British and Foreign Sailor's society of London, is in the city for the purpose of arranging for the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building for the Victoria branch of the Seaman's Institute and Mission, which is affiliated with the British and Foreign Sailors' society. Mr. J. S. Bailey has been the efficient secretary of the local branch

toria branch of the Seaman's Institute and Mission, which is affiliated with the British and Foreign Sailors' society. Mr. J. S. Bailey has been the efficient secretary of the local branch for the past twelve years. The object of the society is to establish a home where sailors of every creed and nationality may have a hearty welcome, and where they will always find a friend, counsellor and protector from the evil influences and surroundings that beset Jack ashore. The necessity for an institution of this kind has long been felt and it is pleasant to know that on Monday a meeting was convened at the residence of Mrs. Raymur. Stanley avenue, when a ladies' guild was organized, of which Mrs. (Capt.) Troup was elected president, and Miss Irving, secretary. The object of this guild is to affiliate with the local branch and push on the good work by the adoption of energetic means. Rev. Mr. Matthews has deposited with the Bank of Montreal a sum of money as a nucleus, and engages to, swell the deposit to \$500.

The British and Foreign Sailors' society is câtholic in the best sense nationally and ecclesiastically. As the

veyed the glad tidings of salvation to a class of men in whom the whole country is interested, and labor in this port, as well as in others, has been sadly neglected.

What the seaman needs when he comes ashore in a strange place is a protector, a friend and a counsellor, and these the ladlest guild hopes to supply in the home and in its officers. The interest that is felt in the British organization is found in the fact that Lord Brassey, the Archbishops of Canterbury, and Armagh, the Bishops of London, Peterborough and Stephney, Lord Roberts and Kitchener, and many other pessons of note, are patrons and officebearers. It is said that early steps will be taken to insure an augmentation of the fund which Secretary Matthews has begun at the Bank of Montreal.

STRIFE STILL GOES ON AMONG THE HINDUS

It is Stated That One Section is Trying to Get the Other Deported to India

The strife between the two sections of the local Hindu community continues. On Tuesday, Bhuta Singh's prosecution of four of his countrymen for theft failed, and yesterday it was announced that the latter intended to retailing by laying information against retailiate by laying information against the controversies between the dusky natives of India, and en some occa-

ISLAND

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Vancouver

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PALM

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MR. TAFT ELECTED.

Mr. Taft is the choice of the peo-de of the United States for Presi-ent. He has not, strictly speaking, seen elected, for that is a formality been elected, for that is a et to be gone through, but the de-ision of the Electoral College was determined by Tuesday's vote. The gen-eral opinion of people outside the United States will be very favorable. Mr. Bryan is a man, who has deservedly won the esteem of the English speaking public. He is thoroughly manly, and experience has tempered his views on economic questions. His personal character is above all question and he is one of the strongest personali-ties, who have appeared in public life in the United States during the last quarter of a century, and perhaps we might say in a longer period. He would have made a good president, but would have made a good president, at there is little doubt that his election would not have been as well received in the business world as that of Mr. Traft. He would have attempted nothing revolutionary, but time would have been necessary to demonstrate this. The business community was The business community was panic of last year and the fact

tural way.

WORK TO BE DONE.

prompt and thorough. It demands that civil service reform shall be complete and that every precaution shall be taken to secure purity of elections. It says the country demands "a ruthless cleansing of the departments of the old leaven wherever it can be found." It profests against any more white-washing by parliamentary committees. It tells Sir Wilfrid Laurier that his real "work" is "to bequeath to history a clean country." There will be every hope on the part of the people of Canada that what the Witness says is the duty of the government will be discharged in a manner that will restore confidence at home and gain respect abroad. The strong views of our Montreal contemporary, which is Liberal in this province was greatly facilitated by the conduct of those, who assumed, and doubtless possessed, the right to be lieve is a valid red claim. We are very sure that no reasonable man would for a single instant take the position that the assertion of this reversionary right is ill-advised. We have already seen how it enabled to continue this course of folly, they have a perfect right to do so; but if an attempt is to be made to punish great the provincial government to make an excellent bargain with the Grand Trunk Pacific. We have seen that in the provincial government has any time for british Columbia because the voters of Victoria chose to exercise their franchise as they saw fit, a campaign to forego any reversionary right it may have therein. There is on Saantch Arm a square mile or so of good land which was once the Malahat Reserva throughout Canada. The voters of British Columbia are not very strong partizans as a rule, but they are men, and if any attempt is made to make the mount of the provincial government has any time during the last ten years been willing to forego any reversionary right it may have therein. There is on Saantch Arm a square mile or so of good land which was once the Malahat Reserva them suffer for having defeated a Cabinet Minister, they will know how to resent it. great ground existed for a campaign Cabinet Minister, they will know how. better government. As we have to resent it. already said in this connection, pa-triotism is above partizanship, and much as Conservatives may regret their defeat as a party, as Canadians they will welcome any honest effort on the part of their successful rivals on the part of their successful rivals to remove the reproach that has been attached to public life in Canada. So that what they strive to bring about is accomplished, they can afford to be indifferent as to who shall bring it about. There is a great work to be done. The leeches must be shaken off the public treasury; the public service must be placed outside the influence of patronage; the system of public arecount of the ballots by a judge of a recount of the ballots by a judge of a recount of the ballots by a judge of a recount of the ballots by a judge of a recount of the ballots by a judge of a recount of the ballots by a judge of a recount of the ballots by a judge of a recount of the ballots by a judge of the recount and his action is not to be taken as indicative of any. disposition on his part to fight to the last ditch. Any candidate defeated by so small a majority of the case, Mr. Tampleman was quite justified in asking for the recount and his action is not to be taken as indicative of any. disposition on his part to fight to the last ditch. Any candidate defeated by so small a majority of the case, Mr. Tampleman was quite justified in asking for the recount and his action is not to be taken as indicative of any. disposition on his part to fight to the last ditch. Any candidate defeated by so small a majority of the recount and his action is not to be taken as indicative of any. disposition on his part to fight to the last ditch. Any candidate defeated by so small a majority of the recount and his action is not to be taken as indicative of any. ence of patronage; the system of pub-lic expenditure must be brought down to business principles and every op-portunity for graft must be eliminatportunity for graft must be eliminated; there must be a full and frank account rendered to the country by the cabinet minister to suffer defeat, and stewards of its national assets; there must be an end to parliamentary with the cabinet minister to suffer defeat, and the disposition seems to be to regard must be an end to parliamentary stewards of its national assets; there must be an end to parliamentary whitewashing. The Conservatives must labor to promote these things. There certainly is a great work to be done, quite apart from the national undertakings needed for the development of the country. If this is to be Canada's Century, the Dominion must be fitted for its new responsitions. must be fitted for its new responsi-bilities, and the first and most impor-tant step in that direction is the puri-fication of public life and the inaugura-

Messrs, Mackenzie King and Richard Reid have ended their contest in the amicable manner in which they began it. Mr. Reid had called at the Walper House half a dozen times to meet Mr. King, but had only managed to convey his congratulations over the phone, but tonight found him in, and the candidates, in reviewing the campaign, agreed that each side had put up a clean fight. Mr. Reid stated that the Conservatives had got out all their in that respect that Mr. Templeman

Brothers King and Reid do in the Ontario town. The melancholy fact remains that sometimes they do not. As a rule defeated candidates do not ring up their successful opponents over the phone and tender their congratulations. We have an impression, it may of course be a mistaken one, that nothing of the kind occurred in this city, and we have an idea that the newspaper champion of the defeated Minister has not as yet been able even to say a kindly word to its own friends. We champion of the defeated Minister and a yet been able even to say a kindly word to its own friends. We kindly word to its own friends. We very difficult to defeat him, notwithstanding the strong feeling of the people of the Toppens question. have not yet read Mr. Bryan's con-gratulations to Mr. Taft, But since the Millennium has begun in Berlin, Ontario, everything will soon get all right everywhere, and the wicked will cease from troubling.

SOME POLITICAL RUMORS. A telegram from Ottawa says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will sit for that city in the House of Commons, that the Department of Inland Revenue will be given to Mr. Jacques Bureau, that Mr. Templeman will be appointed to the Railway Commission and that "British Columbia is practically handed over to the Conservatives." It is astounding how poor a sense of proportion some people have, how wretched a conception of political leadership they possess and what ill-temper they can display. One would suppose that the defeat of the Minister of Inland Revenue of the Minis land Revenue was in the nature of a public calamity and called for an outpouring of the vials of political wrath upon this wicked province which he represented in the cabinet. One would suppose that Sir Wilfried Laurier is West to cabinet representation. One would abandon this claim, the rights would also suppose that no cabinet minister was ever defeated before, and yet those, who have not forgotten the political history of the country, will recall that even so eminent a public man as Sir John Macdonald went down to defeat and had to seek refuse in a cabinet must, he says, protect the rights of the Indians because of this reversions. secure his defeat. If it had not been for the panic of last years and the fact that even so eminent a public for the panic of last years and the fact that even so eminent a public for the panic of last years and the fact that the country is only slowly recovering from its effects, if business had been good and the outlook had good and doubt the crop will be better if self personally in an attitude of hoslowed time to germinate in a way. Hot-house political with the fisheries. We counselled greater the Fisheries. We counselled greater activity in the protection of the fisheries were treated as imperiment. The administration shall be and thorough. It demands that the purification of the country facilitated by and thorough. It demands that the province was greatly facilitated by om of the administration shall be complete was greatly facilitated by government for insisting upon what the service reform shall be complete with service reform shall be complete.

RESULT OF THE RECOUNT.

The result of the recount in the Victoria election is that Mr. Barnard

led to his defeat, but an observation in the Montreal Witness shows how de-sirable it was that he should be dethat step in that direction is the purification of public life and the inauguraration of an administration which shall not only be great in its policies, but shall carry out those policies in an honest way.

MILLENNIAL DAWN.

We knew that the Millennium was about about due, according to the calculations of certain students of prophecy, but it appears already to have arrived. To be sure it is as yet local in its operation, but what else can you expect? Even the Millennium must begin somewhere. It seems to have selected Berlin, Ontario, not that other Berlin where the Deputy Providence lives when he is at home, as the place for its debut, and the story of its coming is thus told in a despatch from that town:

Messrs, Mackenzie King and Richard Reid have ended their contest in the amicable manner in which they began it. Mr. Reid had called at the Walper House half a dozen times to meet Mr. King, but had only managed be wise to take the should be defeated. The Witness show how desirable it was that he should be defeated. The Witness says the result was due to the dissatisfaction of the people of Victoria with the government's Asiatic policy. Hence it follows that if he had been elected, his success would have been construed as meaning that the people of this city are satisfied with that policy. Towards the close of the campaign that the people of this city are satisfied with that policy. Towards the close of the campaign that the people of this city are satisfied with that policy. Towards the close of the campaign that the people of this city are satisfied with that policy. Towards the close of the campaign that the people of this city are satisfied with that policy. Towards the close of the campaign that the people of this city are satisfied with that policy. Towards the close of the campaign that the people of this city are satisfied with that policy. Towards the close of the campaign that the people of this city are satisfied with that policy. Towards the close of the campaign that the people of this city are sa

the Conservatives had got out all their votes, and that the Liberals had evidently got out a larger vote, which had not been coming out at all in other cent elections.

ministry. It was unrough his language in all in their was not her province. It was not because as the head of a public department he had unfaithfully discharged his trust; it was not because as the city. There is not, of course, the least cause as a representative of the city reason in the world why brethren he had falled in securing a fair share should not dwell together in pnity as of appropriations. It was because he slight falling off, indeed,

ple on the Japanese question.

The final declaration of the vote The final declaration of the vote having been reached, we hope that any soreness engendered by the campaign will pass away and that our late representative will employ his enforced retirement in endeavoring through his newspaper to advance all things calculated to promote the welfare of Victoria and the province at

INDIAN RESERVES Mr. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, has been making a speech at Kamthroughout the Dominion these high
achievements will excite genuine pride,
matter of the Indian Reserves in this create the impression that the failure and that more than one hund to extinguish the Indian title to certain claims have already been staked. of these reserves is due to the fact that discovery of this sort was about "d must be looked upon as sacred, he said that they could easily be extinguished if the province did not insist upon this reversionary right. If the province

plece of property and will be yet more valuable after the new road to Mill Bay is completed. Is there any one so unreasonable as to say that it is the duty of the provincial government to hand this piece of land over to the Dominion government? We do not believe there is. If all that Mr. Oliver meant to imply was that, when the respective rights of the Dominion and the province in regard to the Indian reserves are determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, the settlement of all questions relating to them will be part to fight to the last ditch. Any candidate defeated by so small a majority would doubtless have asked for a recount of the ballots by a judge, as the law provides.

Wery naturally there is some companies upon the companies of the law position to the province would have to die before the province would be in a position to the province would be a province would be in a position to the province would be a province would be a province would be exercise its rights, is to talk politics pure and simple, but then we suppose that we would be unreasonable to ex-pect Mr. Oliver not to talk politics during an election campaign. His error lies in the fact that his political talk

is so transparent. The record of building progress for the year 1908 will show an aggregate expenditure of over \$1,000,000. This is not at all a bad showing for a period which has been characterized by a marked depression in industrial cir-cles throughout the continent of Amany respect.

That business conditions in Victoria re on a firm foundation, which cannot be shaken to any material extent by a depression in neighboring territory, prosperity were spent in insurance and is shown in very emphatic fashion by the bank clearings for the ten months of 1908. Most people, if they were asked to give an opinion off hand, would say that general business in this works badly organized would lead to the this year has not been so good as universal bankruptcy and universal city this year has not been so good as in 1907. But the figures show that this loaferdom."

estimate of the situation is a mistaken one. The bank clearings from January to October last year totalled \$45,-895,827, while for a similar period this year they totalled \$45,367,791—a very

Mr. Bryan has an advantage over most defeated candidates. He's accustomed to the experience.

That British capitalists have abundant faith in the future of Canada is again shown by the announcement that the British-Canadian Departmental Stores, Limited, with a capital of \$3,000,000, most of which is British, have purchased the site of Knov Colhas purchased the site of Knox College, Toronto, for a big departmental store. The sale price is said to have been \$135,000.

world over, only two have received Of all the Rhodes scholars from the fellowships at Oxford. One is J. D. Archibald, from McGill, son of Judge Archibald, of Montreal, and the other is H. B. Rose, son of Rev. Dr. Rose, of Winnipes, who holds a fellowship at Exeter college. Everywhere throughout the Dominion these high

province. With a disingenuousness of which he would have been incapable a few years ago, Mr. Oliver is seeking to the northern British Columbia coast, the provincial government insists that the province is entitled to a reversionary interest in them. After telling his hearers that the rights of the Indians learn that it is an important one. Opinion is unanimous that sections adjacent to the coast line are rich in mineral; and when the ground comes to be thoroughly prospected—and as yet it has hardly been scratched—some rich deposits may be located.

Australia easily leads the rest of the world in experimental legislation Students of political economy will be greatly interested in the new Labor Protective Law which is now under consideration. A cable from Mel-bourne says that the drafting of the

sponsibilities as well as devoid of the instincts of common decency. But Mrs. Laurence looks at the matter otherwise. A London cable reads: "Mrs. Pethick Laurence, speaking yesterday at a meeting of Suffragettes at Queen's half said she could not forget that the founders of the movement were sitting silent in solitary cells, garbed in the livery of disgrace. But the verdict of history, she said, would reverse the shame, as it had done bereverse the shame, as it had done be fore, and would turn into glory the symbol of woman's disgrace, which would one day stand for woman's deli

Ireland is hanging persistently to the "All-Red" terminal port matter, so to speak, and, contrary to what may have been the general impression, she has legitimate reason for hoping that some day her aspiration will be realized. We note in this connection that a recent special cable from London says: "Sir T, Troubridge has an article in the Standard advocating Blacksod Bay connection with the All-Red rcute, which, he says, is the cheapest and fastest." There can hardly be any question that if the shorter distance to be traversed shall be the determining factor in the choice of a terminal port on the other side of the Atlantic, Black-sod Bay has a pre-eminent advantage over all rival points, and it is for this reason that the Colonist has special sympathy with Ireland in this matter. We have hopes that when the Pacific link of the great Imperial fast steamship service is coupled up, a port on Vancouver Island will be chosen as a terminus, and for the very same reason as that advanced by the promoters of the agitation in favor of the selection of Blacksod Bay—the saving of factor in the choice of a terminal por tion of Blacksod Bay-the saving of

In the British House of Common the other day Mr. John Burns crossed swords with Mr. Keir Hardie over the swords with Mr. Keir Hardie over the question of the respective attitudes of the Labor and Socialist parties in regard to the unemployed problem. Mr. Burns told Mr. Hardie that while the latter was touring the world he (Burns) had started works in Mr. Hardie's constituency for the relief of the unemployed. Mr. Burns' policy, as laid down in this and other speeches, is to organize co-ordinate government. is to organize co-ordinate go sentimental encouragement of the wasters. He told his Laborite op-posers tonight that the average Briterica, though it must be confessed that ish workman spent more than five shil-Victoria suffered but little from it in lings a week for liquor. He declared that these Laborites were no friends of the workingmen if they did not tell them where the responsibilities for their miseries lay. If the millions wasted by workmen in the time of the universal bankruptcy and universa

A Mirror Must be Good

or it is a curse instead of a blessing to its owner. Indeed, a good Hand-glass is a necessity to an up-to-date woman or man. We carry a large stock of Hand-glasses, Shaving Mirrors, etc. Many of them genuine Ebony goods, so popular for gifts. Each marked at as minimum a price as possible. Inspection invited whether you desire to purchase or not.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Government Street, Near Yates.

Today, We Call Particular Attention to Our

New China Cabinets

A PIECE OF FURNITURE for the Dining Room, that combines the decorative with the useful in an unusual degree, is the China Cabinet. A cabinet of good design and workmanship is a desirable addition to the furnishings of any dining room, and is now-a-day to be seen in any well furnished home.

You have probably collected some beautiful and valuable pieces of china. Friends have given you China gifts for wedding, birthday or anniversary. = A safe place to keep these is in the china cabinet. You'll be surprised at what a splendid showing it'll make when properly displayed in this man-



ner. We have just added to our stock of these China Cabinets some excellent new designs. The new ones come in golden oak and in Early English oak and in corner styles, as well as the usual wall styles. The designs are new and pleasing, and we have endeavored to make the price pleasing also. Shown on third floor.

Here Are a Few Prices on Some of These Newest Arrivals

CHINA CABINET-Corner style, made in golden oak, bent glass door, 4 shelves, 2 mirrors, neat design. Price only .. \$30.00

CHINA CABINET-Corner style, finished in golden oak. Has 4 shelves and small top shelf, bent glass door, 2 mirrors. \$30.00

CHINA CABINET-Early English oak, has 4 shelves and small top shelf. Two mirrors. Bent glass door. Good value, each \$30.00 CHINA CABINET—Wall style in golden oak. Has 4 shelves, two mirrors, bent glass ends. Finely finished. Priced fair at \$40.00 CHINA CABINET-Another style in golden oak. Five shelves, one mirror. Bent glass ends. A splendid cabinet, at, each \$30.00 CHINA CABINET-A four-shelf style in golden oak. Has three mirrors. Bent glass door. Best workmanship. Price . \$35.00 CHINA CABINET—Here is a splendid value in medium priced style. Four shelves and one mirror. Price is only \$27.50 CHINA CABINET-Here is a style that cannot be beaten for the money. Golden oak.

Some Splendid Styles in Early English—Leaded Glass—\$50.00, \$60.00, \$75.00

Some Stylish New Buffets

A dainty Buffet adds greatly to the attractiveness of any dining room-convenient, too, of course. Quaint indeed are some of the present day designs in Buffets, and it is really surprising how low the price is kept with style, finish, and workmanship so high.

There is a great collection awaiting your inspection on our third floor, and we would greatly appreciate the opportunity to show you We have them from each \$25

Now for the Card Parties

Card party time here now and you'll be entertaining. Haven't you wished for a card table that would cost but little, yet be stylish in design and finish, one that would fold compactly and easily and still be strong and rigid when in use? We believe we have just such a table in these Burrowes Featherweight Folding Card Tables. These tables are fit for any drawing-room, still they are low in price. See them.

Folding Card Tables

Deep mahogany finish, green leatherette	cover,
packed in separate carton, at, each	\$5.50
Golden oak or weathered oak, green leatherette	cover,
packed in separate carton, at, each	

Folding Chairs to Match Deep mahogany finish, at, each, only \$2.50 Golden or weathered oak, at, each \$3.00



Superb Showing of Rail Plates Jugs and Steins

¶ Our assortments of these popular articles are exceedingly large and there is the greatest diversity of styles there is more, there are snappiness, individuality, uniqueness and adaptation to the needs and tastes of the purchaser.

They are gathered from all over the globe and represent most painstaking efforts on our part in the selection. The weak will be a certain exclusiveness so greatly appreciated by discri

We Have Just Received Some Fine, New Fire Goods

We have lately added still further newness in furnishings for the Hearth. These latest additions are now on show in our first floor showrooms, and the offerings include some striking styles, indeed. Chief among these newest pieces are the Kerbs and Dogs in the new Flemish finish. This is one of the newest finishes we have seen, and we believe it will please you. Some excellent new examples are shown in black and brass and all black. The designs are new-the very newest. Prices are right, too.

FURNISHERS ROMES LOTELS

Completean J

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA B.C.

FURNITURE AND JFFIGE HTTI NG i That Ar Bel: e:

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Britain The C.P.R. liner also clipped time off the previous record. While

ceives Letter From Mr.

Johnson

The Trades and Labor Council held

their regular bi-monthly session last evening at the Labor Hall, when a

excellent new k and in corner

st Arrivals

r style in golden irror. Bent glass at, each \$30.00 ur-shelf style in

rors. Bent glass

Price . \$35.00

a splendid value

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. . . . \$25.00

\$60.00, \$75.00

Plates

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all black. The

Friday, November 6, 1906

PALM FROM MAINLAND

the Market is the Chief

ISLAND FRUIT TAKES

Vancouver Island has taken the paint from the mainland in the matter of mainland in the matter o

spread of the pest and this has also been a factor in the increase in prices. Some of the growers are showing a disposition to hold their produce in the expectation that prices will work still higher but many of them are not in a position to do so as they need the money. If the present demand keeps up there will, in all likelihood, because of the Alaska-pacific Yukon exposition at Seattle to 50 cents per box according to the statement of the manager of the local fruit exchange. Even at present exchange can get almost any price for good stock but it simply cannot fill all orders. In the city about 300 boxes a day are being disposed of and from 300 to 400 in Vancouver. The chief varieties now arriving on the market are Kings, Northern Spies, Blenheim Orange and Ben Davis.

Apples are about the only fruit arriving in any quantify at present. The crop this year has not been satisfactory from the standpoint of output though the quality has been fairly good. Prices are better than last year, the grower netting about \$1.25 per box. The arrivals on this market

PRAIRIE CLUB MEETS

Special Meeting to Be Called to Discuss Matters of Interest

The regular monthly meeting of the Prairie club was held last evening when business of a routine nature were transacted. Five new members were admitted which brings the membership to 100 paid-up members, but there are many former residents of the prairie who have not yet joined the club, and it is the intention of the members to get all such to join as it is the desire that the club shall be truly representative of the prairie population, now residing in the city. A special meeting will be held soon, of which due newtice will be given, and at which a full turn out of members is desired as matters of vital interest to the club will be considered. In addition a committee will be appointed to arrange for another concert and at home similar to that held last month which proved such a successful affair. It is probable, too, that the question of whether an annual banquet should be given this year will be discussed.

Bank Clearings Increase

Lecal bank clearings for the week

Bank Clearings Increase
Local bank clearings for the week ended Tuesday totalled \$1,340,208, compared with \$1,227,393, for the previous week, an increase of \$112,393.

Revised Voters' List.

Vashon island, will be launched within a short time, from Sloan Brothers' yard in this city. At Tacoma, Crawford & Reid are constructing a fast steamer for the same run for M. McDowell. These four new vessels may make considerable difference in the line-up of the inland fleet during next summer.

The revised voters' list has been renumbered by Harvey Coombe, the registrar of voters, and it appears that there are 6.823 names on the list for the City of Victoria. In the Esquimait provincial constituency there are 968 names.

Looking For Miller

Looking For Miller

Believed to have been in Victoria about six months ago, as the last heard of him was at Vancouver and he then intended coming here, the clocal police have been asked by the chief of police of Los Angeles, Cal. to endeavor to trace Herman Miller, a traveller for oils, extracts and harber supplies, who left his home in that city on April 4th last and has not been heard of since July 6th. As Miller was a man of excellent habits it is feared that he has been the victim of some accident or serious misfortune. He is described as a German, about 48 years of age, of stocky build, blonde hair and mustache and speaks with a marked German accent.

FINEST BOWLING GREEN MAY SEND EXHIBITS IN WHOLE DOMINION

Care in Preparing Product For New Club to Have Ideal Quar-Circular Received Governing ters at Beacon Hill

The apple crop this year has turned out considerably smaller than looked for earlier in the season largely due to the steps taken to prevent the spread of the pest and this has also been a factor in the increase in prices.

The coming of the new steamer Princess Charlotte, which will be here next month to alternate next spring with the fine steamer Princess Victoria on the Victoria-Vancouver-Seattle route, the prospect of a fast steamer for the International Steamship company which has been long promised.

year, the grower netting about \$1.25 the Kitsap and will have a passenger

per box. The arrivals on this market at present are few and the demand, while able to take care of what is offering, is not nearly as strong relatively as in the case of apples.

(From Thursday's Daily)

PRAIRIE CLUB MEETS

(From Thursday's Daily)

PRAIRIE CLUB MEETS

Special Meeting to Be Called to Discuss Matters of Interest

The regular monthly meeting of the Prairie club was held last evening when husiness of a routine, nature with the kitsap. The Supple varies in accordance with an understanding after he had built the Kitsap. The Supple yard is known for its good work and the Viter he was passenger accommodation of 400.

The specifications call for a single because to the company, and from the pacture which was published in the advertising section last Sunday, the structure will not only be a handsome of the Household by the contract was amarked by Charles L. Seabury, of Morris Heights, New York.

No bids were asked for the Hyak, but the contract was awarded to Mr. Supple in accordance with an understanding after he had built the Kitsap. The Supple yard is known for its good work and the Viter he authorities who are granting the lease to the company, and from the pocular to the company, and from the specifications call for a single picture which was published in the advertising section last Sunday, the structure will not only be a handsome of the Gorge Park Each year sees the Gorge Park Each year sees to the company, and form the pocular thands of the company and from the advertising section last Sunday, the structure will not only be a handsome of the Gorge Park Each year sees the Gorge Park Each year sees to the company overtising section last Sunday, the structure will not only be a handsome of the Gorge Park Each year sees the Gorge Park Each year sees to the company of the trivial modulation to the natural attractions of the Gorge Park.

No bids were asked for the Hyak, but the contract was awarded to Mr. Supple in accordance with an understand of the Contract was awarded to Mr. Supple in accordance w

New Seats for Schools. The school board has been notified that the new seats recently ordered through Weiler Bros. are now on their way here and will arrive in a few days.

FREE OF ALL DUTY

Receipts of Entries For the Alaskan-Yukon Exhibit

lector at Seattle.

All goods in excess of those on exhibition must be placed in storage warehouses at the expense of the importer and may be withdrawn upon payment of the duty and charges. When this merchandise is exported the government will refund the duty paid less 1 per cent. The government relieves itself of all responsibility for loss or injury to goods and in other ways makes provision for its own protection.

PLAN WATER CHUTE

Company Formed to Erect "Shoot the Chutes" at the Gorge

All the big cities on the American and European continents have their pleasure parks, where one can for the expenditure of very little money, enjoy various forms of excitement. In expenditure of very little money, eajoy various forms of excitement. In
Seattle there are two such parks and
they are features in the lives of the
citizens, as much so indeed as the
regular theatres and music halls.
Up to the present time Victoria has
possessed nothing of this kind. But
apparently this want will soon be
rectified as the Victoria Amusement
company has been formed to erect and
operate various forms of indoor and
outdoor entertainments, whose popularity has already been established in
other cities.
According to the prospectus, the
company will, in the first place, construct a water chute and later will
branch out into similar ventures.

As far as the water chute is concerned, the plans have already been
completed, and have been passed by
the authorities who are granting the
lease to the company, and from the
ploture which was published in the ad-

When the service exposition which is go be noted in Section.

PROMINENT VICTORIANS
BACK FROM EUROPE

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pendray

Find This City Equal to Any Visited

Any Visited

Any Visited

Any Visited

Any Visited

Any Section of Section o

Several bills were rendered and or dered paid.

The following letter from the secretime off the previous record. While in Glasgow they made a visit to the magnificent new steamer Princess Charlotte which is to be placed upon the Sound run and that she is a boat which Victorians may well be proud of is the unanimous opinion of all who have seen her. Miss Eva Pendray, niece of Mr. Pendray accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Pendray but to Victoria and will be their guest for the winter.

Marked at popular prices.

Ladies' Knitted Norfolk

Jackets

Dame Fashion must have let the secret leak out that Norfolk Jackets are unusually pretty this season, for dozens have been enquiring after them already. Well, they're here at last. Yesterday's shipment brought us the smartest aggregation ever seen in Victoria: White, brown, grey, cardinal, black, grey and green, grey and cardinal, etc., etc. Deservedly popular will be these stunning new, snug-fitting models that have a grace and character all their own to improve the individuality of the wearer. Beside style, other features that should appeal to the average woman are serviceable warmth of

New Neck Frillings and Ruchings Never since the reign of good Queen Bess have neck ruffs played a more prominent part in the dress of a woman than they do today. Another consignment of new Frillings to hand, all the latest and most desirable shades.

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

these choice new arrivals, combined with moderate prices.

tary of the Orphans' Home was re-ceived: To the Trades and Labor Union-To the Trades and Labor Union—
Gentlemen,—I am requested by the ladies committee of the above home, to express their grateful thanks for your generosity in donating to the Orphanage the unclaimed tombola prizes. Your repeated acts of kindness to the children are warmly appreciated by this committee, and are also a great encouragement to the ladies, in their endeavors that these orphaned little ones, may be surrounded as much as possible by comfort and kindness. With many thanks, believe me, vohrs gratefully on behalf of the committee,

LOUISA J. TOLLER,

Hon, secretary P. O. Home.

Trades and Labor Council Re-INDIAN SEAL HUNTERS DREW LARGE WAGES

Hunters of the sealing schooner Markland, top liner of the sealing fleet, were paid off yesterday morning and many of them drew wages for the season that were reminiscent of the old days when the sealhunter was looked upon as a rich man—for a few days. Some of the Indians drew as with.
The credentials of F. C. Pink were received from the Typographical union.
The report of the committee which had in hand the investigation of the had in hand the investigation of the dismissal of A. Johnson from the post-office, was rendered. The following letter from Mr. Johnson was read:

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 3, 1908.

H. Buckle, Esq., City:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to what actually took place at the time I resigned my position in the postoffice, will say that on Friday, September 25th, I was asked by a person in authority what stand I was going to take in the approaching elections. I replied that I expected that if it were a choice between Templeman and Barnard, I would likely vote for Templeman if only on the principle of choosing the least of two evils. days. Some of the Indians drew as much as \$500 for their season's work, and it is expected the rancherie at Kyuquot will have its quota of sewing machines, gramaphenes and other modern improvements this winter.

IROQUOIS WILL BE READY TOMORROW

Will Resume Services From Sidney or Wednesday Morning—Repairs Almost Complete

The steamer Iroquois, which was

Always Leaders



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

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

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

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

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION ALLEN & CO.



MAKER3

--OF-FURNITURE ANDJFFIGE HTTI N33

That Are Bel: e.

Black Watch pleasure.

The big Tobacco plug.

Anew

Areal

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

R. S. GOLLOP,

R. S. GOLLOP,

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

W. H. KIRKBRIDE, Nov. 2. 1908.

Corrig College Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria A742. strictly moderate.
A743.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS VANVOUVER, B. C.

336 HASTINGS ST. .W. Offers a Choice et 2 ta 4 Positions

To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-ists.

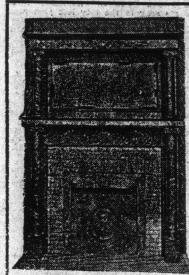
H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal, H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Preside L. M. ROBERTS, Gregs Shorthand. H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.



going into our harness is

P. O. Box No. 188, Victoria, B. C. Office Address, 620 Broughton St... Victoria, B. C.

For further particulars or information apply at office. The highest or any ten der may not necessarily be accepted.



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Agents for Nephi Plaster and manufacturers of the ated Rosebank Lime.

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

GRAND TRUNK

Negotiations Reported for Purchase of Union Steamship-Company's Vessels

WILL BUILD NEW STEAMERS

To Be Ready When Company Has Arrangements Made to Take Over the Line

(From Wednesday's Daily) That negotiations are proceeding for he sale of the business and fleet of the Union Steamship company of Vancou ver, to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and that the deal may be com-pleted within a few months, is the report being discussed today in shipping circles, says a special despatch to the Colonist from Vancouver, It is stated that in order to bring the fleet of the Union Steamship company up to the highest state of efficiency for the pur-pose of the railway company, a new steamer something after the style of the Cowichan will be built and deliv-ered about the time the railway is ready to take the other steamers over The Union Steamship company's fleet consists of the steamer Camosun, which s operated on a weekly schedule to Prince Rupert and way ports, and is due in port today; the new steamer

pany is held in England. The head offices of the company are at Vancouver, where Gordon T. Legg is manager. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE SAILED ON MONDAY

Cowichan, which runs on the Vancou-

er, Rivers Inlet service, the steamers

Capilano and Coquitlam, which run to northern British Columbia ports, the

steamers Cassiar and Comox and tug Couli. Much of the stock of the com-pany is held in England. The head

Left the Clyde on Her Long Voyage via Straits of Magellan to

The new liner for the coast service of the C.P.R., the Princess Charlotte, of the C.P.R., the Princess Charlotte, left Glasgow at noon on Monday for Victoria, according to cabled advices received yesterday by Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the coast steamship service of the C.P.R. The Princess Charlotte, which was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering company, and specially designed for the interport service of the C.P.R. between Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, is the finest steamer on any similar run in the waters of this continent, and there are few superior steamers in the services of the United kingdom and Europe. The steamer will call at St. Vincent in the Azores, at Montevideo, and Coronel on her way here. She will run at an econway here. She will run at an economical speed of about twelve knots and is expected to arrive here about December 20. It is reported that arrangements are being made for the charter of the steamer for a special trip by the Knights of Columbus for an excursion to Seattle or Tacoma. Capt. Troop, a Nova Scotia shipmaster, is in command of the new liner for the outer voyage, and a number of officers and members of the crew, including some of the waiters went from Victoria to join the steamer at Glasgow. One of the engineers of the Blue Funnel liner Antilochus left the big freighter at Glasgow to join the big freighter at Glasgow to join the new steamer.

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

B.C. SADDLERY CO.. 566 YATES STREET

Tenders Wanted

Not later than 12 noon, the 5th of November, 1998, for the purchase of routing on the Lagoon, adjoining the estate of the Hon. James Dunsmuir, and known as SECTION 14. ESQUIMALT DISTRICT.

This is one of the most beautiful estates in the province. Good land, well watered, and within 30 minutes by car, and ferry from Government street. Tenders to be addressed 'John Par KER," care of E. M. JOHNSON.

P. O. Box No. 188, Victoria, B. C. Office Address, \$20 Broughton St.

The steamer had a nard voyage. Strong head gales and much fog was encountered, and the steamer was two days late in reaching the Lynn canal port. Capt. McLeod said it was canal port. Capt. McLeod said it was
the worst trip since he has been on
the northern run. The steamer Jefferson of the Alaska Steamship company also arrived two days overdue, coated with ice and reported having

"NOROTON BEAUTY" POTATO is 16 days earlier than "Early Rose." Price for 60 days (Fall delivery) is only \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Spring price will be about \$3.50. We paid at rate of \$30,00 a sack. Write for further particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Marshall & Spears, Corfield P.O., B.C., VI. 023

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

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

WANTED TO PURCHASE

stolen from Judge Spink's residence at Vernon and shortly after the woman with her husband, both having been in the employ of Judge Spink, left and came to Victoria. They were arrested here but a search of their effects disclosed none of the missing valuables. Among the effects of the woman, however, were a number of small articles for the theft of which she will be charged this week.

Permits for Dwellings

Yesterday building permits were issued by the building inspector to R. Seabrook, who will erect a dwelling on Discovery street, to cost \$1,900, and to R. Hetherington for a dwelling on Queen's avenue to cost \$1,850.

Ministers Leave

Hon. Richard McBride, the Hon. F.

Hon. Richard McBride, the Hon. F. L. Fulton, K.C., and the Hon. Dr. Young and G. H. Barnard, K.C., leave Young and G. H. Barnard, K.C., leave this evening for Vancouver en route for the scene of the belated political battle still raging in the Yale-Cariboo and. Kootenay constituencies. Mr. Fulton and Dr. Young have also promised to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the new sanitarium at Tranquille on the 11th, so it is unlikely that any of the party will be back before the 12th.

Enlarging Cranbrook Hotel L. B. Van Decar is making considerable additions to his hotel at Cranbrook, and with the new improvements it is claimed that the Royal hotel wil it is claimed that the Royal hotel will be the largest hostelry between Winnipegiand Vancouver. Mr. Van Decar, who was recently lessee of the Driard, is in Cranbrook personally superintending the work. The hotel, however, is being run by his sons, F. B. and Bert Van Decar, as their father intends putting in most of his time on the handsome ranch he has bought near the city.

Work is Delayed

Owing to the uncertainty of the power there has been little work done during the past three weeks on the Cook street extension of the tramway lines through to the cemetery. With the exception of rock blasting on May street the exception of rock blasting on May street, where a considerable amount of this class of work has to be done, a force of fifteen men is now employed but beyond that no work is being undertaken. The line has been graded and ballasted from Fort street through to May street but there remains about three-quarters of a mile to be completed.

metal after an hour's search and im-mediately afterwards moved his ap-paratus further out into the harbor in an effort to recover a parrel of zinc recently lost from the steamer Chip-pewa. In equally short time he se-cured this sunken property also.

TRAFFIC LARGELY IN **EXCESS OF LAST YEAR**

Returns for Ten Months This Year Show Remarkable Increase 1

The volume of passenger traffic on the local lines of the B. C. Electric company during the month of October did not show the same relative increase as made during the previous months of the present year but none the less the growth was a substantial one, the total number of passengers carried having been 113,055 compared with 99,869 during the same month ast year. The smaller increase as compared with previous months may possibly be ascribed to the fact that the company was forced to curtail its service owing to the shortage in pow-

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR COCOS ISLAND

Capt. Fred Hackett Will Seek Vessel on Puget Sound for the En-terprise

Will Attend Vernon Trial

Provincial Police Constable Carter left this morning on the Princess Beatrice for Vernon where he will attend the trial of the woman recently arrested here on the charge of stealing a number of articles from Mrs. (Judge) Spink of that place. A large quantity of jewelery, amounting in value to nearly \$2,000, was recently alue to nearly \$2,000, was recently.

RAW FURS

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

M. J. JEWETT & SONS

Redwood, New York, Department 13,

"NOROTON BEAUTY" POTATO is 16 days earlier than "Early Rose." Price for 60 days (Fall delivery) is only \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Spring price will be about \$3.50. We paid at rate of \$80,00 a sack. Write for further particulars. Satisfaction guarther particulars.

CONCLUDE THEIR WORK

Navigation Ended on the Northern River—Distributor Will Come Here to Winter

Navigation of the Skeena river is about closed after a most successful season, and the Hudson's Bay com-WANTED—Good clear photos illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 more freight than usual has been colonist Office \$22

loaded with powder and took up a re-cord cargo for Foley, Welch & Stew-art, having on board 110 tons, and tow-ing a scow loaded with 100 tons of dynamite. It is reported the contrac-tors now have enough explosives on the ground to supply the demand until navigation again opens next spring; and all the camps are well supplied with provisions to last throughout the winter.

On her return to the coast it is un derstood the Distributor will leave for Victoria, where she will go into win-ter quarters. Captain Johnson has made some record trips this season, and has proved his steamer to be the fastest on the river.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON LAYING OF MAINS

Large Portion of New Distribution System Has Already Been Installed

The city waterworks department is naking rapid progress with the work making rapid progress with the work of laying the watermains for the new distribution throughout the city. In fact the amount of work done since the pipes arrived over two months ago has been greater than was expected. At the present rate of progress the distribution system will be installed well within the limit set by the water works department. works department. Preparations are now underway for the necessary plant Diver Is Successful.

Good work was done yesterday by Diver McDonald who, in a short time, recovered at the Outer Wharf a quantity of pig lead which was lost on Saturday last from the steamer Georgia. He recovered the missing metal after an hour's search and immediately afterwards moved his apparatus further out into the harbor round. Up to date the following por-ions of the system have been laid::

Twelve inch mains: Belleville ited it was so peaceful and beautiful.

street from Government street to Men-zies street and Menzies street from Belleville street to Sincoe street; Bur-that I much envy you the happiness in store for you when you can spare the time to live there. dette avenue from Cook street to Quadra street; Wharf street from Government street to Johnson street.

After a week's contemplation of the happy future awaiting your orchard country, I decided to follow the advenue of Prostar a genue.

Fight inch mains. Vancouver street from Humboldt street to Pandora avenue.

Six inch main: Richardson street from Vancouver street to St. Charles street.

Six inch main: Richardson street from Vancouver street to St. Charles street.

Four inch mains: Prior street from Kootenay lake to the Columbia river. He informed me that from Vancouver street to St. Charles street.

Four inch mains: Prior street from Kootenay lake to the Columbia river. He informed me that from Vancouver street to Vancouver street; Abhus street to Delta, street; Gamma street from Abhus street to Delta, street; Gamma street from Abhus street to Delta, street; Gamma street to Delta street; Gamma street to Delta street; Delta street to Burnside road; Speed avenue from Douglas street to Burnside road; Speed avenue from Belleville street to the end of the street; Cross street from Montreal street to Belleville street to Quebec street; St. John street from Edileville street to Quebec street; Truch street; Fifth street nor herly to the end of the present main; Vining street, from Chambers street to Belmont avenue; Richmond road from Third street to Fifth street; brown the street to Fifth street; brown the street to Belmont avenue; Richmond road from Third street to Fifth street; brown the street to Fifth street; brown the street to Fifth street; brown the street to Belmont avenue; Richmond road and Fifth street westerly from Richmond road.

Work is now progressing on the laying of the twelve inch main on present sengers comparison to the street to Fifth street; brown the street to promote the street to

which is being done by the city, is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$259,000 though just what is the cost of that portion now installed and being installed to date cannot yet be ascertained.

BUYS CHICAGO SEAT Local Man Becomes Member of Chi-oago Board of Trade

F. W. Stevenson, of the firm of F. W. Stevenson & Co., stock and grain brokers, Mahon Block, has become numbered among the members of the greatest speculative grain centre in the world. He has recently purchased a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade, among the members of which are numbered such wheat kings as Armour, Patton, and a dozen others who have swayed the world's cereal mar-

have swayed the world's cereal markets.

Mr. Stevenson, who has spent all his life in Victoria and has worked himself into a prominent place among the brokerage firms of the Coast, is tine local representative of Logan & Bryan, the leading grain firm of Chicago, and also of S. B. Chapin & Co., prominent members of the New York stock exchange, and his firm have been well known to the investment public of this city for several years. He will eave tonight for Chicago where he will appear before the committee of the Chicago Board and be personally admitted as a member. The price paid by him for his members. The price paid by him for his members hip on the Chicago board was \$2,500.

I am already considering whether it may not be possible for me to bring time to bring that I should enjoy more is nothing that I should

Premier McBride Receives An Enthusiastic Letter From Distinguished Traveller

(From Wednesday's Daily) The following letter from His Ex-cellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, has been received by Premier McBride:

Government House, October 18, 1908.

October 18, 1908.

Dear Mr. McBride:

I have just returned to Ottawa from my trip to the west, and my first letter must be one of thanks to you for the gift I received from your beautiful province in the shape of one of the most delightful holidays I have ever enjoyed, since I first began to enjoy my holidays, nearly fifty years

My first week was spent in visiting various fruit farms at Grand Forks Keremeos, Penticton, Summerland Kelowna, Coldstream and the Kooten-

Thanks to the kind arrangements made for me by the C.P.R., who were good enough to place their very comfortable steamers at my dispos to the N.W.M.P. horses, w brought with me. I was able to cover

much ground in little time.

Wherever I went I found the same enthusiasm and confidence in the future of the fruit industry. With irrigation, transportation and labor secured, that country cannot fail to become a country filled with happy prosperous, beautiful homes. I have any district, which offers in a greater degree a combination of splen mate, beautiful scenery, rich land and convenient situation.

Your orchard at Penticton

Eight inch mains: Vancouver street vice of Mr. Oliver of Procter, a genufrom Humboldt-street to Pandora avenue. The lover of the mountains, and to try enue.

off since we left Argenta, then proceeded down the road, hoping to find something to take the place of the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived to Douglas street to Government street. The laying of the six inch mains on May street from Cook street to Fairfield road and the four inch main on Wilson street from Oak Bay road to Cowan road is also at present under way.

One of the largest portions of the distribution system has not yet begun, the installation of nearly two miles of twelve inch main running from Cook Street at Edmonton road to Richardson street and from Edmonton road to Oak Bay avenue; Oak Bay avenue to Fernwood road.

Just as fast as the mains are installed, and wherever possible, connection is made with the old mains so that the water users on the old system are given their regular supply of water. The result has been to find something to take the place of the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which we had telegraphed; but which had not arrived—the conveyance for which had not arrived—the conveyance for which ha

walk. The beauty of the road the whole way from Argenta to Winders, was a continuous and delightful surprise to me; it was so full of interest and beauty. I am convinced that if this route were made accessible to tourists, and the necessary steps taken to advertise its attractions, you would bring to this part of your province a steadily increasing stream of people. I am already considering whether it may not be possible for me to bring Lady Grey and my daughters to a camp at Toby creek next year. There is nothing that I should enjoy more than to remain there three weeks or a month.

If I am able to realize this plan I shall hope to receive you as a guest in your camp during my stay.

I believe you would agree with me that the scenery between the summit leaves that the scenery between the summit leaves that in view of the recent distance has any arrows losses your province a strough the trails are camp on a spot I have selected at a cost not to exceed the tourist travel in Switzerland leaves behind in its wake annually the huge sum of \$200,000,000. It is in the power of about 50 acres.

I am informed that there is within a day's journey from this camp an immense glacial ice-fall, from which huge blocks of ice, during the summer and the recent glaciers, inmense, go thundering down over great precipices at frequent intervals all day. There are other glaciers, inmense, go thundering down over great precipics at frequent intervals all day. There are other glaciers, inmense, go thundering down over great precipics at frequent intervals all day. There are other glaciers, inmensed in the plans for months, go thundering down over great precipics at frequent intervals all day. There are other glaciers, inmensed in scaled, but scalable peaks, wonderful canyons, hot springs, etc., which can be visited from these camps.

I believe you would agree with me letter, but in view of the recent distance.

Before Buying

GROCERIES

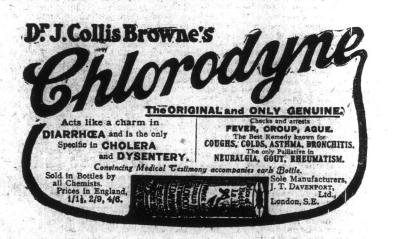
Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B.C.

Northern Interior of B. C.

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

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



Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto

To Contractors and Builders

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

B.C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 82.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

P.O. Box 683

with the beautiful valley of Toby Creek, stretching away into the purple distance of the Rockies, one of the most beautiful views that I have ever the axes were this winter to destroy.

from resenting the occupation of his present under way.

One of the largest portions of the distribution system, the work on the installation of nearly two miles of twelve increase and from Edward of the Market o

drove us to Cranbrook, stopping one night en route at Wasa. We made out the distance to be from Argenta to Windemere 70 miles, and from Windemere 70 miles, and the scientifically managed forests adopt the suggestion I have made, the contrast between the "Morrison blaze" and the scientifically managed forests adjoining would be a valuable object lesson.

May I further suggest that you should ask the officials whom you may entrust with the duty of reporting to you on the matters referred to fin my letter, to put themselves into communication with S. E. Oliver, of Procter, B.C., who is, I believe, in the position to supply you with all the information you may require.

It is estimated to word adopt the suggest in I have contrast between the "Morrison blaze" and the scientifically managed forests adjoining would be a val

one of the most attractive portion of the trail.

PASSES OAK

City Final Agreen

Oak Bay water as it enter into a steadfastly into any suc agreement parties. Th entered into

The corporatoria, (herei ation") of t tion herein hereto do l promise an other of to 1. This binding on herefrom supply, brit Bay avenu by the pre demand so the city l 3. The cipality is municipalit supplied or

4. Befor years heref the parties ment and ranged: (a) The to pay for therefor; than the c ensuring a supply of v and inhabi 5. Nothin ment to be

ply of wat rights of

be subserv and rights 6. All d differences whether as the intent view of the cessary by ment, tarif shall be re the arbitra sion under provisions to be incom any agree shall be co peration agreement other mun outside th are entitled This agr In witne

The only ment whic able discus section 4, lows: "Th water, whi than the sumers in Ald. Pat section as city would to the mu it would the city w of large a is expect quantities as fixed in fair or ju
Mayor I
ple of Oa
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the water ent agreed and all the tract to s

supply as tion of pr It was no the munic such mur get a su consumerral Ald. Cato mean should pasumer plucity intenis compleas to whagreement

agreement ity gets a to large of paid by the rent rate.

noney. Mail Or-

UNG ICTORIA. B.C.

DN, B. C.

GENUINE. OUP. AQUE. THMA, BRONCHITIS. T, RHEUMATISM.

and

we are supany of the and vicinity. in the best ure for you.

p., Ltd. P.O. Box 683

oint of view but also en thousand pities if his winter to destroy attractive portion

creek wagon road, the mountain side has with the result that blot upon an otherscape. This was the rrison, who fired the bottom in his anger ent at not finding any.
The fire overtook only saved from the by lying two days n public that he had damned country the public sympathy im than against him. change of sentiment make such a boast

find it possible to ion I have made, the ally managed forests be a valuable object

suggest that you fficials whom the duty of reportmatters referred to put themselves into th S. E. Oliver, of you with all the inrequire. that the tide of Switzerland leaves

e annually the huge It is in the power divert a large porning tide from Swit-Columbia.
my kind regards,

my kind resc. very sincerely, GREY.

Istoke Bridge

engineers are busily ng out the plans for elstoke. The office completed and the ly date. The bridge

o drinks 25c tea and es many more cups, use.

PASSES ON TERMS OF

ith the municipality, and at last gent's meeting a draft agreement was used upon which will today go to municipal council when, if its terms a satisfactory to the latter, the greement will be duly executed by all urties. The agreement, which speaks r itself, follows

morandum of agreement made and tered into this — day of —, one ousand nine hundred and eight, be-

Much Appreciated—Bear killed By Mall Boy

Much Appreciated—Bear killed By Mall Boy

Otter Point, Nov. 2.—T. A. Brydon, one consumeration of the city of Victoria, (hereinafter termed "the corporation of the city of Victoria, (hereinafter termed "the corporation") of the one part, and The municipality of Oak Bay (hereinafter termed "the municipality of the other part;

Witnesseth that for the consideration hereinafter appearing the parties hereto do hereby mutually covenant, promise and agree the one with the city of them in manner following, that is to say:

1. This agreement is intended to be binding on the parties for two years herefrom and no longer.

2. The corporation shall, in carrying out the redistribution of the city water supply, bring water from the city water supply, pring water from the city water supply, pring water from the city water increased to an 3-inch pipe when the demand so necessitates.) The corporation will place water metars on the said mains at the boundary, but within the city limits, and theneforth the water supplied in the Oak Bay municipality gand is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the municipality and is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the municipality and is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the municipality and is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the answer.

**Municipality and is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the municipality and is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the municipality and is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the municipality and is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the municipality and is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the municipality and is no case is it to be supplied or distributed by the municipality and is no case is two bears and the control and the city cannot be a control and the city and the control and the city a

pality for use outside.
4. Before the expiration of two

the parties for the expiration of two years herefrom, arrangements between the parties for the permanent supply of water to the municipality from the city water works system shall 'e perfected in amplification of this agreement and the following shall be arranged:

NEARING MILLION MAINTENARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

(a) The municipality to acquire the water mains and apparatus of the corporation now in the municipality and to pay for the same the fair value

Nine Hundred Thousand therefor;
(b) The price to be paid for the wa-

(c) The price to be paid for the water, which price shall never be less than the current price paid by domestic consumers in the city per 1,000 gall. with any frontage tax added, and the times and mode of payment;

(c) The mode of supply;

(d) Every other detail necessary in the consumers and correcting and correction and correction and correcting and correction a

than the current price paid by domestic consumers in the city per 1,000 gall, with any frontage tax added, and the times and mode of payment;

(c) The mode of supply;
(d) Every other detail necessary in ensuring and operating a permanent supply of water to the municipality and inhabitants thereof under the agreement herein contained.

5. Nothing herein, or in any agreement to be hereafter made, shall give to the municipality any right to a supply of water to the prejudice of the rights of the citizens of the city of Victoria, and all arrangements shall be subservient to the requirements and rights of the citizens of Victoria.

6. All disputes, disagreements and differences which may hereafter arise whether as to construction hereof or the intent and meaning hereof, or of anything to be done or omitted by either party, or arising out of any and every matter or thing within the purview of this agreement, including the settlement of the terms of every necessary bylaw, document or instruin the first of the critical and an amount of august to the requirements and inhabitants thereof under the agreement herein contained.

5. Nothing herein, or in any agreement herein contained.

6. Nothing herein, or in any agreement herein contained with those which will be involved the presidence of the city of those structures which have been of the more rain within the new are not been mulcipality and inhabitants the million mark, and in the structures which have been of the more rain within the new are not under the activation of the more rain within the new are constant to the mulcipality and inhabitants the million mark, and inhabitants the requirements of the more rain within the new are not under the activate of the more rain within the new are not under the structures within have been only the pressure marked and the pressure marked and the pressure marked and the pressure marked and the subservient to the requirements and register of the city of the subservient to the requirements and plant of the citizens of the city of the subservient to the requirements and plant of the citizens of the city of the subservient to the requirements and plant of the citizens of the citiz

shall be referred to arbitration under the arbitration act provisions and this agreement shall constitute a submission under that act and all necessary more sion under that act and all necessary as if ty-four bringing up the total number since the first of the year to and that he is waiting for the city's

provisions of said act shall be deemed to be incorporated herein as if expressive repeated.

7. Nothing herein contained or in any agreement to be hereafter made shall be construed to prevent the corporation from supplying water by agreement or otherwise in other or to other municipalities, or in districts outside the city limits wherein they are entitled to supply.

**The monthly returns since the first of the year to 481.

The monthly returns since the first of the year to 481.

The monthly returns since the first of the year to 481.

**Mayor Hall remarked that he was under the impression that Mr. Musgrave had been answered but the city June, \$74,010; July, \$106,080; August, \$129,770; September, \$53,630; October, \$99,775.

**September of the city's and that he is waiting for the city's answer.

**Mayor Hall remarked that he was sunder the impression that Mr. Musgrave had been answered but the city clerk explained that when Mr. Musgrave had been answered but the city solicitor who had reported on the city's answer.

**The monthly returns since the first of the year to stance the properties of the year to stance the year to stance the properties of the year to stance the year to stance the year to

This agreement shall not take effective ntil executed by both parties hereto. In witness whereof, etc.

Question Raised The only portion of the above agreement which occasioned any considerable discussion was sub-section "B" of section 4, which at first read as fol-

City Solicitor Mann explained that COMPANY EXPLAINS when the waterworks system is com-pleted there will be a frontage tax to

DAK BAY AGREEMENT

pleted there will be a frontage tax to meet the cost of the laying of the mains and there will be a current rate for consumers, that is the rate paid by the great majority of consumers, and it was this rate that was referred to which the Oak Bay municipality is expected to pay.

After first expressing its moral obligation to supply the municipality of the great majority of consumers, that is the rate paid by the great majority of consumers, and it was this rate that was referred to which the Oak Bay municipality is expected to pay.

After first expressing its moral obligation to supply the municipality of that particular amount of water supplied within the city. This should be made clear in the agreement. Finally it was decided to make sub-section to the question of water as it would itself possess and to price to be paid for the water, which

Mr. Brydon's Lecture on Horticulture Much Appreciated—Bear killed By Small Boy

NEARING MILLION MARK

Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars

are entitled to supply. This agreement shall not take effect NELSON SHIELDS FOR SCHOOLS OF CANADA

Hundred Thousand Made Out

ter first expressing its moral obtion to supply the municipality of Bay with as good a supply of ter as it would itself possess and to ter into an agreement to that effect; er during the subsequent months cadfastly refusing to accede to the municipality to enter to any such agreement, the city countif has at last come to a settlement with the municipality, and at last come to a settlement was adopted and will go to the Oak Bay also look into the question of the price shall never be less than the current price paid by domestic consumers in the city per 1,000 gallons with any frontage tax added, and the times and modes of payment."

The agreement was then formally adopted and will go to the Oak Bay is being done by the company to install air brakes upon its larger cars and also look into the question of over-crowding on the cars. The numerous complaints made by citizens at the complaints made by citizens at the inconvenience occasioned by the lack of power as well as the fact that city work was being held up because the rock crusher could not be operated, moved the council to take the above

With regard to the overcrowding of cars, from today we are able to give a proper service on the Gorge and Esquimalt lines, and I quite hope within the next couple of days an improved service can be given on the other lines

other lines.

I am very pleased to state that owing to yesterday's rainfall we are enabled to give a somewhat better service, both for commercial motors and lighting. I have today notified the city engineer that we are able to run the rock crusher should be so desire. The lighting, both on residential and busi-ness circuits, will from tonight be operated from about 3:30 p.m. until 7 a.m.

a.m.

I can assure the mayor and council that our company exceedingly regrets having had to curtail its service and we quite hope that, provided there is more rain within the next couple of days, we shall be in a position to again give a full service in all departments railway, power and lighting.

A. T. GOWARD,

Local manager.

solicitor who had reported on the city's position at the same time submitting a form of notice which he had suggested should be filled out by the city treas-urer and sent to each of the Government street owners showing just what the latter were expected to pay. Ow-ing to the rush of work in the city treasurer's office this has not yet been done and neither Mr. Musgrave nor any of the other owners had been notified, but will be at once.

able discussion was sub-section "B" of section 4, which at first read as follows: "The price to be paid for the water, which price shall never be less than the current price paid by consumers in the city per 1,000 gallons with any frontage tax added, and the times and mode of payment."

Ald Pauline, calling attention to the section as submitted declared that the city while in the city in the case to the municipality at a price which it would charge individual users in the city while in the city in the case of large amounts being used by large consumers the latter are given a lower and he felt that as the municipality.

Mayor Hall explained that the people of Oak Bay will not be charged with the up-keep and maintenance of the water mains and plant, they will assume no responsibility therefore, the city doing all that. But the present agreement is only a tentative one and all the city; is doing is to contract to supply Oak Bay with a water in was not a question of price to be decided upon later. It was not a question of what figure the municipality supplied its custom.

Hundred Thousand Made Out of the water, which price as for the water, which price as for the water of the water and in the current price as for the water in large quantities the minimum limit of price as fixed in the agreement was hardly fair or just to the municipality.

Mayor Hall explained that the people of Oak Bay will not be charged with the up-keep and maintenance of the water mains and plant, they will assume no responsibility therefore, the city doing all that. But the present of the water mains and plant, they will assume no responsibility therefore, the city doing all that. But the present of the water mains and plant the well of the price to be decided upon later. It was not a question of what figure the municipality supplied its custom.

As a souvenir of his visit, Mr. Matthews is now arranging for the council wind discussing the proposition. While the members of the council water that there would be opposed to the premiser of the cot The shields are made of coppet tas more in the up-berg of the water makes and plant they will assume no responsibility therefore. Can be a supply of the shield are made of coppet tas more in agreement is only 8 instatite one task the control of t

MPANY EXPLAINS

The application of A. T. Goward local manager of the B. C. Electric company, to run a spur track from Gladstone street across to section 58, Spring Ridge, and for the proper street grade, was referred to the city engineer "THERE MIST R for report. The company also asks that the usual thirty days' notice in such cases be walved. This portion of the request will be referred to the city

> Hereafter the formality of reading through both the initial bylaw and the final assessment bylaw in cases of bylaws for local improvement works will be greatly shortened by printed forms of bylaws being prepared with spaces for the necessary date and the long clauses which always appear alike in for the necessary date and the long clauses which always appear alike in all these measures, will be taken as correct only the necessary certificates of the city engineer, city comptroller and city solicitor being necessary when the final bylaw is considered to show that the various items of detail are correct. In this manner a great deal of time and labop will be saved. Alderman Henderson also pointed out the necessity of some proper record being kept of all local improvements, so that it will be possible to see at a glance fust at what stage a particular work has reached. A book has already been provided for this purpose, but in order that all this year's work may be entered, it will be necessary to secure some clerical help, as the various city office staffs are too busy to do the work. The matter was referred to the finance committee, as was a request from Mrs. M. A. Grant, president of the Home for Aged and Infirm Women, for a donation towards the horse.
>
> Local Improvement
>
> The following works of local im-

of the said street from the south side of Pandora avenue to the north side of Hilda street and on the west side of said street from the south side of Pan-

Re communication of W. H. McGre-Re communication of W. H. McGregor, desiring that permanent sidewalks, boulevards, etc., be constructed on both sides of Cook street from end of present walks as far as May street. Recommended that the writer be informed that before this work can be done, it will be necessary to put in a surface drain first, and that this will be commenced in the near future.

Re communication of H. G. S. Heisterman, desiring to connect his pre-mises on Belmont avenue with the sewer which runs through the pro-perty of Major C. T. Dupont. Recommended that the writer be informed that the city intend putting a sewer in on Belmont avenue for the convenience of residents on both sides of said aven-ue, but should Mr. Heisterman wish to ue, but should Mr. Heisterman wish to connect with the sewer running through Major Dupont's property, the council will offer no objection, providing he obtains Mr. Dupont's permission sion so to do, and agrees to pay the corporation the sewer frontage tax.

BARNARD'S MAJORITY STANDS AT THIRTEEN

"THERE MUST BE AN OPERATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Saved Mrs. McCready Untold Suffering and Almost

Local Improvement

The following works of local improvement were reported upon by the city engineer, were adopted and will be duly advertised:

Cement walks on both sides of Langford street from Russell street to the westerly intersection of the first alley and to drain and gravel the same. Total cost \$1,651.23, of which the city's share will be \$550.40.

Permanent walk on the north side of Dallas road from Douglas street to Government street and from South Turner street to Montreal street. Total cost \$6,949.95, city's share, \$2,316.65.

Permanent sidewalks on the north side of Dallas road between Government street and South Turner street to Montreal street. Total cost, \$403.20, city's share, \$2,316.65.

The grading, macadamizing and draining Cook street, from the south side of Pandora avenue to the south side

vard same, including maintenance, had canvassed the situation very care-with curb and gutter on the east side fully and had come to the conclusion fully and had come to the conclusion that if all the objections they had with curb and gutter on the east side of the said street from the south side of Pandora avenue to the north side of Hilds street and on the west side of Said street from the south side of Pandora avenue to the north side of Pandora avenue to the less.

The pandora avenue to the nor

that this drain will be constructed as soon as the necessary pipe can be proed, one with red chalk, and the other

and by one o'clock it was all over. The question of costs was then raised, Mr. Peters saying that no lawyer's fees were allowable, as the lawyers present were there as agents and not in a legal capacity. The point was reserved by the judge. While no further announcement has been made it is understood that all idea of protesting the election has been dropped by Mr. Templeman. During the month just closed the

puring the month just closed the receipts at the customs house totalled \$103,798.25. The collections were as follows: Duties, \$91,997.20; Chinese revenues, \$11,646; other revenue, \$155.65 The imports were made up as follows: Free, \$71,000; dutiable, \$268,000. The returns at Vancouver during the month totalled \$227,966.12; including the Chinese revenue. ing the Chinese revenue.

LAND ACT.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

nprovements.

ROY C. PRICE.
Agent.
Dated this 15th day of August, A.D.
1908.

ROY C. PRICE.
Agent.
1908.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

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

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 18853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE,

ROY C. PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

TAKE NOTICE, that 1, James A. Moore. free miner's certificate No. B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROY C. PRICE,

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

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

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

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

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TAKE NOTICE.—Red Diamond No 1 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino sound.

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

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

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

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

ROY C. PRICE.

NOTICE—F. H. C. No. I mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James A.

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

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS NOTICE.—F. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

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

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

ROY C. PRICE,
Agent.

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

"She knows her man and while you rant and swear, Can draw you to her by a hair."



HE story I am about to tell is true in all essential details and the facts were known to and discussed by men and women who resided in Victoria forty and odd years ago. The details are sensational and tinged with a hue which proves the chief actors to have been unprincipled and

ready to stop at nothing to accomplish their unhallowed ends.

Near the corner of Kane and Douglas streets stands a small one-story cottage, surrounded by fruit and shade trees. Its little courtyard is fairly well kept and the external aspect of the house is what you would expect from a well-to-do family who had selected it as a place of repose which the possession of some means and contented minds is supposed to confer. It is reported that the interior of the cottage does not comport with its respectable outer appearance; but as the conditions under which it is now occupied have naught to do. with this tale, it will not be necessary t orefer, even casually, to its present inmates.

The cottage, in 1859, was built by a French merchant, named Aimie Lassal. He was a handsome young fellow of somewhat swift. habits, and had for a wife a very attractive Parisian lady. Mme. Lassal was indeed a beautiful woman, and she was conscious of it. Her figure was tall and graceful. Her eyesthe windows of her soul-black as jet and deep as wells. Her hair so dark that its, color could almost be described as blue-black. In demeanor she was a perfect lady and her conversation, which was carried on in English with a slight French accent, was delightful, for she was witty and piquant and had a way which made visitors think she sympathized with them in their sorrows and joys. Her manner was so winsome that soon Mnie. Lassal came to the front socially and her opinion was asked by the society leaders on nearly every subject before a decision was reached. In this capacity she became the repository of many family secrets which the possessors should have kept safely locked in the recesses of their own hearts. But human beings, especially women, are so confiding that when a person has once gained their confidence there is scarcely any limit to the secrets they will disclose. It often seems as though their hearts are bursting to tell all that they know, and often more than they know, to some one whom they think they can trust. When the spool has once begun to turn it scarcely ever ceases to revolve until the thread has all run out and both ends are in another's possession.

One afternoon M. Lassal came home from his office, which was on Wharf street, in a frame building where Todd & Sons' establishment is now, and complained of feeling very ill. He went to bed and a physician was called in, who prescribed for an attack of pneumonia. He grew rapidly worse and the next day was reported to have died. The announcement of his death was a severe shock to the little community, which then numbered only some 2,000 souls, and the funeral was largely attended The coffin was interred in the Quadra street cemetery in accordance with the ritual of a secret society. The widow said the burial was temporary, as she intended to take the body to France for interment in the mausoleum of her husband's distinguished ancestors.

At that time there was no registration of deaths required, as is now the case. A patient might die of almost any complaint and be buried without a doctor's certificate, which was not often furnished, and as to the cause of death, it was seldom asked except in cases where death was the result of violence, and even then the inquest was hurriedly made and loosely conducted.

The widow's grief was unconsolable. Bowed with woe and with streaming eyes she gazed at the coffin (which had not been opened at the house to the mourners) as it was lowered into the grave and the service was read over the remains. On her return to the cottage she was waited upon by several ladies who took turns in watching over her for several days and nights lest in one of her paroxysms she should make away with herself.

Mme. Lassal had in her possession a daguerreotype of her late husband. Of this she had S. A. Spencer, the pioneer daguerreotypist, make several copies and posted them to friends in California and France, as the last picture of le pauvre Aimie. In the course of a few weeks Mrs. Lassal held a sale of the household furniture and disposed of the cottage and the lot on which it stood for a very small figure. She then departed on the mail steamer for San Francisco, leaving behind her many friends who were sincerely sorry to part with the accomplished and captivating lady who had won their hearts and who had been so cruelly be-

The cottage became the property of a Mr. George Goodwin, who, with his wife and one child, went to reside there. The house was comfortably fitted up and well furnished and was the favorite resort of the young ladies and gentlemen of that day, who were always made welcome. Games at cards were indulged in, never for money and as there was a good piano in the house, and many of the visitors could play and sing fairly well, an occasional evening was devoted to music and dancing. At the Goodwin house were arranged the pre-

parations for picnics and parties that took place in or about the town. One of these picnics was held at Elk Lake. Boats were sent out on trucks and launched on that pretty sheet of water. The girls and boys were rowed about and duck shooting was indulged in. On shore a few grouse were gathered in and when fires had been built the hampers were opened and the lunch and drinkables were spread upon table cloths and there was a feast of good things for the happy young people which they enjoyed most heartily. In the cool of the afternoon there was dancing on a level sward that had been cleared of undergrowth. It was late in the evening when the party got home, tired, but happy.

There were several married chaperones in the party, among whom were the Goodwins, who reached their cottage about ten o'clock. Upon opening the door their surprise was great when in the disturbed state of the interior they saw evidence that the place had been entered during their temporary absence. Nearly every movable article had been disturbed. Drawers had been opened and the contents thrown on the floor. Closet doors had been prised and the garments removed from the hooks. The covering of a settee which Mr. Goodwin had bought from the Lassal collection was ripped open and the hair filling drawn out. Beds which had been carefully made in the morning had been unmade during the family's absence and the blankets and coverlids were tossed about. In one of the rooms the carpet had been raised and a plank torn up,

The disordered state of the rooms so excited Mrs. Goodwin that she broke down and cried at the spectacle of her most cherished household effects lying thrown about in this mysterious and disorderly manner. A closer examination showed that while nearly everything had been moved from its proper place nothing was missing. Not an article had been stolen. Her old-fashioned gold watch on the mantelpiece had not been touched. A few pieces of jewellery in a bureau drawer had been moved, but not taken. A small collection of good, solid plate on the sideboard was left.

The whole affair seemed wrapped in mystery. Many theories were suggested, but a solution seemed far away, until one of the constables who had been called in expressed the opinion that the person or persons, whoever he herself and the child, she took refuge in the or they were, had been looking for something of value that had been secreted in or about the cottage and forgotten when the Lassals moved away. The visitation was a nine-days' wonder, when it was driven out of people's minds by some other occurrence of local importance and forgotten except by the sufferers and their immediate friends, who never tired of talking of the mysterious affair.

The exact date of the occurrence of another exciting incident at the Goodwin cottage has escaped my memory. I only know that it must have been early in August, 1860, as the picnic excursion referred to was in the latter part of July. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin occupied adjoining rooms, the lady sleeping in the front bedroom with the child, and Mr. Goodwin occupying the back bedroom. It was a Sunday evening and they had retired early. In the middle of the night Mrs. Goodwin was awakened by what she afterward described as a "rustling sound." She listened with a wildly beating heart, but hearing nothing more was about to again seek repose when she distinctly heard a sound as of some one walking stealthily across the room.

'Is that you, George?" she asked, thinking that her husband had entered the room. There was no response. She reached out

her hand to strike a light, when her arm was grasped firmly and a man's voice hissed in her

"Make a noise or cry out and you'll be a dead woman: Hush!" The woman's heart stood still; her tongue

clove to the roof of her mouth. She strove to speak but could not articulate a sound. Her voice had left her. She weakly struggled to rise and then fell back motionless on the bed. What happened after that Mrs. Goodwin

could never tell. She had an indistinct recollection of a noise apparently caused by some one moving about the room with short and stealthy footsteps; that was all.

Day was breaking when she returned to full consciousness and gradually it entered her mind that a stranger had been in the house during the night. She glanced timidly about the room, and as the daylight grew stronger and she discovered that everything was in its a dead woman." She grew pale and thin and

woman's favorite method of defence andscreamed!

Her husband, awakened by the scream, hastened in, revolver in hand, and after hearing his wife's story of the night's adventure, went for the police. A vigorous search revealed nothing. No door or window had been disturbed. All were as tightly fastened as when the family retired. There were no marks of footsteps in the garden and no evidence of the presence of a stranger in or about the house during the night. As on the previous occasion nothing had been stolen. All was darkly mysterious and the police could make nothing of the affair, for they had not the slightest clue. After a solemn consultation one of the constables remarked:

"It's our opinion that as nothing has been tolen, it is not plunder the thieves sought. They were after something or somebody. Have you an-er-er-that is to say, have you a pretty servant girl? You'll excuse me for asking the question, madam, but in the strict line of duty we have often to ask very disagreeable things."

Mrs. Goodwin assured him that there was not a servant girl, either pretty or ugly, on the premises. The men conferred together again for a few moments and then one said: 'Well, as you haven't a pretty servant girl,

and as there are no signs to show how the man got in or out, we've come to the conclusion that this house is-is-haunted!

Mrs. Goodwin again took refuge behind a scream and a faint, and the constables took their departure. The little cottage became known far and wide as "The Haunted House." Superstitious people who had occasion to pass it after dark hurried by, and many took to the muddy street, fearing to follow the sidewalk. The pretty little evenings that Mrs. Goodwin was in the habit of giving were discontinued indefinitely. Strange noises were said to be heard by the occupants. In the middle of the night Mrs. Goodwin, who no longer slept alone, would awaken her husband with screams of terror. She was always hearing footsteps in the dark, her arm was often graspplace and there was no one in the room save black half-circles under her eyes showed how

fearful was the strain upon her nerves. From a good-natured, well conditioned woman, rolling in good health, she was rapidly wasting away, under the strain. If a friend called to see her the visitor was constantly looking fearsomely over her shoulder as if there was something dreadful behind her, something that meant to harm her. All said that they were not afraid of ghosts, yet no one offered to join Mr. Goodwin in an effort to bag his special household bogey. Two or three young fellows did undertake to sit up one night, but before the witching hour of midnight, with one excuse and another, they took their departure and did not return.

"What did you see?" was asked of one of these men.

"We didn't see anything," was the reply. "What did you hear?"

"We didn't hear anything." "Then why did you leave poor Goodwin to fight the ghosts alone?"

'Because we couldn't stand the creepy feeling that ran up our spine, and made our hair palpitate and set our blood on end."

At last the Goodwins decided to move, and lost no time in carrying out the resolve. They tried to let the cottage. None who knew the story would take it. A strange family did move in one day; but so soon as they learned the cottage's bad reputation they moved out again, and for a long time it stood empty.

Some four years later an English gentleman who had a mercantile interest in Victoria, visited Paris. He was strolling along a boulevard one morning and stopped to admire the Palace of the Tuilleries, now obliterated and its site occupied as a public square. His guide was showing him the window at which King Louis, who was guillotined during the Reign of Terror, stood to address the mob that was howling for his head, and from which he was torn and dragged to a prison which he only left for execution.

As they stood there, a gay party of gentle-men and ladies emerged from the palace and walked toward them. There were ten or twelve in the party, in the centre of which walked a stout, fat man, plainly dressed and wearing the tall, clumsy-looking hat, then much in fashion. His face had a sallow, unhealthy, expressionless appearance, not unlike a piece of paste when it is rolled out for the oven. He wore a heavily-waxed moustache brought to a pencil-point at each end and curled with an upward slant, ayou's a

"L'Empereur!" exclaimed the guide in a low voice, as he removed his hat. "Monsieur will please uncover."

The Englishman removed his hat.

As the group passed leisurely and carelessly along, the visitor's attention was caught by the face of a most beautiful woman, who walked beside the emperor and engaged him in conversation. Her remarks must have pleased his majesty, for he smiled and nodded his head with approval, as he walked on.

The party disappeared and the Englishman, with his hat still in his hand, stood gazstudied in Germany and France. He was for ing with wide open eyes and mouth in the direction in which they had passed out of view. A word from the guide recalled him. He placed his hat on his head and soliloquized:

"I know that face—I know that woman—I have seen her somewhere. Who can she be?" "Do you mean the lady who occupied the emperor's attention?" asked the guide, who had overheard the soliloguy.

"That is Madame Lassal. She is the emperor's very good friend. The empress is very jealous of her and seldom appears when Madame is in the company. She is the most beautiful woman in France-in Europe-and the cleverest. Madame has great influence with the emperor and, some people say, directs his policy. I don't know," he added with a shrug of his shoulder, "People will talk, you know. You can't help that; and they say that M. Lassal is to be made a Count and appointed Minister to Spain, or some other foreign

country."

The Englishman never saw the beautiful woman again, but on his return to Victoria he told what he had seen while in France. Mr. Goodwin secured the services of the gravedigger and proceeding to the cemetery dug up the coffin that was supposed to contain the body of Lassal. It was opened and found to be filled with broken stones. There were no signs of human remains. It was plain that with the connivance of the family doctor Lassal's funeral was a mock one, that Mme. Lassal's grief was assumed, and that when her husband was supposed to be cold in his grave he was a sentient human being on his way in a sailing ship to France with his booty, for he was heavily indebted to San Francisco merchants. That he was followed by his wife, who, by

her beauty and wit got into the good graces of Napoleon and made the fortunes of both, was clear. Who and what the "ghost" was that startled the Goodwins and drew upon their pretty cottage the appellation of "The Haunted House" can only be conjectured. It is supposed that the woman left something very valuable behind-perhaps a costly gem-neglecting to bring it away with her, and that some friend adopted the burglarious method described to search for it. Whether he found it or not, was never known; but the cottage has been for a long time tenanted and no one has ever again heard that it was haunted.

Canada and Westminster Hall

By Rev. Dr. Campbell, Victoria. HIS is an age of education, not only for the classes, but also for the masses in the English speaking world. Canada, although comparatively a new country, stands prominently among the most highly edu-Her educational system is thorough and practical, comprising what is best in the systems of England, France, Germany and the United States of America. The progress the last century, is marvelous. The first school was opened in 1632, with only four pupils, at Quebec, which, with the exception of Jamestown, in Virginia, was the first permanent settlement in North America. The first grammar school was established in 1808. and the common school system was introduced in Upper Canada in 1816. There are now in the Dominion over 20,000 public schools, attended by 1,245,000 pupils, and taught by 31,000 teachers. Besides these, there are 21 universities and 56 colleges, attended by over 15,000 students. Canada has taken an honorable stand in carrying off Rhodes scholarships, a test of high scholarly attainments. This year that honor was secured by H. Logan, B.A., of Eburne, which reflects no little credit on British Columbia, the most westerly province of our great Dominion. The territorial extent and economic resources of British Columbia assure possibilities of development and growth of population which the most optimistic are not likely to overestimate. The province is as large as England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy, and is a world of rich valleys, and not as some suppose, a "sea of mountains." The possibilities of her horticultural and agricultural products, her fisheries, her forests and her mines are immense. Her religious denominations, in spreading the Gospel of Christianity, the safety valve and balance wheel of the nation, have kept pace with the growth and development of the country. The Presbyterian church, of which Westminster hall is one of her theological colleges, is among the strongest numerically, financially and influentially of the Protestant churches in Canada, having nearly 4,000 preaching places, 300,000 members, besides adherents, and 1,800 ministers. She has had for many years five theological colleges, located in Halifax, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Winnipeg. The Presbyterian church of the Pacific slope finding that the nearest college, that at Winnipeg, was too far away to provide men for the mission fields of the West, through the synod of British Columbia and Alberta, in 1906 memorialized the general assembly to establish a college in British Columbia. The general assembly appointed a committee to consider the whole situation, and to gather information as to the probable cost of establishing and equipping such a college, and the amount

synod. In the following year, on the recommendation of the committee which submitted a strongly optimistic report, the assembly agreed that "a theological college be established in British Columbia, to commence work in the summer of 1908." Some of the members from British Columbia were of opinion that such a step was premature, and advocated instead the opening of a summer session, to be conducted by the professors of the colleges which had their session in the winter, as this would meet the present requirements in preeducation in Canada, particularly during paring men for the Western mission fields, and in a lew years demonstrate to the church the wisdom of establishing a permanent institution. However, as soon as the assembly decided to establish a new theological college in the West, they loyally wheeled into rank, and took their place in the firing line to make the college a success. A senate and board of management were appointed, with authority at a joint meeting to nominate a principal, which resulted in selecting the Rev. John MacKay, D. D., pastor of Crescent Street church, Montreal, which nomination was unanimously ratified by the general assembly at its meeting last June in the city of Winnipeg. Principal MacKay is a native of Oxford county, Ont., but resided for some time in Bruce county. After a short but successful business career in Detroit, Mich., he studied for the ministry, and graduated with the Governor-General's gold badge from the University of Toronto in 1899. The next three years were spent studying in the Free Church college, Glasgow, from which he graduated in 1902, winning the highest honors possible, and taking the regular four year's course in three. The same year he was called to Crescent Street church, Montreal, one of the most important churches in Canada, where he labored with great success until called to the principalship of Westminster hall. He was ven the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Montreal Presbyterian college, where he had given a course of lectures on Apologetics. During his course in Glasgow, Dr. MacKay accompanied Professor George A. Smith and a company of distinguished scholars on a tour of study and exploration through Palestine; and he also traveled widely on this continent and in Europe.

The first session of this, the infant college of the Presbyterian church, Westminster hall, has been very encouraging, and was closed with academical eclat in St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, on the 29th of September. While the college is at present in the Terminal City, the understanding with the general assembly is that the permanent site shall be where the government of British Columbia may establish the provincial university. The principal was assisted during the session by professors widely known-Dr. Fraser, of Montreal; Principal Magill, of Halifax; Dr. Davidson, of the University of Toronto; Dr. Campbell, exof financial support it might count on in the ing, of London; together with local men of -Puck.

good scholarship, as Rev. Dr. T. Wardlaw Taylor, Rev. J. A. Logan and Rev. J. K. Wright, B.D.

Among the noted men who will give lectures during the session of 1909 is Professor George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D. Dr. Smith was born in India, where his father held a position in the Indian civil service. He was educated in Edinburgh University, and the New College, Edinburgh University, and he many years pastor of Queen's Cross church, Aberdeen, which he made one of the best known churches in Scotland. Dr. Smith is acknowledged to be the foremost Old Testament scholar in the English speaking world. His famous commentaries on Isaiah, and the twelve minor prophets have made the Old Testament a new book to hundreds of men in all communions. His Historical Geography of the Holy Land, and his epoch making work, in two volumes, on Jerusalem are without equal in any language. Besides his scholarship, he is generally considered to be the greatest preacher in Britain.

Equally great as a preacher and teacher with Dr. George Adam Smith, is the Rev. James Denny, D.D., of the same college, who will spend two months in British Columbia and will give a full course of lectures on the New Testament. Dr. Denny was educated in Glasgow and in Germany, and after a very brilliant pastorate of Broughty Ferry Free church, Scotland, he was appointed professor systematic theology in Glasgow Free Church college. A few years later he was transferred to the chair of New Testament Exegesis and Literature. He is the author of "Outlines of Theology," "The Death of Christ," "The Atonement in Modern Thought." In New Testament work he has contributed many commentaries and studies of different New Testament books, until his name is a household word wherever exact and reverent study of the New Testament is pur-

Nowhere in the whole theological world could two more distinguished men be found, and it says much for Principal MacKay that he was able to induce them, although old friends, to come so far, and give lectures next summer at Westminster hall. It augurs well for the youngest college of the church. No doubt many pastors in British Columbia will so arrange their work next summer that they may be able to attend the lectures of these emminent Bible scholars. Sed non cuivis homini contingit audire Corinthum.

Mrs. Nabor-How is your husband going to vote this fall?

Mrs. Hardsense-He will not vote at all. He says that in this age of trained men it is absolute folly to entrust the country to men who moderator of the general assembly; Dr. Tall- have had no experience in presidenting at all.

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T is doubtful, perhaps, just what new form of human energy will come to us with our eggs and bacon every morning, but we can be sure of having it as a regular item in the daily programme of events, says the New York Times. There is a general, quite vivid impreson of this fact, as Mr. Thomas A. Edison

He has emerged from the commercial aspect of the magic that lies hidden in the obtinacies of nature. Canned opera and moving ictures have their prospect for improvement, storage battery is being manufactured to ultimate solution of economy in traffic, phonograph is now but a child's wonder, Edison dismisses them with a wave of hand, as a conjurer smilingly bows himelf off the stage, in amiable acknowledgment

ces, or rather senses, in the future.

"We only have five senses, that is the trouble; we have to creep through the world at the best," he says.

The Uncertainty of Invention

To the average mind there is the imprisonment of a circuitous perception. We identify with our senses everything—but mystery. A desperate uncertainty still perplexes the inspired makers of invention. A sensitive corelation between all phases of scientific discovery is the striking feature of modern experiments. These are thoughts that, as an index, point to the foresight of Edison's present

He is not "dreaming" in his laboratory; there is no self-indulgent retirement. He finds himself, so he says, after three-score years of eager industry, to catch the secret whisperings of natural phenomena, a busier man than he ever was before.

Everything, Anything, Is Possible "We know nothing; we have to creep by

the light of experiments, never knowing the day or the hour that we shall find what we are after," he says.

Mr. Edison looks, as he always did, young for his years, for his time.

He seems to have reached an autumn that does not change outwardly; an autumn that veils the ceaseless energy of his life.

"Now that I've retired from the commercial aspect of my work in the laboratory, I suppose I shall really work harder than I ever did in my life," he said.

"I've always got more than one thing in course of development, twenty things that I hope to do, or that I hope some one else will do. Scientific discoveries are coming so thick and fast, there are so many of us working like beavers at them, that it is appalling merely to think about possibilities in the future."

"Everything, anything, is possible; the world is a vast storehouse of undiscovered

"There is a great distinction, however, between the scientific experiment that accomplishes its end and the practical adaptation of t to humanity at large. We read of wonderful things being done experimentally, but whether they can be accomplished practically is another matter."

"Shall we fly through the air?"

"Oh, yes, undoubtedly we shall, it's bound to come. It won't be the aeroplane, however, and it won't be the dirigible balloon. An individual theory may suffice to make a very interesting scientific experiment, but it is not what one man himself believes that is the solution of a problem that must come out of a universal law in nature, dependent not upon the skill of one man with one machine, but of a machine for all men.

"The aeroplane is a remarkable experiment, but it comes as a theory, controlled by the man who has that theory, and is not yet adjusted to universal uses. But I firmly believe that some day we shall know how to fly; it's only a matter of inventing a compact engine with sufficient power. It will be done. There is so much to do, though, such a lot of new discovery going on in the form of scientific experiment that promises new wonder, new sensation, new economy of life and time and money."

"What is the immediate motive power of the future?"

"Power that will be generated without steam. It's not new. A lot of them are working at it; have been working at it for some time. To generate electricity in any requirement of great power now we have to burn coal, make steam to run the dynamo. The next step is to generate electricity direct from coal itself. Coal is a carbon, the accumulation of the sun's heat, and carbon is the best combustible we know of. I haven't done it; I hope somebody will. The power is there unquestionably. We know that electricity can be generated direct from coal because it has been done as a scientific experiment, but not to an extent sufficient to call it a practical discovery. The first indications of a secret in nature that appear in experiment are always very feeble. Man is slow to understand, his five senses are not enough to gather all the

meaning of experimental science. Electrical Energy In Coal

"There is a direct electrical energy in coal?" Of course there is. One of the difficulties we have to overcome in obtaining electricity at first hand from coal is the ashes—but it is there. We get it from zinc, iron; why not from carbon? So far, however, we have only

some one will.

Edison has joined the elect in scientific experiment. He seeks an impersonal share in the course of universal knowledge.

"Do you think the railways will eventually dispense with steam entirely in favor of elec-

"Well, what we need most to perfect, to improve, that means of transportation is a new generation of railway men, Most of them are getting old, slow to see and hear the progress of events.'

The wizard smiled dryly and his eyes twinkled mischievously.

"The railways are old-fashioned?"

"The men who run them are getting old. There may be an exception, more than one,

was running smoothly, easily. But these were merely questions for the men who run the railways. The inventors had worked it all out for them, anyway.

"A new generation of railway men will adopt new motive power?"

Why not? We haven't half demonstrated the forces of water power yet as a universal energy in engineering. The Pacific railway is using it somewhat, to be sure-but-well" That was all up to the new generation.

'Can the tides be utilized to run dynamos to any important purpose?"

"No, the energy of the tides is not great enough to generate sufficient motive power. I don't believe that will work out."

"Will the sun's rays be harnessed to do the work of machine powers?'

haven't done it yet, I may, anyhow; I hope technical opinions against it. The other one factories had not considered, but it was an now is to get a vehicle that will conform to the indication, a chance suggestion of the increasing scope of Mr. Edison's sweep of scientific

> One of the gentlemen who presides over the commercial destinies of the Edison factory in West Orange, N.J., described Mr. Edison as an "optimist who was inclined to elaborate the scope of his inventions." So much is due to this "optimism," however, that it would seem to be a special responsibility of the times to encourage it.

> "I've been five years and a half trying to get my storage battery perfected; that was a long pull, it came hard, but it has come. They're making them out there as fast as they can," said Edison, waving a hand in the direction of the storage-battery building. There was no optimism about this. The storage

efficiency of the batteries. I am told that by January next an electrical taxicab will be seen New York.'

At the offices of the Edison Company it was said that it would be quite feasible, were it necessary, to make a reduction in fares with the electrical taxicab over the taxicabs now in

"The storage battery is literally ready?" "Yes, that's done. You see, after testing them for a certain length of time they began to run down. Then I recalled them and began to study on the problem again. It was found, however, that those in use did not run down any further, as we expected, but retained a fixed degree of energy somewhat less than we had at first estimated," said Mr. Edison. "The effect of these batteries upon street traffic has already been widely explained."

"Nothing new in the phonograph?" 'Improvement, considerable improvement, I think. Instead of the two-minute record we used to have we now have a four-minute record, which means that we can reproduce musical compositions with more delicacy and accuracy than could be done before.'

This has been acquired by doubling the number of threads on a record from 100 to 200. This required new machinery, a new material out of which to make the record, and an entirely different style from the old one in use

It had been announced that Edison was perfecting the discovery of a way to make black diamonds, treasures that are very scarce and expensive, but are used chiefly for drilling in the mining of precious metals.

"I have not discovered a way to make, artificially, the black diamond, but I am working on it, among other things that interest me. The discovery, if made, is not one that the general public would fully appreciate, but its importance to the mining world is very great. At present the black diamond is used for drilling, but it is very rare and very expensive. The advantage of an artificial black diamond would render millions of dollars' worth of precious metals lying undiscovered in the earth today accessible to the miner. I hope someone will discover it if I don't. It ought to be done as a vast industrial necessity of modern progress in scientific experiment." Experiments indicate that the black dia-

mond can be made artificially?"

There is an indication, but while a practical theory is a good lead, it is not a sure thing; but there is probably 85 per cent of the earth's hidden treasure untouched because of the lack of facilities to drill them out of the rock to the surface. That is incentive enough to the inventor, if he needs any."

Under the earth, and over the earth since Edison has shaken off the commercial shackles of his genius, are the broader fields of his sensitive industry to pry into their mysteries. The air itself is being compressed into

utility, he says. "There is an attempt being made now to gather the nitrogen of the air and use it for fertilizing purposes of the earth," he said, and, jumping out of his chair, he stretched his arms wide apart in sheer distraction of the scientific possibilities of the future

"But we are told the earth will some day tumble into the sun-and after that?" asked

"Oh, in a few billion years that may be, but in a billion years what can't we accomplish?

Mr. Edison is conservative; he objects to the sensational vagaries of fanciful scientific experimenters.

"Put it all down as it is, won't you?" he urged, and it was done.



A BEAUTIFUL DREAM RUDELY DISPELLED.

perhaps, but the one I can think of now is J. J. Hill. A portion of the Great Northern railway is being run by water power now. But. of course, all men are not like Hill. It was just the same years ago when electrical power was proposed for the elevated roads in New York. Remember how Jay Gould and Russell Sage delayed and blocked the installation of electricity? And then, think how glad they were when it was installed and they found out how well it worked! There is always a technical investigation of a new idea in science that

is reliable and can be trusted! No. Mr. Edison wouldn't be quoted, but there was one Eastern railway that adopted an impossible system of electrification, and another one that was using the correct and only system of electrical railroading. The one that was having trouble should have regarded the

Harnessing the Rays of the Sun "As a scientific experiment that's already

been done. In fact, in a small way, there is a practical demonstration of it. I believe, in the West. In Arizona I saw a thirty-horsepower motor run by the rays of the sun by reflecting the sun's rays in mirrors and focusing this light upon a copper boiler.

"Oh! but we don't know! Quite probably there is a motive power in the light of the sun as it reaches the earth that may be utilized some day. The indications of scientific discovery are so amazing and the co-relation of all its various forms of progress are so intimate that we just begin to find out how feeble we really are to cope with them. Look at bacteriology, what wonderful advancement there is in it."

This was a new interest that the Edison

battery had lost its interest since it had become commercial.

"The result of it all will be an electrical taxicab. I've been interested in that-in fact, I've helped to design a taxicab that will run smoothly and easily by electricity." "Will the electrical taxicab be cheaper than

the same vehicle in New York now?" 'Oh, well, that's a matter for administration," said Edison. The commercial details were tiresome.

"We have been giving the thing a final and severe test," he continued. "We've driven an electrical taxicab over

5.000 miles at a speed of fifteen miles an hour over the worst roads, hills and ruts we could find in and around Montclair and Newark. The result was entirely satisfactory so far as the storage batteries were concerned, but the test

ter of fact all the water that runs from Ruwenzori finds its way eventually into the Nile system."

Mr. Wollaston, it will be observed, has a great re-

Journey Across the Continent of Africa



BVIEWING the book just issued under the authorship of A. F. R. Wollaston, the Belfast Whig says: A volume dealing with the southern half of the African continent which enters considerably into the multifarious facts of interest to naturalists is appropriate to a providing of a providing to its way. Still something of a novelty in its way. Still more when it happens to be the work of an

observer who is quite clearly very thoroughly trained and thoroughly enthusiastic. So marked is the latter characteristic one could easily imagine Mr. Wollaston undertaking the expedition merely for the fun of the thing. He undertook the journey, however, owing to the suggestion of a friend, the late Professor Alfred Newton, of Cambridge when the support of the suggestion of the suggesti bridge, who shortly before his death wrote Mr. Wollaston, "I am rather like the poor girl in one of Dickens's books, who exclaimed that 'Africa is a beast, and accordingly have never been able to take any real interest in the country, finding nearly all African books of travel to be duller than anything short of Bradshaw." It is quite probable had Mr. Wollaston's friend lived to read his volume he would conceivably not only have been delighted with its freshness and ability, but even still more gratified to find the manner in which his suggestion came to fruition. Mr. Wollaston's point of view is well ex-

"Africa is a beast, it is true, but a beast of many and varied moods, often disagreeable and sometimes even dangerous to body and soul; but withat she has an attraction which can hardly be resisted, and when once you have come under her spell you feel it a duty to uphold her reputation. So I have attempted, for the benefit of those who have a misconception of the country to convey something of the 'feel' and smell of Africa as it appeared to me on hot and hilly roads, on winding waterways, and on cloud-girt mountain sides. The book contains no tales of thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes, nor are there records of 'bagged' elephants and lions. The first half of the book is occupied with the time spent by the British Museum Expedition in Ruwenzori, while the rest treats of the countries through which Carruthers and I passed on our way from Uganda to the West Coast. Though geographical research was not a part of the object of the expedition, many of the districts which we visited are almost unknown to Europeans, to Englishmen least of all, and are here described for the first time."

the first time."

The passage will in a general way help to show what there is in store for the reader. As already indicated, Mr. Wollaston's main preoccupation was accomplished it in scientific experiment. I that of the naturalist. Ever since the discovery of

the great range of the Ruwenzori Mountains in Equatorial Africa by Stanley in 1888, he remarks, they have attracted the attention of naturalists in all parts of the world, especially in Europe and America. Interest of course was due to the isolated position and the great altitude attained, giving assurance of a rich and negular fauna and flora. With a view to rich and peculiar fauna and flora. With a view to benefiting the British Museum he determined, if possible, to be the first in the field. Eventually a party of five started on their journey, including the author, who undertook to look after the health of the various members and to form botanical and entomological collections. The botanical results are already available boxes. able, having been published in the pages of the "Journal" of the Linnean Society last January. Mr Wollaston pays a high encomium as regards the 200 logical results abtained by the other members of the expedition, while it is also decidedly to the point to learn that the Ruwenzori range has now been investigated as completely as the extilested as completely as the extilested. vestigated as completely as is possible at present, with the exception to some extent of the western heights lying within the Congo territory, which were not thoroughly explored owing to the hostility of the While we were here, within sight as it were of

Ruwenzori, it may be a good opportunity to say something about the history and geographical position of what was until recently the least known mountain region in Africa. Like many other places of which but little is known, Ruwenzori has been the subject of all manner of extravagant guesses and ill-founded statements. The name, which is the mis-spelt corruption of a native word of very doubtful meaning, is entirely unknown by the people living on any side of the range; it is true that there is a village near the northeast corner of Lake Albert Edward called Runsororo, but this can hardly have any con called Runsororo, but this can hardly have any connection with the name of the mountains. There is certainly a little historical authority, and to my thinking more of romance, about "the Mountains of the Moon," but Ruwenzori seems to have been generally accepted, and after all it is not an ill-sounding name. It is common to speak of it as a mountain, but it is in reality a range of mountains with at least five distinct groups of snow-peaks. five distinct groups of snow-peaks. It has been described as the highest mountain in Africa, at least 20,000 feet high, with an extent of thirty miles of glaciers; its height as determined by the Duke of the Abruzzi is slightly less than 17,000 feet, so that both Kilimanjaro and Kenya are higher, and ten miles would more than cover the extent of the glaciers. Another mistake that has been frequently made is to describe Ruwenzori as the "great African watershed" and the "Congo-Nile waterparting." As a mat-

Mr. Wollaston, it will be observed, has a great respect for the true facts of a matter as distinct from conjectures merely. He experienced two striking contrasts, as in that part of the journey where it was really practicable to walk in the course of a couple of days from hot plains grilling under the Equator, as he expresses it, "to a land of Alpine frosts and snows, where our helmets and mosquito nets gave way to furs and blankets, and the camp fire no longer served to scare away the lions but to warm the shivering traveller." Once fairly established on the east side of the Ruwenzori range and settling down to systematic work a note of humor creeps in. The natives were not long in dicovering that they could add to their incomes by giving help, and hence "hyraxes, gigantic rats, bats, mice, worms, beetles, chameleons and snakes came pouring into Bihunga, when once it was found that there were people mad enough to pay for such follies." Pursuing his own particular work in the expedition, Mr. Wollaston notes that work in the expedition, Mr. Wollaston hotes that while the trees in the wooded slopes are not of a great size, scarcely bigger than forest trees in England, the greater density of the foliage and the thick undergrowth and so forth produce a dampness and darkness that are quite foreign to an English wood. He has something to say of the pigmy people whom the expedition encountered, in addition to all the many details arising out of daily explorations in moving up and down the east or west slopes of the Ruwenzori range. And a chapter on the vexed question of conditions in the Congo Free State is marked by a somewhat unusual feature which ought not to be overlooked, although having nothing to do with the object of the expedition itself. He is disposed to discount a great deal of the popular impressions current regarding the alleged atroctites. He writes in summing up—the chapter is well worth referring to as a plain statement based on a first-hand knowledge of the fearth or of the country itself, in this fearth of the country itself. the facts or of the country itself-in this fashion

"In conclusion, I would say that I have not lightly r without deliberation appeared to range myself on the side of what very many people consider a crim inal regime. I recognize most fully the honesty of the motives of the people who wish to redress evil, and I recognize most fully the existence of many evils

in the Congo Free State."

The volume has several appendices, one on the approximate times and cost of travel in Uganda and the Congo Free State, and another giving a few hints for African travel in general, which are calculated to prove of practical service to travellers venturing that way into the wilds,

A correspondent of the Globe, writing from Edinburgh, says:-Three interesting letters are published today (Thursday). They were written by Sir Henry Raeburn in 1803-4, and prove (1) that Raeburn never met Burns, and (2) that his bust painting of the poet was not from life. Raeburn executed the work at the order of Cadell & Davies, the London publishers, from a portrait by Nasmyth. In one of the letters we get a glimpse of Raeburn's fees. He says—"I have twenty guineas for a portrait the size of Burns's." Raeburn dates one of his letters from York Place. Whether this was Nasmyth's studio I know not, but it may interest your readers to know that Nasmyht's studio was at No. 47, York Place, almost opposite the well-known Episcopal Church of St. Paul, the incumbent of which in the 'eighties was Mr. C. J. Ridgeway, B. A., now Bishop of Chichester.

The American lecturer who tried to persuade the women in his audience the other day that their own hair was a prettier, not to say less obstructive, sight than their spacious hats, ignored the warnings of history. No matinee hat of today is so high as the lofty headdresses worn by Marie Antoinette, which were the despair of poor simple-minded Louis XVI. But when, deprived of all possibility of being able to see a performance at the opera, he presented his wife with an aigrette of diamonds in the hope that it might supplant a headdress fortyfive inches in height, the queen promptly had the diamonds incorporated in a new headdress. which was taller than all its predecessors, and called her priceless coiffure "A l'economie du siecle." The lady was clearly born before her time. She should have lived to buy bargains at the summer sales.

ALPINE CLUB OF C

I is possible that the charmed circle of nature fakirs may be increased by one. While climbing in the Canadian Rockies this July, a member of the American Alpine club claims to have made the intimate acquaintance of a Rocky mountain goat, a creature extremely difficult to approach both by reason of its fearsomeness and by its dexterity as a climber among the inaccessable crags. Mr. Comstock reports as follows:

"Myself and three companions were crossing the glacier of an as yet unnamed and unclimbed peak at the head of Gold river, a tributary of the Columbus in the Selkirk regions, when we noticed beyond us on the sky line of the peak's arete several goats. They disappeared as we approached. Having attained the summit of our peak three of us were engaged in building a stoneman or cairn as testimony of our success. I myself lay upon the windswept rocks on the arete a short distance below the summit. The ridge fell abruptly out of sight some forty feet beyond us. While thinking of nothing in particular I noticed approaching, rising into view at the point where the ridge dropped away, one of the goats we had previously seen. I kept perfectly still as though inanimate and to my astonishment the old goat continued leisurely approaching me until finally his very next step would have brought him upon me and I was looking into his eyes from a distance of not three feet. Meantime I was puzzled as to what to do. My camera was not at hand nor had I any firearms, even if I had had the illegal desire to slay Billy out of season. Not wishing to be walked over I raised my arms and yelled 'boo' to him. With great surprise, but not greatly alarmed, he ran some feet backward then stopped and looked again. I shouted to my deaf companions to bring a camera. At this the goat ran a yard or two further, hesitated and then disappeared over the ridge.

"I am sorry now I did not grab his forelegs and have a struggle with him. I ask the sporting editor, could I have held him till my companions might have brought me assist-

"Full grown mountain goats are strong and the ridge was not over ten feet in width terminating on either side in precipices. Should I regret not having tackled him?

His footprints were in a snow drift a few yards away as convincing testimony to my friends of the reality of Mr. Goat's visit and of my close acquaintance with him."-Rod and Gun in Canada.

A Mountain Climber's Outing in British Columbia

The idea of climbing a virgin peak, and that the highest of the Selkirk range, was very fascinating, writes B. S. Comstock in Rod and Gun in Canada. Mt. Sanford is its namebaptized such from a distance, of twenty-five miles, by the head of Canada's topographical survey. By triangulation found to stand 11,654 feet above sea level:

How to reach it was a question. By pack horse up Six Mile creek, over a tract for a dozen miles to the head of Six Mile creek valley, thence with packs on human back down, down for 3,000 feet into Gold river valley by no trail whatever, but through the Selkirk timber and brush. What Saint knows about the Selkirk timber and brush and doesn't swear? Thorny devils-club, alder thickets, fallen timber submerged in the rankest and densest vegetation with swarms of ravenous mosquitoes not to be unreckoned with. Hard work enough if on the level, but tenfold more so if climbing up or down with a forty pound pack on your back. When you get down into Gold river valley then comes the question of crossing this terrible stream in July, when its waters are swollen with melting snows. Doubtful even if the three feet in diameter trees can be felled successfully to hold against such raging torrents of rolling waters.

Another possible way is by canoe down the Columbia for twenty-five miles, thence for a couple of miles up Gold river, thence landing our canoes, on foot up Gold river valley for perhaps fifteen miles of brush work. A trapper's trail may help us for a mile or two. There's your dilemma, a peak some twenty-five miles away with that much Selkirk brush and timber between you, and no knowing from what point it is climbable. Just that lack of information is what stumped us, with our limited time. We took our chance of climbing it by the southeastern ridge nearest the Columbia river; and we discovered at the end of the week when we had come fairly close to our difficulty from the top of an adjacent peak that climbing from the edge was out of the question. It took more than one reconnoitering of the Matterhorn before that peak succumbed and I believe the difficulties of one sort or another are quite as great with Mt. Sanford.

We slept on Columbia's strand the first night. Early in the morning strolling toward each other a coyote and myself, he perhaps thinking of his breakfast absent mindedly, were mutually surprised. I saw him first and yelled at him some fifty feet away. The wild ones are seldom looking for their arch enemy in this region. He was better off than a mother grouse who a few days later flew with fierce voice and ruffled feathers, pecking at the legs of our trapper. Unfortunately for her, our larder was too bare of dainties to enable us to resist punishing her impertinence; her brood were old enough to go motherless.

We slip down the swift cool current of the Columbia. Its shores are irregular, heavily timbered with spruce, cedar, hemlock and Douglas fir. Snow summits of higher Rockies on the east and Selkirks on the west appear over the dark forested foot-hills; while northward the river itself seems to end at the base of a group of white mountains.

Arriving in a few hours at the mouth of Gold river quite a different proposition confronted us. Now for a paddle and pole and pull with the oars for a couple of miles up stream searching for the eddies and slower waters along the shores. By four o'clock we had left our canoes and cached part of our grub and had already made a couple of miles up the valley with our packs on our backs, and had reached a trapper's deserted log cabin. Within, and having quickly closed its door, by making a smudgy fire and filling the interior with smoke we smothered some of the mosquitoes, not to speak of ourselves, and here we spent the night.

The next three days were struggles through the brush, gradually ascending, finally emerging above the timber line close to a high and difficult two-horned peak which we named Mt. Taurus. From its twin summits poured a tremendously broken glacier extending its icy mass considerably below us in the valley. Our drinking and cooking water at this point we got from a snow drift, but the mosquitoes still pursued us at night. We spent the afternoon reconnoitering upon the arete which leads to this peak.

The day following we ascended a peak somewhat less difficult than Mt. Taurus which we named Cornice mountain, from the immense snow cornice which overtops its glacier and which we think furnishes a large part of the glacier's neve or store house of snow and ice. From the summit of this Mt. Cornice we behold our Mt. Sanford rising about two thousand feet higher and still much beyond us.

Quite impossible of ascent from this side. To reach its summit we must descend far down into the valley, follow to its source, out of sight, another tributary stream, until, some six or eight miles distant, we had reached the further side of the mountain. We surmise that an ascent thence is possible, but for us to accomplish it will mean a week longer in time and more grub than we have in our packs.

Alpine Climbing Accidents

The second accident in the history of the sport of mountain climbing in British Columbia befell a member of the Canadian Alpine club this past summer. A young lady from a town in Alberta, attending the annual camp at the club, was descending Mt. Avalanche with three companions, one of whom was an amateur guide. Mt. Avalanche is about 10,000 feet in height. Its upper part is somewhat sharply serrated. On its northern side it bears a small glacier. Its rocks are, characteristically of these peaks, friable unreliable and for the climber untrustworthy. It is not, however, what may be termed a difficult peak. It seems the party arrived at a bosse of rock from the top of which there was a drop of seven or eight feet to a couloir of snow. The guide halted the party and prepared to assist the young lady from the top of the rock, asking her to await his readiness. Seeing the his hand. Instead of remaining upright when she lit, her feet slipped from beneath her over a shelf of rock and still further for a distance of several hundred feet almost precipitously. Just after jumping, and as she felt herself slipping, she stretched forth her hand for aid, with a nervous and pathetic smile upon her face. The guide caught her finit is surmised she fainted from fear before Scientific, Miscellaneous and Official, the lat-

her injuries brought death or unconsciousness. A lesson which may not be neglected for an instant without imminent peril in climbing the high peaks of the Rockies is that of care in well testing one's hand-hold or foot-hold. The rock of these mountains has become rotten by the intense extremes of temperature and the intermittent changes between frost and heat; this is true in a much greater degree than in the Alps and makes rock climbing west a dangerous pastime for the care-

The Canadian Alpine club camps for a week of each July at different points adjacent to high peaks. Here prevails the good fellowship of men and women possessing a common passion for mountain climbing. Around the camp fire at evening the varied adventures of the hard day's sport are lived again. It. is the fashion, however, among expert climbers to make light of difficulties and to see dangers only most rarely. It is left to the novice to romance about both. To the expert what is actually dangerous, seldom comes to a climber and is generally defined as an element outside of human control, like the possible fall of an impending snow cornice or the passage of a gulley down which rocks are constantly shooting. What is actually subject to human control, like a secure handhold or foot-hold, does not constitute danger, however many thousand feet you may be standing above the valley below. This means that a good nervous system and freedom from dizziness are indispensable and go without saying among experts. Lady members of the club, of course, don trousers. A rivalry exists between them in the matter of first ascents. It is possible, we fear, that pride may have led some of these fair ones to overdo things and climb beyond the wise limitations of their strength and condition. The writer believes that some of them may have received in their strenuous work physical injuries not immediately visible, but working damage to their future good health. Discretion is especially called for in the putting forth by women of more than ordinary powers of strength and

endurance. The mountains of British Columbia, while like the Alps in many respects, differ in their greater wildness and savagery, in their darker forested valleys and in the many blue or emerald colored glacial lakes of which Switzerland and Tyrol have none similar. The next annual camp of the club will be at Lake O'Hara than which these is none in the world more beautiful nor set in a grander environ-

The three annual camps already held have proved so successful that these gatherings will certainly grow in numbers and the work done. although of an excellent character from the first, become more truly that of mountaineering in the highest sense. The club members are likely to distinguish themselves in new endeavors and to add to our knowledge of Canada's wonderful mountains. No one who has been present at one of these camps can doubt the future of the club whose members have already shown such fine spirit in

The Canadian Alpine Journal

The second part of volume one of the Can-from the Journal: adian Alpine Journal was published in time to dence from her position before he could lend be distributed to those members who attended the third annual camp at Rogers Pass, B.C., in July of the present year. Doubtless there and she rolled down over the thirty feet of are many others who will be interested in this snow, then swiftly over a steep turf, thence new addition to Canadian Alpine literature and will welcome the appearance of a second part maintaining the high standard that was apparent throughout the first issue.

In form and arrangement the same style that distinguished number one is followed in number two, that is, the number is divided gers only. No cry came from her lips and into sections including the Mountaineering,

ter containing records that may some day prove valuable aids in writing the story of the club.

The Mountaineering section opens with a paper by Mr. P. D. McTavish on Three Attempts on Pinnacle in the course of which he describes three separate unsuccessful efforts to scale that difficult mountain. The story of the First Ascent of Mt. Garibaldi is told by Mr. A. T. Dalton and A. Day on Sir Donald by Mr. Frank W. Freeborn, who tells of his own and Miss Jean Parkes' fine climb. An expedition to Lake O'Hara is told about by Mr. R. L. Glisan-an expedition which involves

mountain climbing of no mean character, the scenic views, however, well repaying all ef-In the Scientific section some exceedingly

able papers are to be found. Professor Coleman writes of The Causes of Mountain Forms in the Canadian Rockies; Dr. Charles Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution on Mount Stephen Rocks and Fossils; and Professor William Hittell Sherzer, of Michigan State College, on The Nature and Activity of Canadian Glaciers. Even the general reader will be well repaid by a perusal of these articles.

Botanical papers are contributed by Mrs. Julia W. Henshaw and Mrs. Mary T. S. Schaffer, the former on The Orchidaceae of the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains and the latter on the flora of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca rivers.

A most interesting and important paper is that on the "Motion of the Yoho Glacier," contributed by the President and summarising the results of careful observations made in the years 1906-7.

In lighter vein, but still sufficiently serious to prove appropriate for such a publication, are the articles found in the Miscellaneous section. Mr. Frank C. Walter tells in humorous style some of his impresions of the Paradise Valley camp; Mrs. Schaffer writes pleasantly of "Untrodden Ways," while the Alpine Club's Jubilee—that is, the jubilee of the father of all such organizations, the English Alpine Club, is told by the President, who represented the Alpine Club of Canada on that historic season.

For the first time an In Memoriam sketch occurs, this referring to the death of Colonel Aime Laussedat, one of the honorary members, whose portrait appears in the front page of the number.

The official section is taken up with reports and statements interesting to every member and useful to the future historian of the Club. Altogether the second part of volume one retains the high standard set by the first and gives every promise of these parts developing into contributions to Alpine literature having a distinct value of their own. Even for those who do not care for the strenuous work involved in mountain climbing these articles and records are of the deepest interest. Everyone at all concerned for the future of Canada cannot fail to be likewise interested in the future of the club.

Expedition to Mt. Robson We quote the following interesting piece

In the report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1899 (Part D. Vol. XI), appears the following note by James McEvoy, B.A., Sc., who was in charge of an expedition to examine the geology and natural resources of the country traversed by the Yellow-Head Pass route from Edmonton to Tete Jaune Cache:

Looking up Grand Fork is the most imposing view met with on the whole route. Great mountains are on every hand, but over all stands Robson Peak, "a giant among giants and immeasurably supreme." This, as well as the following, is from the description

of the mountain by Milton and Cheadle. "When we first caught sight of it, a shroud of mist partially enveloped the summit, but this presently rolled away, and we saw its upper portion dimmed by a necklace of feathery clouds, beyond which its pointed apex of ice, glittering in the morning sun, shot up into the blue heavens above. The top of the mountain is usually completely hidden and rarely indeed is it seen entirely free from clouds The actual height of the peak is 13,700 feet or 10,750 feet above the valley. The face of the mountain is strongly marked by horizontal lines, due to the unequal weathering of the rocks, and has the appearance of a perpendicular wall. From the summit to the base on the Grand Forks, a height of over 10,500 feet, the slope is over sixty degrees to the horizontal.

Although Robson Peak has been long known, its height has never been determined nor was it supposed to be particularly notable in that respect, but now since the height of Mts. Brown, Hooker and Murchison have been proved to be greatly exaggerated, it has the distinction of being the highest known peak in the Canadian Rockies.

It is interesting to note that in a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada by Dr. G. M. Dawson the following paragraph occurs: "The Kamloops Indians affirm that the very highest mountain they know is on the north side of the valley at Tete Jaune Cache, about ten miles from the valley. This is named Yuh-hai-kas-kun, from the appearance of a spiral road running up it." The mountain referred to is undoubtedly Robson Peak, as it is only fifteen miles north from the valley at Tete Jaune Cache. The "spiral road" is probably an Indian's imperfect description of the horizontal lines on the face of the mountain. No one, has ever succeeded in reaching the

Early last August an expedition consisting of Prof. A. P. Coleman, of Toronto University, Mr. L. Q. Coleman and the Rev. Geo. B. Kinney, all active members of the Club, started from Laggan, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the intention of making the first ascent of this virgin peak estimated to be one hundred and eighty miles distant from the starting point

The party followed the Pipestone and Siffeur rivers to the Saskatchewan; then along the south bank of that stream, fording its tributaries, Mistaya river and the Little Fork river. Finally the Saskatchewan itself was forded, and followed northward beneath the towering mass of Mt. Wilson. It was again crossed above the West Branch, and the party was soon climbing the side of Mt. Saskatchewan, past the canyons and waterfalls at the head of the stream, to the watershed between the Saskatchewan and Sun Wapta rivers, above which towered the snow and ice-clad heights of Mt. Athabasca. The watershed is locally known as Wilcox Pass. Before reaching this spot much rainy and bad weather had been encountered and it now climaxed in a wild snowstorm.

Descending from the Wilcox Pass by the valley of the Sun Wapta, over widespread shingle and mud flats and by trails badly obshingle and mud flats and by trails structed by dead-fall or almost obscured by the growth of the young jackpine, the main stream of the Athabasca was reached. This stream was followed to the junction of Miette river, the party being considerably delayed by brule and second growth.

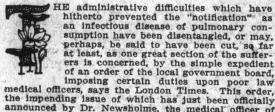
After a vain search for a ferry, which it was reported would be found near the mouth of the Miette, the Athabasca was crossed by rafting. Now ascending the Miette to its source in Yellow-Head Lake, the pass was traversed and the headwaters of the Fraser River followed to Moose Lake. Continuing down the Fraser, at the junction of the Grand Fork the party obtained the first view of the "imperial mountain of our aspiration; one vast, lone, snow-clad, cloud-capped peak, wrapped in the solitude of centuries.'

A day was spent seeking a short route from the Fraser to a tree-line camp on the flanks of the mountain. In the end, however, a path had to be cut, by dint of much chopping, up the Grand Fork, with traces of an old-time trail for guidance; but so sinuous and rough that it was with great difficulty pack-ponies could be taken over it to a camp beside the rushing torrent at the base of the mountain.

Two more days were spent searching for a route of ascent; and when, at length, the party had with great difficulty established a camp at timber-line, snow covered the ground and was still falling. Next morning it was so deep that the impossibility of an ascent within the limit of the time at its disposal was recognized and the party was compelled to admit defeat. It was doubtful if the heavy snow-fall would permit of an attempt being made, even if it had been possible to wait for an opportunity. Perhaps the spirit that dwells in this towering fortress, alone and undisturbed, defies molestation and works with Fate against him who aspires to knock at its ancient door."

The Journal is indebted to Mr. L. Q. Coleman for the above notes, and sympathizes most sincerely with the failure of the plucky attempt to reach the summit of Mt. Robson which involved an immense amount of hard work and much privation, as well as a considerable outlay. Should the party again attempt this achievement, as it is understood is intended, it is hoped the past experience will prove of value and lead its next expedition to a successful issue

The Notification of Consumption



the impending issue of which has just been officially announced by Dr. Newsholme, the medical officer of the board, at the International Congress on Tuberculosis now being held in Washington, will require all poor law medical officers, whether in charge of parochial patients at their homes or in work-houses or infirmaries, when application to this effect is made by the medical officer of health for the locality, to send to him the names and home addresses of all parish patients suffering from pulmonary tuberquisis and to atients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and t do so within forty-eight hours of the discovery of the nature of each case. The information to be thus af-forded, in districts where the medical officer of health makes the necessary application, will be equivalent to a compulsory but confidential notification of consump-tive disease to him, so far as such disease affects persons obtaining medical relief under the poor law. When it is remembered that, in 1904, 33.5 per cent of the deaths from consumption in London occurred in workhouse infirmaries, and that most of the patients had been under the care of poor law medical officers at their own homes before their admission to the infirmaries, it will become evident that, by this order, Mr. Burns is furnishing sanitary authorities with greatly increased opportunities of preventing the spread of infection by, and of giving efficient help to, an immense proportion of the total number of consumptive persons throughout the country, especially as regards that portion of them for whom such help is most needed and most likely to be beneficial; while, at the same time, they will not be exposed to any of the consequences of the forms of notification which, in the cases of diseases of less duration, are obligatory under acts of parliament. Notification of this latter kind involves various disabilities, such as a prohibition the deaths from consumption in London occurred in workhouse infirmaries, and that most of the patients kind involves various disabilities, such as a prohibition of resort to public places; and imposes upon the medi-

cal authorities to whom notification is made, the duty of securing the adoption of certain measures of ispla-tion, of disinfection, or of the destruction of infected materials. It has been forcibly urged that it would be unjust and inexpedient to "notify" a chronic disease like consumption in any manner which would either sever the sufferer from companionship, or place difficulties in the way of his employment upon any work which he might still be able to undertake.

The use to be made of the extra-legal notifications The use to be made of the extra-legal notifications now ordered is well defined. The medical officer of health will not be likely to apply for them unless his sanitary authority is prepared to turn them to good account; and, in that case, his functions arising from them will be manifest. It is part of his ordinary duty to "ascertain the causes, origin and distribution of diseases within his district, and to inform hmself of diseases within his district, and to inform hmself of all influences affecting injuriously the public health." Consumption is one of the most important of these, and it may now, if his authority should so decide, be brought under his cognizance in a manner and to a degree hitherto unattainable. It prevails to an excessive extent, as is well known, in the dwellings of the poorest classes, chiefly as a result of the insanitary state of those dwellings, of their overcrowded condition, of the dirty habits and the unregulated spitting of some of the inhabitants, and of the facilities which these circumstances afford for the spread of infective of some of the inhabitants, and of the facilities which these circumstances afford for the spread of infective material in dangerous quantities. Under each of these heads the order about to be issued by Mr. Burns will enable more prompt and efficient action to be taken than has hitherto been practicable. It is already the duty of medical officers of health and of sanitary inspectors to visit the homes of the poor and to attempt to remedy objectionable conditions; but in the majority of districts it is impossible for them to visit each house more frequently than once in two or three years, and they have no clue to those in which their presence house more frequently than once in two or three years, and they have no clue to those in which their presence is most urgently demanded. By the notifications now required, immediate attention will be directed to the sanitary defects of infected dwellings, notices will at once be served to remedy those defects, and overcrowder will be abated, even although it cannot be considered without produced and respectively. entire's obviated without prolonged and persevering effort. Overcrowding attains the maximum of danger obviated without prolonged and persevering

when it includes among the overcrowded persons a patient liable to communicate infection to any others

patient liable to communicate infection to any others with whom he may come into intimate or protracted contact, and that is precisely the case with the consumptive. In the homes of the poor he commonly sleeps in the same bed with at least one other person, and possibly with one or two children in addition. The notification of the cases will enable such practices to be prevented for the future; and no one will derive greater benefit than the patient himself from the altered conditions which the sanitary authorities will for the future be able to require.

Apart, moreover, from purely official action, it is much to be hoped that the important step the local government board are now taking may lead to cooperation not only between public health authorities and boards of guardians, but also between these and voluntary associations or charitable individuals desirous of assisting consumptives. The provision of better food and clothing, of improved housing, of temporary residence in a sanitorium, or of a holiday at the seaside may, in vertain stages of the disease, prevent a complete breakdown, and may thus obviete the need residence in a sanitorium, or of a holiday at the seasidence in a sanitorium, or of a holiday at the seaside may, in sertain stages of the disease, prevent a complete breakdown, and may thus obviate the need for protracted treatment. The help that comes early is always more efficacious than that which is belated; although, even in the advanced stages of the disease, treatment in a well-equipped and well-administered infirmary or similar institution, in which due regard is had to the comfort of the patient, may not only be highly advantageous to him, but will also serve greatly to diminish the danger of infection which must always be present during the treatment of consumption in stuffy or crowded habitations. Mr. Burns is clearly giving, alike to authorities and to the charitable, opportunities for useful and benevolent action of which it is to be hoped that they will not be slow to avail themselves; and the ingenuity with which he has utilized the power which the board possesses of defining the duties of parochial medical officers, and in this way has accomplished his object, without either the delays incidental to legislation or the infliction of disabilities upon the sick, is worthy of admiration. For the future, our knowledge of the amount of consumption existing among the poor will be precise, and our powers of dealing with it in an effective manner can scarcely fall to be in a corresponding degree enhanced.



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te that in a paper ety of Canada by lowing paragraph ndians affirm that they know is on the Tete Jaune Cache. alley. This is namthe appearance of t." The mountain Robson Peak, as it from the valley at piral road" is probdescription of the e of the mountain. d in reaching the

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lilcox Pass by the over widespread by trails badly objackpine, the main as reached. This junction of Miette iderably delayed by

a ferry, which it nd near the mouth a was crossed by he Miette to its ce, the pass was ers of the Fraser Lake. Continuing nction of the Grand e first view of the spiration; one vast. ed peak, wrapped

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-line camp on the the end, however. of much chopping, aces of an old-time sinuous and rough iculty pack-ponies camp beside the of the mountain. ent searching for a at length, the party established a camp d the ground and ning it was so deep ascent within the sal was recognized d to admit defeat. y snow-fall would made, even if it or an opportunity. lls in this towering ped, defies molesta-

door." to Mr. L. Q. Coleand sympathizes ure of the plucky t of Mt. Robson amount of hard well as a considrty again attempt inderstood is in experience will next expedition to

gainst him who as-

IR ROBERT HART, presiding at a and in every calling; by the occupants of cotmeeting of the Belfast branch of tages, of castles, and of palaces. (Applause.) the Hibernian Bible Society, said it Years ago he was talking with one of the most was a great privilege to be present intelligent and most powerful of the Chinese that evening and on such an ocofficials it had been his good fortune to meet casion. It was with great pleasure during a somewhat lengthy spell of work in he had responded to the invitation to take the that great country. (Applause.) That gentlehair. Christian England had not lagged beman had much to say about foreign interhind; it had led the van in every kind of philcourse in all its phases, but what he had to anthropic enterprise, and at the root of all say about missionaries was-"Your missionaries aim at making men's lives better. Why, had been the Bible, woven into the noblest and best doings of their country's life, and it was then, should I oppose or object to them? On to translate that Bible into more languages the contrary, every man that is made a better that they met that evening, thus providing a man is a gain to us, and we can only be thankbasis for constructive benevolence and the moful for it. Only let them keep to their own business." Such a frame of mind, if not spelltive power to foster its growth. During the century of its existence that magnificent body ing welcome, at least offered an open door, and known by its world-wide designation "The British and Foreign Bible Society," had if those who entered would keep to their own business and proceed with wisdom, there seen to the translation and publication of the would be nothing to regret. (Applause.) The Holy Scriptures in more than four hundred present was a highly important time in the languages, amongst them being costly versions world's history, and in the East in particular. for the blind. Over thirty languages had been Among the native Caristians in India, China dealt with, and over fifteen millions of pounds and Japan the feeling was said to be everywhere growing that they must have their own sterling had been expended, and from first to last more than two hundred million copies had Church, and must themselves evangelize their been distributed. Over and above all that the own and neighboring lands. Such a feeling, Society was the friend of every missionary, even if premature, was to be welcomed, in supplying them with all they required at simpthat, not only did it show the vitality of their ly nominal prices. The bread thus cast upon faith, but it would free Christianity from the obloquy and hindrance of being a foreign cult, the waters must have been the very bread of life for millions and millions of men along the and, by making it mankind's inheritance, seroad to eternity. To every subject of that cure for it a warmer welcome and a heartier great empire it must be a matter of pride and acceptance. (Applause.) With such a condigratitude to know that the word British contion to face, the call for a wider distribution of nected with the words Bible Society meant so properly translated versions of the Scriptures much to the nations which were touched and became more imperative, and thus the great Society which led the world in providing dealt with. Work on so extensive a scale and covering an expanse so vast, work so con-Bibles for all men in all lands was seen to be tinuous in point of time and so exacting, was more and more worthy of all the sympathy hearts could give, all the support Christian splendidly planned and nobly executed. That evening they met to hear what could be said purses could accord. (Applause.) In China for and about the Belfast Auxiliary. Chosen more especially the opportunity should not be lost. (Hear, hear.) The country was opening speakers would give them full details and acquaint them with what it had accomplished up, and not only opening its markets to comand what it wanted. The Society, besides conmerce and its provinces to new ideas, but, building on the stored up wisdom of the past, tributing last year over £1,000 to the British Bible Society, issued some 40,000 copies of its and at the same time freeing itself from the own Scriptures in twenty-four languages, toshackles of restriction, it was opening its doors to education in all departments, and missiongether with a Braille type version for the lind, and since its first foundation had disary work had itself done much to prepare the tributed some six million copies—a very creway for both accentuating and supplying the want now felt, and a felt want was the parent ditable performance indeed and a grand demof all progress. (Hear, hear.) Large numbers onstration of well-organized and well-directed of schools had been opened by missionary enbenevolence. (Applause.) The work of the Bible Society was allied closely with missionterprise, and in addition to what that limited enterprise had been able to accomplish, nonary enterprise, than which nothing could contribute more powerfully to the advance and Christian, or rather secular, schools and colspread of real civilization and the enjoyment leges, the outcome of a national movement, of all the blessings which could be conferred had been opened up in all directions. Thus on mankind. It aimed at peace, it preached one city-Shanghai-had itself opened as goodwill, but it also left it to men to do men's many as 200 educational establishments, and other cities had done likewise. Let them wait work in man's best way. Unhappily the world's best wisdom had not yet got beyond a little longer until the Board of Education

had completed its programme, and when that day came-and it was close at hand-government students would be counted by tens of millions. Give them the Bible. (Applause.) If for centuries that had run into thousands of years their ancestors had learnt by heart and committed to memory those splendid words of ancient wisdom, the Confucian classics, and had developed and lived the Confucian ethical life to the advantage of themselves and all classes of society, what might not be hoped for their descendants with their newly-developed energy and their wonderful inherited memory, if they studied the Scriptures similarly, and then went on to live the Christian life? He repeated, and he did so with conviction and confidence, give them the Bible. (Applause.)

HUNTING THE POLAR BEAR IN A STEAMBOAT

Few people realize, probably, that we can find nowadays splendid facilities for hunting, with excellent chance of success, too, the bears and the other animals of the polar regions. Such an enterprise is easily undertaken, not only in a relatively short space of time, but under conditions of security as well. In Germany this sort of sport has been developed for some time, and actually every year one of the great amateurs, M. de Gisbert, of Hamburg, organizes jointly several Arctic expeditions which have no other object but that of the chase. Of one of these expeditions Georges Zafirfopulo gives an account in L'Illustration.

The party left Drontheim on the morning of July 2 on board the Lofoten, a heavy Norwegian steamboat, about fifty-two metres long and pretty well manned. There were ten hunters, each of whom had his own cabin. The numerous company which travelled with them contained even the curers of skins, so that alltrophies might be safely preserved. A doctor went with the expedition.

On July 8 they reached the polar seas, where they ploughed about till they arrived at, on the 24th, the Isle of Bears.

A bear chase is not very dangerous if one has coolness of mind and a good gun. Taking everything into account, it is easier properly to wound a bear than to catch a rabbit between hedges, because, in spite of his ferocity, the bear knows very little about defending himself against man, armed as man is nowadays. Besides, the Arctic bear does not recognize man as such, and takes him, for the most part, for a seal. The pilot among the hunters, perched in his crow's nest on the mast of the vessel, and provided with a huge telescope, can distinguish, in clear weather, a bear five kilometers off, or further. So the hunter has time to watch his prey, and to prepare his plan of attack. One can have splendid hunts on the icebergs as well,

Sometimes the bear takes to the water to escape. In this case he is lost, for he cannot swim as quickly as a boat can follow, and the hunter can kill him almost without running any risks. It is a fact worthy of remark that one ball will do if it is well placed-that is to say, placed in the head. Many bears, after bebeing shot in the heart have swum one hundred or two hundred metres.

McKenna, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Pontypool Mr. McKenna said that, short as his experience had been at the Ad-

The British Navy

miralty, he had found himself fortunate in one respect. To a great extent all naval matters were removed from the arena of partisan controversy. There were, indeed, naval critics who felt it their duty to keep the Admiralty up to the mark, but he'did not complain of them; on the contrary, he welcomed the constant interest which they displayed in all naval subjects. In the House of Commons there was a manifest desire to co-operate in securing the efficiency of our fleets. The navy came first (cheers), considerations of party advantage were only of secondary account. It was indeed a very different experience from what he had had at the Board of Education. It had always seemed to him that in discussing educational proposals the minds of his critics had been so influenced by religious party rancor that they viewed every act with a suspicion which distorted their judgment. In discussing naval matters, on the other hand, he had observed that on every occasion there was great willingness to receive with a fair and open mind any explanations of policy which the Government had to make.

The task imposed on the Board of Admiralty was the most responsible which any body of men could have to perform. It was a truism to say that the safety of the United Kingdom and the integrity of the British Empire depended on the Navy. (Cheers.) He would go further and say that the supremacy of the British Navy was the surest guarantee of European peace. (Cheers.) If ever a weak and inferior navy gave rival Powers the prospect of a break up of the British Empire-we' should fail to read and understand aright the most obvious lessons of history if we did not recognize that—the hopes and ambitions of other Powers would inevitably be stimulated to a degree which would be most unfortunate for the peace of the world. (Hear, hear.) The task which the Admiralty had to perform was to secure the supremacy of the British fleet amongst the fleets of the world. (Cheers.) There were those, however, who in their enthusiasm for a powerful navy ran to extremes and were for ever calling upon the Government of the day, quite regardless of party, for an expenditure out of proportion to the country's real needs. Those people seemed to forget that the maintenance of a predominant British navy was not an interest of merely this year or the next, but one which must be co-existent with the existence of the British Empire. (Cheers.) They recognized with perfect truth that it would be the worst possible policy for this country to alow its naval preparations to fall into arrear, but they did not recognize that the next worst policy would be to maintain a greater standard of strength

HE First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. than the circumstances of the day required. All unnecessary expenditure reduced the margin upon which they could call on emergency. In the Navy it was especially true that no more ships should be built or should be earlier laid down than international conditions demanded. Ships had a bad habit of becoming obsolete. Not a year, he might almost say not a month, went by but some new improvement was devised which increased fighting power. Overabundant predominence was the inevitable precursor of over-abundance of scrapping; but the nation which by an unnecessary development of power at one period had been lulled into easy neglect of its responsibility would wake up to find that through the obsolescence of its ships its naval supremacy was seriously endangered. What was required in the interests alike of economy and the proper organization of the Fleet was a steady programme of construction sufficient to meet the actual construction which was being undertaken by other Powers, and resolute avoidance on the one side and on the other of programmes which sprang from panic or false security. (Cheers.)

> There was one aspect of the naval programme for the year at this moment, when unemployment was unhappily so prevalent in the shipbuilding and engineering trades, which might be of special interest to them. In ordinary circumstances it would be impossible to anticipate the date for laying down new ships, as the Estimates voted by Parliament for the year would not permit of that being done. It so happened, however, that in the current year the anticipated expenditure up to date had not been made owing to a strike in the engineering trade; and he had an opportunity, therefore, with the funds which were thus liberated, to hasten the programme for the current year. (Cheers.) He hoped that within a very short time of the present moment all the orders for new construction which the programme for the year permited him to give to private shipbuilding firms would be out, and thus, so far as it was in the power of the Board of Admiralty to alleviate the present unhappy condition of affairs, everything possible was being done. (Cheers.) He therefore hoped to give the private yards the whole of the outstanding orders for protected cruisers and destroyers which the programme of the year enabled him to give to private contractors. (Cheers.)

> Discussing old-age pensions, he said no one would suggest that the age of 70 was the final limit to the age for pensions (cheers); that limit was certain to be reduced as soon as the experience in administration and the means at the disposal of the Treasury permitted of its reduction. (Cheers.) When charges were brought against the Government of having failed to meet the conditions of unemployment he would ask them to remember what the Government had done in the way of helping to eke out the humble means of the poor. For every class and industry something had been done to relieve the burdens or to break the bonds which shackled our trade. If, through other circumstances over which neither this Government nor any other Government could have control, if through failure of the harvest in remote corners of the world or through an American crisis or depression in Germany, which was far more serious than existed in this country, if through all these foreign causes, largely depending on the state of the weather, combining together, we saffered unemployment, it was not fair to blame the Government of the day, which could have no responsibility for those causes. He appealed to the good sense of this country, and asked them to judge the Government by its finance, and upon that judgment he was sure the verdict would be for the present Government. (Cheers.)

The Naval Programme of 1908-9, to which the First Lord of the Admiralty refers above. comprises, in addition to one battleship, one armored cruiser, and one protected cruiser to be built in the public yards, five protected cruisers, 16 destroyers, and a number of submarines, which Lord Lochee of Gowrie (then Mr. E. Robertson) stated in the House of Commons on March 2 would be built by con-

The Influential House of Barnato until September, 1896, that meetings were held



the adage that to ensure peace they must be

ready for war, and the evangel of these later

days-days when the international barometer changed from moment to moment-pointed to

national service as the only security for na-

tional ability to perform national duty, and

the national duty was to make health and home safe against any and every foe, and so

fit the nation for and protect it in the exercise

of such philanthropic work at home and

abroad as brought them together under that

roof that evening. It was that last idea which

made him allude to such a topic, and he could

picture Cromwell in their midst, and could

hear him saying-"Put your trust in Provi-

plause.) Allied with mission work, the Bible

Society's auxiliary would that night see

amongst its orators one or two laborers in the

mission field in China, one distinguished,

among other things, for the leading part he

had taken in the preparation of an improved

version of the Scriptures in the language of

that great empire—a version which, it was

hoped, would find its way to the quiet homes

of a population that numbered some 400 mil-

lions of people, intelligent, industrious, order-

ly, and law-abiding. (Applause.) In another

speaker they would make acquaintance with

one of the delegates Christian England had

specially sent to China to report on its condi-

tion and wants, and who would probably teil

them something about the advance education

was making and the wonderful conference he

found sitting last year in Shanghai, where

were gathered together the representatives of

every society to study questions affecting all,

and more especially to secure closer connection

and such a union as would relegate to the

background differences which obstructed work

and bring to the front such a union as would

strengthen all and be a force in itself. (Ap-

plause.) This motive power throughout was

again the Bible—that "key to the mysteries of

which an old writer had well said that "he

to taste it yet again, and he who tastes it of-

tenest will relish it most"-(hear, hear)-

and it was to continue its publication and ex-

tend its distribution that the Society existed,

vouch for its inspiration, were it for no other

reason except because it inspired them as no

other book could, for its life was life indeed,

and the glory of its inspiring quality was that

sort, of every condition, learned and unlearned,

dence, but keep your powder dry."

UCH discussion was aroused in the city yesterday by the announcement made by the Financial News that the present heads of the firm of Barnato Brothers. "influenced by reasons which will be readily appreciated," have decided

gradually to withdraw from active participation in the affairs of the great South African house, writes a financial correspondent of the London Leader. "It need hardly be added," our contemporary continued, "that the present heads of the Barnato firm will take large fortunes with them into their retirementwhich is, of course, only a business retirement. It was hardly to be expected that such an

announcement would meet with official confirmation right away, but the street was practically unanimous in believing that there was 'something in it." It has been rumored for some time past that Mr. Jack Joel, whose name has been so prominently before the public during the current racing season, was about to transfer his establishment to the Continent. His removal from Austin Friars, where the firm of Barnato Brothers is domiciled, would naturally throw an enormous amount of added responsibility upon his brother Solly, and although this many-sided financier is as little likely to throw up "business" as a fish voluntarily to leave the water, the transfer to some other management of the various mining companies of which he has hitherto taken a close personal control is quite within the range of possibility. The third partner in the firm, his uncle, Mr. Harry Barnato, has never been regarded in the city as a serious factor in finance.

life which opened the gates of consolation," of The name of Barnato Brothers first became who hath once tasted its excellence will desire known to the newspaper-reading public at the time of the outburst of speculation in Transvaal gold mining shares in the late eighties. Among the first shares to be made the medium of a gamble were those of the New Primrose, a company founded by the since famous Barand that they were there that evening. An ney' Barnato and registered in 1887. In 1889 unnumbered host of readers would always the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company was brought into existence, and from that time onwards the name of Barnato was prominently associated with what is known as the Kaffir Circus. Columns were it was felt by men of every color, of every

Petticoat-lane adventurer Barney Isaacs, who had gone out to the Cape with 27s. in his pocket and earned a precarious livelihood as a conjuror and booth-actor, with Barnato as his nom de guerre, until diamonds were discovered in Cape Colony. "Barney" made his real start as a "kopje-walloper," otherwise a dealer in diamonds, whose entire plant and office equipment were comprised in a little leather bag. In three years he had made five thousand pounds, and in 1876 he was strong enough to buy the first claim in the Kimberley mine. He kept on digging until 1881, when he turned over the four claims he then owned to a company, which paid him about twenty-five thousand pounds. A few more years passed, and then came the mighty struggle between De Beers and the Kimberley Central, which resulted in the diamond mine consolidation, and the partnership of "Barney" with Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit.

In the earlier days of the South African gold share speculation the personality of "Barney" Barnato was exploited by the picturesque writer on such occasions as Kommerz Bottel night, when the great little man was wont to receive the homage of his poorer co-religionists in the Lane, but all this time he was working quietly, amassing claims and rooms-full of mining scrip at knock-out prices. Then came the historic Kaffir boom of 1895. In July of that year was formed the Barnato Consolidated Mines, Limited, a trust company which took over at the intlated prices of the moment the contents of the Barnato strong boxes. Flushed with the success which attended this flotation, on Monday, Sept. 2, 1895, Barney threw into the market the two and a half million shares of the Barnato Bank Mining and Estate Company, a fresh dumping ground for the paper assets of the firm. Before eleven o'clock that morning the £1 shares were rushed up to £4 5-8, and in the neighborhood of this absurd figure the capital of this pig-in-a-poke concern found thousands of new owners among the gullible British public. When the special settlement took place on Oct. 18, bargains were made up at 2 7-8. A month later the famous making of the Barnato-Joel millions. The inslump which preceded the Jameson Raid was in full swing, and before the new year was in the air was full of rumors of coming amalgawritten of the romantic career of the little mations and absorptions. It was not, however, back upon.

in Johannesburg which had the effect of wiping the Barnato Bank out of existence before ever his shareholders had received a balance sheet, and leaving them the owners of five Johannesburg Consolidated shares in exchange for every eight Barnato Bank shares, for which many of them had paid between £4 and £5

The records tell how "Barney" committed suicide by jumping overboard on his way home from the Cape in June, 1897, and how his nephew Woolf Joel, who had stepped into his shoes as virtual head of the firm, was murdered at Johannesburg by Veltheim in March, 1898. At that time Mr. Solly Joel had become South African manager, while his brother Jack was filling a position of some responsibility in the London office. Jack had for many years been outside the fold, for in May, 1891, he had been adjudicated a bankrupt in connection with the promotion of the Automatic Photographic Company, and the annulment of this bankruptcy was not gazetted until April 13,

In November, 1905, the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company absorbed the Barnato Consolidated Mines, and acquired all its assets. From that time up to last week, when a shilling dividend was declared, the company had never distributed a single penny, and only a few weeks ago the shares were selling at about 15s. apiece. The present issued capital is just under £4,000,000 sterling, and taking the shares at their present price of 26s., we have a grand total of perhaps five millions sterling to represent not only the original assets, but the ten millions poured into the Barnato Bank by the public in 1895, and the further five millions represented by the Barnato Consolidated capital at the time of the fusion three years ago.

Space does not permit of our recapitulating the losses of the public in such ventures as Buffelsdorn, Langlaagte Royal, or Coronation Syndicate, the traffic in which has gone to the vesting public has proverbially a short memory for the unpleasant, but its experiences with the House of Barnato leave it little else to look

THE POPE AS A STUDENT

An Italian newspaper gives prominence to an old school report of Giuseppi Sarto, now his Holiness Pope Pius X. He was at a secondary school at Castelfranco, under a priest named Amadio, in 1849, and this is the pedagogue's account of his comparative attainments in various subjects: Literature, excellent; Italian language, first of his class; mathematics, very good; Latin, moderately good. "Good Conduct" is not mentioned, but it may be presumed that the Pontiff that was to be was proficient in that branch of the curriculum also.

Earlston, the heart of Berwickshire, chosen by the Prime Minister as the scene of his speech on the unemployed, might (says the Daily Chronicle) more easily leap to memory under its old name of Ercildoune. For it is here that Thomas the Ryhmer flourished, here, his people lie buried. Undeniable testimony is borne by the remains of the tower of Thomas the Rhymer, dating from 1299, and by the stone bearing the inscription "Old Rhymer's race lies in this place." The old stone once stood in the parish churchyard, but now may, be seen embedded in the wall of the church.

The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay

Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by his nephew, the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan.

Sir George Trevelyan's "Life of Macaulay" is one of the best biographies in the English language, and too well known to require notice on its own account. But this new and cheap edition of the book is enriched with some of those marginal notes which Macaulay was in the habit of writing upon the miscellaneous volumes of his library. Most of these specimens have already appeared in a separate form, and been reviewed in thse columns. They form an agreeable addition to a work now published at a price which brings it within reach of the widest intellectual public. It is hardly possible that anything should be discovered about Macaulay which has not been anticipated by Sir George Tre-velyan. Not even Dr. Johnson was subjected to a severer test. The extraordinary popular-ity of Macaulay's own writings has been shared by the contributions of his biographer, and even those who already possess the Life will probably like to have this final version of it as the best because the most complete of it, as the best because the most complete. It has become the fashion to say that Macaulay never doubted. But in his Notes he embodied the impressions of the moment, which he readily corrected by later knowledge and fuller thought. They were, indeed, a way of talking to himself, adopted when he had no other audience; and colloquial without being slovenly in style. They range over every variety of book, grave and gay, good and bad, in Greek, Latin, French, and English. Except Swift's notes to Burnet's History, it would be

HE London Times thus reviews "The difficult to find a case of an eminent author's casual jottings being thus laid before the general reader. But Sir George Trevelyan's robust faith in his uncle has been confirmed by experience, and his own book has been treated with a minuteness of scrutiny which he modestly attributes to the subject. "In several instances," his new Preface tells us, "a misprint or a verbal error has been brought to my notice by at least five-and-twenty different persons; and there is hardly a page in the book which has not afforded occasion for comment or suggestion from a friendly, and in some

cases a sceptical, correspondent." It would, therefore, be mere affectation upon Sir George's part to doubt the permanence of the interest which the workings of Macaulay's mind have for his countrymen, whatever form the expression of them may take. His remarks on Shakespeare's Plays are naturally among the most characteristic and valuable of these literary jottings. "I believe," he wrote in his Shakespeare, "that Hamlet was the only play on which Shakespeare really bestowed much care and attention." He studied it minutely himself, and his comments are very much more to the point than most Shakes-pearian criticism. While he considered the opening dialogue as "beyond praise," he did not hesitate to describe "the long story about Fortinbras, and all that follows from it," as "a clumsy addition to the plot." He compares Shakespeare, not with his Elizabethan contemporaries, nor with any English dramatists, but with the Greek drama, of which he was such a devoted student. For example, of the Royal audience near the beginning of the Play, he says: "The silence of Hamlet during the earlier

part of this scene is very fine, but not equal to from life, and regarded the famous note on the the silence of Prometheus and Cassandra in the Prometheus and Agamemnon of Æschylus." For the language of the strolling players he has a most ingenious apology.

"It is (he writes) poetry within poetry, a play within a play. It was, therefore, proper to make its language bear the same relation to the language in which Hamlet and Horatio talk which the language of Hamlet and Horatio bears to the common style of conversation among gentlemen. This is a sufficient defence of the style, which is undoubtedly in itself far too turgid for dramatic or even for lyric composition.

Professor Raleigh has severely censured Macaulay for condemning Johnson's edition of Shakespeare as slovenly and worthless. The phrase, which may be found in the article on ohnson contributed by Macaulay to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, is of course too contemptuous. Macaulay, however, had made himself acquainted with Johnson's notes before he used it, and had his reasons for the opinion. Johnson, for instance, was horrified at Hamlet's malignity in declining to kill his uncle at his prayers, lest he should go straight to Heaven. Macaulay observed:

'Johnson does not understand the charac-Hamlet is irresolute; and he makes the first excuse that suggests itself for not striking. If he had met the king drunk, he would have refrained from avenging himself lest he should kill both soul and body."

Macaulay, however, did full justice to

character of Polonius as Johnson's masterpiece. His attack was directed against the want of scholarship and research, which is proved by the absence of quotations from the other Elizabethan dramatists to explain or illustrate Shakespearean phraseology. In the Dictionary itself there are no specimens of Elizabethan literature outside Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. Macaulay had his own view of Hamlet, which he expounds at the opening the fourth scene in the first Act:

"Nothing can be finer than this specimen of Hamlet's peculiar character. His intellect is out of all proportion to his will or his passions. Under the most exciting circumstances, while expecting every moment to see the ghost of his father rise before him, he goes on discussing questions of morals, manners, or politics, as if he were in the schools of Witten-

Again, of the conversation between Hamlet and Osric in the fifth Act:

"This is a most admirable scene. The fooling of Osric is nothing; but it is most striking to see how completely Hamlet forgets his father, his mistress, the terrible duty imposed upon him, the imminent danger which he has to run, as soon as a subject of observation comes before him—as soon as a good butt is offered to his wit. The ghost of his father finds him speculating on the causes of the de-cline of the fame of Denmark. Immediately before he puts his uncle's conscience to the decisive test, he reads a lecture on the principles of dramatic composition and representation. Johnson's own personal observations, drawn And now, just after Ophelia's burial, he is

analysing and describing the fashionable follies of the age, with as much apparent ease of heart as if he had never known sorrow," That Macaulay should be as much read as

ever is not surprising. He was so careful to avoid fashionable mannerisms and temporary caprice that nothing he wrote has become ob solete. But the interest still shown in his life and character goes beyond any literary explan-ation. His political career was not in itself remarkable, and the records of his conversation are no more. Perhaps something may be due to his intensely national fibre. Never was there a more typical Englishman in principle and prejudice, in mind and feeling, in tastes and habits. His homeliness of temper and disposition was as visible at Calcutta as at Clanham, nor did he ever lay aside any of the customs to which he had become used. What he says of Bacon's philosophy is true of his own mental processes. They are so clear that they make every one feel as if they were his own. Macaulay never attempted to deal with what he did not understand. His methods are transparent, and the force of positive conviction which grates on subtle or confused minds accounts for the influence which he still exercises over the ordinary reader. The honesty of his historical judgments was of a piece with his whole nature, and he could no more be obscure than he could be disingenuous. At the same time he made everything seem vivid by the raciness and energy of his treatment. It is this union of force with clearness, and of power with simplicity, which attracts such multitudes of readers to all the manifestations of talents so variously and yet so consistently

Teaching of Psychology

HE winter session at King's College, London, was opened with an introductory lecture by Professor C. S. Myers, whose subject was "The Aims and Position of Experimental Psychology." The Principal of the

College (Dr. Headlam) was in the chair, and there was a large audience. Professor Myers began by defining the region of psychology which, he said, dealt with mental phenomena qua phenomena and, al-though closely related both to philosophy and and to physiology, was in itself an independent science. The most striking results of the ex-perimental method in psychology had been achieved in the investigation of the differences between different individuals in relation to the same external influences-differences as to the average number of objects a man can perceive at a single glance, the average number of figures one can remember after a certain number of readings, differences in sensations, imagery, liability to fatigue, important differences in thought, feeling, and action. He had his first introduction to experimental psychology when he helped to investigate the characters of primitive Islanders in the neighborhood of New Guinea; he and his colleagues then determined such questions as the distances at which those islanders could see and hear, their insensibility to pain, to small differences in lifted weights, to small differences in the pitch of musical instruments, their liability to fatigue, and so on. The investigators had not only to institute a comparison between the results given in the case of those primitive people and the results of similar experiments in more advanced communities, but they had to study also the great individual differences among the islanders themselves. The experiment of showing one individual after another a color and asking him if he liked it and why, revealed extraordinarily great individual dif-ferences. Some disliked or liked a color because it was more or less nearly what a good color should be-they liked it because it was well saturated, or they disliked it because it was too pale. Others liked or disliked some color because of the effect it produced upon them-they liked it because it was bright or warm, they disliked it because it was heavy or glaring. Others again based their preferences on association—they associated a color with some scene disagreable to them; and yet others personified colors and spoke of an "honest," a "friendly," a "jealous," or an "angry" color. One person had spoken sincerely of a color which looked "as if it had a past." All these types had been investigated. All these types had been investigated by the experimental method, and they were all as ready to discredit one another as the person who was destitute of visual imagery was to ridicule the claim of some friend to be able to see the furniture of his dining-room in his mind's eye. Dr. Myers, turning to the study of abnormal differences, showed that experimental psychology had thrown a great deal of light upon the physiological problem of color blindness, and had established the existence of two distinct systems of cutaneous sensation which, in abnormal conditions, may be dissociated. Speaking of the relation of psychology to disorders of personality, he said there were many cases on record in which the personality of the subject had become quite changed, an in which the subject had forgotten all that had occurred in the reign of his previous personality. In some cases there was an alternation of personalities, and in others there was a multiplication of personalities. In one case of such

multiplication it seemed that one personality

was present and lying behind during the reign of the others and knew what was going on all

the time, though the other personalities did

not know what was going on when that per-sonality alone predominated. This indicated the dissociation of functions which in normal conditions were united. Dr. Myers merely mentioned such other psychological problems as the strength of association, the "rate" of forgetting, the influence of time on associations of equal strength but different age, the in-fluence of the distribution of repetitions upon retention (the greater number of groups the learner can divide his repetitions into the better the lesson can be retained), the most econ-omical method of learning, the influence of re-troactive inhibition, the influence of drugs up-on mental activity, the behavior of adults, children and animals under strong emotions, the psychology of religion, and the psychology of evidence. The closing part of his lecture dealt with what he described as the inadequate provision of the London University for the teaching of psychology. The subject was recognized in six separate courses of study in the University, but that distribution was harmful in its progress. It was an independent science. with methods which were distinctly its own. Yet there was no body of professed psychologists within the University. He pleaded for the institution of a board of studies in psychology in order that the teaching of the subject should be reorganized and co-ordinated. Describing the provision made for the teaching of psychology on the Continent and in the United States, Dr. Myers showed that London was conspicuously backward, and he said there were not more than half-a-dozen medical men in the country who could carry out such observations upon a patient as would satisfy a psychologist. He advocated the establishment a psychological institute in a central part of London where post-graduate teaching and post-graduate research could go on hand in With a Board of Studies in Psychology and such a central institute, the London University would be enabled to bring itself abreast of the foreign Universities in that important

Professor Haliburton, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, mentioned with regret that that was probably the last appearance of Professor Myers as a lecturer for that college, considerations of health having obliged him to resign.

The Principal, in seconding the proposition, complained of the inadequate support given to the college by the Government. Galway college, in the west of Ireland, which had 100 students, was to receive £12,000 a year from the Government and £20,000 for new buildings. In King's College there were 2,500 University students, and the college received a grant of £8,000 a year and nothing for new buildings. It was the same in regard to other colleges in London when contrasted with smaller institutions in "the Celtic fringe." Wales got two or three times as much per head of population for its Universities as England received, and it was now claiming more. London University got very little help, and it was met with suspicion, and sometimes, indeed. with active opposition, from those in authority when it asked for help. A great improve-ment had been made by the London County Council, but it was a fundamental mistake to organize education from below instead of from above. There could not be good elementary teachers without good secondary schools, and there could not be secondary schools without Universities. The education authorities should have made it their first care to see that the Universities were strong and efficient.

Intoxicating strains of music seldom come from a barrel organ.

A story which Sir Conan Doyle is fond of telling about himself appears in the October "Lady's Realm." It relates to a humorous mistake made by a mother superior of one of the big Irish convents, who had confused his name with that of Canon Doyle, the famous Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, whom she admired. Seeing the name Conan Doyle on a copy of "Micah Clarke," the good mother bought the book, thinking that it would do excellently to read aloud for the edification of the convent students. Even in the opening chapters the edification was not as apparent as she expected it to be, for the story told of love-making and of fighting, and had an unmistakeably worldly tone. The consequence was that the novices thrilled, and the older nuns startled. "The dear Canon is preparing us for a miracle of grace," said the Mother Superior in explanation. "The frivolous flirt and the fierce heretical warrior will be converted as the tale unfolds." Then someone perceived the mistake, and pointed out the name Conan instead of the word Canon. The Mother Superior, who was thoroughly interested in the story, was somewhat crestfallen, but she took the matter philosophically. "Oh, well," she said, 'the book must be a good one, for I bought it from a pious bookseller. Now we have bought and paid for it, it would be wasteful were we not to read it to the end." And we presume they did.

History seems to be repeating itself in railway matters at the present time. The suggested arrangement in the mater of sleeping passengers between the Midland, the Great Northern, and the London and North-Western recalls, says the Pall Mall Gazette, the early day of the iron horse, when every little company had to fight for its life. Keenest amongst "strugforlifers" were the North Midland, the Midland Counties, and the Birmingham and Derby Junction, which were doing no good to themselves or anybody else by their fierce and unrestrained competition. Mr. James Heyworth, of the Midland Counties, took the bull by the horns. He candidly expressed the opinion that the Company had "too many directors" by half; instead of twenty-four at £1,200, twelve gentlemen at £600 would be ample. The twenty-four gasped, but Heyworth carried his motion for a committee of investigation by a 75 per-cent majority, and paved the way for the amalgamation which is now known as the Midland Railway.

The Infant Dom Miguel (Michael Maximilian Sebastian Maria), of Braganza, whose bethrothal to Mrs. Chauncey, a wealthy American widow, has lately been announced is, says the Manchester Guardian, the direct descendant of John VI., King of Portugal. His father; Dom Miguel, Duke of Braganza, is the son of the Dom Miguel who attempted to seize the Crown of Portugal from his niece, Maria da Gloria, the great-grandmother of the present King. Dom Miguel's attempt would probably have been successful if it had not been for the "sympathy" of the British Government for the youthful Maria, who represented the Liberal cause in Portugal. Since the extinction of all hopes of gaining the Portuguese Crown the male branch of the house of Braganza has lived quietly in Germany. the chronicle of its doings being filled principally with the marriages of the daughters of the house to members of the smaller German reigning and mediatised families.

In Copenhagen the unemployed men have found occupation in rat killing, the number exterminated reaching 5,000 to 8,000 a week, while for the rest of Denmark the figure is from 10,000 to 15,000.

Game Animals of Africa

HERE has just been issued from the pen of R. Lydekker, a book on "The Game Animals of Africa." It is thus reviewed by the London Times: The besetting sin of zoology has been the itch to make new species. It has. been, perhaps, in entomology and similar branches, wherein the creatures are small and specific differences often difficult of determination, that the evil effects have been most felt; but in the opening up of Africa, rich in a fauna almost peculiar to itself and with an expanse of country giving ample room for local variations, there has been provided a new field in which the mania has been able to run riot among nobler game than butterflies and beetles. Thus, if we choose to follow German precedent, we may have no fewer than 18 full species of African buffalo, ranging from the big black Cape buffalo to the small red bush-cow of the Congo region. The wholesome tendency in England is against this lavish multiplication of species, and Mr. Lydekker prefers to class the different varieties as local races only of one and the same species. In the particular case of the buffalo the conservative course is the most desirable because there is evidence that individuals of supposedly different "species" only in the same region, but actually in the same herds; while, as Mr. Selous has pointed out, Dr. Matschie based his differentiation of the species largely on comparison of the horns, and especially on the difference in the length of the smooth tips thereto. But the length of the smooth tips is unquestionably largely a matter of age. The longer an animal lives after his horns have attained their full development, the more he wears them down and the shorter do the tips become.

Similarly, we may have ten species of giraffe if we will; but again Mr. Lydekker seems to do ample justice in allowing the varieties to rank as local races. And if the buffalos and giraffes furnish us with labyrinths of nomenclature, the antelopes are a wilderness indeed. There are, first, twenty-one antelopes of what may be called the Hartebeest group, followed by forty-three duikers. Then come some four or five klipspringers, eight oribi, and eleven dik-dik. Next eight kobs, trué and false, fourteen gazelles, and sixteen bushbucks, besides grysboks, steinboks, redbucks, gemsbucks, blaauwboks (now extinct), and palas, beisas, bongos, oryx, addax, elands, and kudos, with a few plain "antelopes" in addition. It is unlikely that all the truly "new" antelopes in Africa have yet been discovered; but even now there is not much difficulty, if we allow specific rank to local variations, in scraping together some 200 species. One sympathises with the desire of the sportsman to discover a new beast which shall be named after him. It is worthy ambition; and, with such prizes as the okapi hidden in the lucky bag of the forests, almost any dream seems reasonable in Africa. At the worst no sportsman of perseverance need despair of standing godfather to a new duiker. But the time is coming when we shall know our African fauna better than we do now. There will be inevitable discoveries of intermediate links between animals which at present stand clearly apart, and there will be closer scrutinizing of the patents conferring the right to rank as a full species. If any one can thread the mazes of African zoology today it is Mr. Lydekker; but how imperfect our knowledge still is becomes ap-parent in the mere fact that while this book was in the press no fewer than seven new species (or sub-species or races) of game animals were reported, which have to be included in some supplementary pages of "addenda." We know also from other sources that the recent expedition sent to the Ruwenzori country furnished the British Museum with something like 130 hitherto unknown kinds of mammals. birds, reptiles, insects, and plants. In such circumstances a definite work on any department of African natural history is as yet impossible, but what Mr. Lydekker has done is to bring the subject as nearly up to date as it can be brought.

While new species are still being found, there is also the other and less cheerful side of the picture—the sad procession of creatures which are already disappearing. In districts where buffalo are now rare they might, according to Mr. F. J. Jackson, have been seen as late as 1889 "in dense black masses on the open grassy downs at all hours of the day." The true gnu, the great herds of which Gordon Cumming described in the middle of the last century, is rapidly following its former chosen companion, the quagga, down the road to extinction. "As a truly wild animal," says Mr. Lydekker, "it no longer exists." The blaauw-bok has gone. The eland, with other animals, has disappeared from the greater part of its thern habitat. The typical race of the true or mountain zebra only lingers in a single district by grace of the rigid protection of the Cape government. The range of the hippopotamus is now enormously restricted. It was once plentiful in Matabeleland, where certain herds, Mr. Selous tells us, were protected by Lo Bengula under penalty of death, but within a few months of the conquest of Matabeleland in 1893 all, or nearly all, were destroyed by white men for the sake of their hides"; and skin hunters also must be held responsible for the extermination of the giraffe in many districts where it once abounded. Finally, lions everywhere disappear before the advance of civilization.

The matter of this book is not altogether new, the plates being reduced reproductions (with some alterations) from those published in the large quarto volume "The Great and Small Game of Africa"; from which also the author has taken, though generally with re-vision, his own contributions to the text of that work. Besides this he has drawn freely, as is necessary, from the writings of others on the subject. Thus, from one source and another, he has succeeded in presenting us not only with as good descriptions as, perhaps, can be made of the physical characteristics of each species, but also with a quantity of miscellaneous information about their habits and range, and the methods of hunting them. In addition to the fifteen plates there are nearly a hundred photographs excellently reproduced. The volume is one of sound scientific value, and it should be of the greatest service to any one who goes to Africa to shoot.

"Never," groaned the picture dealer, "never try to argue a woman into believing that she ought to pay a bill when she thinks otherwise. I tried it this morning—presented a bill for some stuff ordered two months ago. Here was the irrefutable logic:

"'I never ordered any pictures.'
"If I did you never delivered them.'

"If you did I never got them.'
"If I did, I paid for them,'
"If I didn't, I must have had some good reason for it.'

"'And if I had, of course, I won't pay."





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inine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS

S extravagance in dress wicked? A good deal of talk has been going on lately about extravagance in woman's dress. The money that is spent on one dress or hat, it is said, would feed several poor families for weeks. This sounds very terrible, but if we come to look into the matter carefully, we find the question of waste and luxury, and of spending and saving so very complex that one hesitates to condemn even the most extravagant spending off hand. Does luxury really injure the community? Saving," said the lady in the "Dolly Dialogues," depriving yourself of what you want now for fear mayn't have what you don't want forty years for Rather a back-handed compliment to saving? future for ourselves, or for those dependent on us vertheless, there is great moral virtue in saving, as S extravagance in dress wicked? A good

theless, there is great moral virtue in saving, as world knows and allows. It means discipline if-denial. Thrift is reckoned as one of the self-denial. Thrift is reckoned as one of the es. But is it so certain that luxury among those can afford to indulge in it is either sinful or afful? Take the case of a white satin dress. It bod enough for anybody's wear as it is, but the avagant woman will have it richly embroidered gold and silver, or smothered in the costliest. And why not, if she can afford to pay for a Every detail, every stitch and thread of the will have set money fixing. dress will have set money flying. The poor and the workers get their living out of the extravagance of

Think of it! Capital has been embarked, trades Think of it! Capital has been embarked, trades have grown up, armies of men and women, all employed in meeting the demands of rich people for the things that are called luxuries, superfluities, extravagances. Some of these may shock the timid, but travagances. Some of these may shock the timid, but if the demand were to be stopped, what would happen? Trade would be disorganized in a manner for which the increase of capital by saving would afford no remedy. It is all very easy to say the money saved should be given to the poor. Nothing is more difficult than giving money away so as to do good by it. Serious thinkers have discussed the "fallacy of saving." Wealth must be distributed. Expressed the distributed of the saving in some in some discussions. "fallacy of saving." Wealth must be distributed. Extravagance helps distribution, and in so far as it does so it is not only harmless, but beneficial. One thing may comfort the complaining. It is that a wealthy leisured class—a class that can afford to spend extravagantly if it likes—is is many ways a blessing, whether the spending consists in building more houses and palaces than are needed, in collecting costly gems and pictures, or in decking its women in sumptuous garments, does not greatly matter.

After all, beautiful dressing is an art. The world

would lose something of its grace and charm with-out it. Men have left off wearing picturesque and lovely clothes; really somebody must do it. Is extravagance in woman's dress so very wicked? The answer seems to be in the negative, always supposing the "extravagances" are fairly and squarely There is a bright side even to extravagant spend-

· 0 THE ART OF BEING A GOOD GUEST

One hears a great deal about good hosts and hostesses. "She is such a splendid hostess!" is by no means an unusual compliment. But the qualities of a good guest often go unrecognized. Yet, how important they are, how much the guest can contribute to the success of a party!

No doubt a kind heart, an unselfish wish to promote the comfort of others, lies at the root of those qualities which go to make the best host or guest. Without some such underlying motive, the pleasure each bestows on the other must lack a quality which while it is difficult to explain, never fails to make itself felt. At the same time good feeling alone will not serve. A certain knowledge of the ways of the world is desirable, though more, perhaps, in the hostess than in the guest.

world is desirable, though more, perhaps, in the hostess than in the guest.

I suppose we have all heard the saying "L'exactitude est la politesse des rois," but it does not follow that we all practice this politeness. In fact, many people—women chiefly, I fear—think it smart to be late little caring whether they keep everyone else waiting. I do not deny that there are entertainments—even some dinner parties—where it is unnecessary to be punctual, but it has always seemed to me the height of rudeness to carry these would-be smart ways to small parties in modest households, where to be a quarter of an hour late agitates the where to be a quarter of an hour late agitates the

Again, guests should suit their dress to their company—not that I mean by this that you should put on your oldest frock if you think the party you are going to is quiet and of no social importance. Quite the contrary, in fact. That is just the party where you should don your nicest, if not actually your smartest frock, as by so doing you are paying a delicate compliment to your hostess, as well as gaining for yourself the character of the well dressed woman. For women often overlook the fact that it is at the small party that their frocks show to the greatest

But above all things, the guest who wants to But above all things, the guest who wants to be an attractive and acceptable guest must look as if she is enjoying herself, even if the contrary be the case, for this is one of the special signs of the well-bred man or woman of the world. To look cross, or bored in society is quite unpardonable. The well-bred woman feels she owes it to her hostess to smile, talk, and be agreeable. We cannot all be witty or brilliant, but we can all talk, or listen, as necessity demands

with intelligence and apparent pleasure.

Guests on arriving should greet their hostess first, then if possible their host. At a large party it is not always necessary to take farewell of the hostess; but at a small party, and of course after luncheon, or dinner parties, this should always be done. I am cometimes ested whether it is correct when saving sometimes asked whether it is correct, when saying good-bye, to add a few words such as "We have had a charming party!" Personally I should only say to someone, I knew well, but, in any case, if words do not come spontaneously, they are better left

unsald.

To one's fellow guests, a bow to those one knows or has spoken to, is usually sufficient farewell. It is very "gauche" to make a tour of the room shaking hands with everyone.

GOWS AND GOSSIP

The female form divine is a very changeable thing. Once upon a time it was considered most beautiful so we see it represented in the old Greek statues, and no doubt it was equally adorable with the pinched-in waist and ridiculous hips of "Good Queen Yet now, behold us in the autumn days of the present year striving in every means in our power to look as much like a hop pole as it is possible to

Some people think that in order to be fashionable we must be desperately thin. We must flee from the breakfast table after partaking of one cup of tea and the thinnest of dry toast, and we must certainly eachew the luncheon table forever. But, as a matter of fact, such ascetic diet is not necessary, and if we will encase our hips in the latest of Directoire stays, letting our waist be just as large as it pleases, so long as the contour below is of the reuired fashionable slimness.

Next we must avoid anything in the shape of a nching petiicoat, wearing either a pair of satin ulottes" or a soft satin petticoat, as thin as a pocket handkerchief, fitting like a sheath over the hips, and provided with a deep kilting of satin. After this we may proceed to choose our gowns, with every hope that they will look as charming as the rest of the gowns the fashionable women of the moment are wearing. The newest thing in the tailoring world is the coat of plain cloth or fine tweed, made with a plaid, a check, or a striped skirt. The pat, as a rule catches up the darkest shade of the ancy material, and in some of the new shades of ue and green the effect of this combination is re markably successful. Many of the new coats fasten

with two buttons at the waistline and the skirts of the coats are exceedingly varied in length, but all the smartest are fairly long, and the newest models are cut with a square corner instead of the rounded cutaway effect, to which we have become so accustomed. The cutaway coat is, however, by no means extinct, and is to be seen in many very charming models; it is very suitable for wearing with a

reliable and able critic of women's clothes that there is; which is proved by the fact that the majority of the world renowned dressmaking firms are presided over by men.

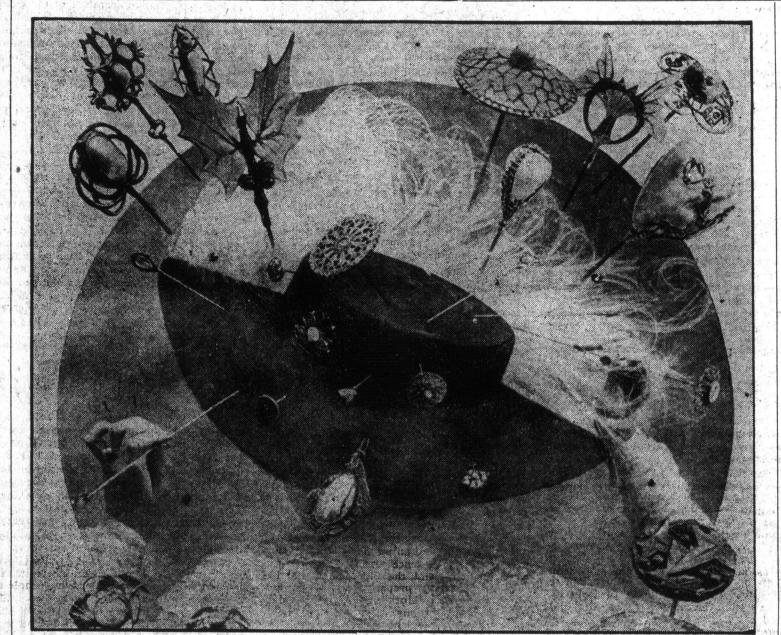
One of the best dressed girls I know, never dreams

of choosing a garment without first consulting her brother, and one frequently finds women who are dressed by their husbands.

With regard to styles, the severely built, either the talor-made suit or the princess type of gown-are smiled upon.

The picture frock is also approved of and admired so long as it is kept perfectly simple.

Some men object to zouaves. As one remarked:



AN ART COLLECTION CARRIED IN THE HAT

plain kilted skirt, and looks well in a knockabout suit. The faintly-striped tweeds and the new wave cheviots are used for the trotteur gown, and the ever-faithful blue serge trimmed with wide braiding down the breast seam, and with the edge of the coat almost invariably bound with one of the silky-looking braids of the hour, is always wearable. Never by any chance is anything but a short skirt

chosen with this type of gown, and the long sleeved is quite de rigueur. Turning to the smart tailor-made gown, there is limit to its interpretations, the cutaway Directoire coat showing a corslet skirt or a smart cross over satin waistcoat is seen side by side with the perfectly straight lines of the Louis Quinze coat, with the immense pockets and long, straight waistcoat of the period. Then a very graceful coat is made with a yoke of beautiful embroidered cloth, from which hangs a long, clinging skirt of plain cloth, and we see coats of grosgrain and ottoman silk made by the tailor, worn with long skirts of the finest suede and satin faced cloth. Nothing voluminous in the way of a coat can be said to be fashdonable, and whatever folds there are on the few draped models which are being pushed forward by one or two French houses, are more apparent than real. Coats and skirts of the very finest velveteen and velvet are items which are ordered for several of the autumn trousseaux; and plain black velvet coats trimmed with beautiful braiding have received a good deal of attention at the hands of some of the smartest designers. As regards the afternoon gown, there is a wide field of choice. No doubt whatever can be entertained but that the Princess gown is the dominant feature. Gowns of black crepe meteor are draped upon the bodice and skirt, while mat surface satin, in every possible shade, is also used for this becoming style. A smart bridge gown which I saw the other day was of plain brule cloth, which I saw the other day was of plain brule cloth, and consisted of a skirt which crossed over slightly upon the left-hand side; the bodice was almost entirely composed of net to match, and was elaborated with appliques of the cloth and mazes of silk stitchery, the sleeves and the chemisette being of tucked net. The inner vest was of cream-colored plain tulle, and round neckband one of the new stocked of soft male blue settle sibborate in the stocks of soft pale blue satin ribbon was tied with a bow which stood out at the back of the neck. a bow which stood out at the back of the neck. Cloth is provided in every quality this season, and it is quite as suitable to the house gown as it is to the out-of-door toilet. Altogether it should not be difficult to select something suitable not only to our complexion and figure, but also to our pocket.

____ ARE MEN KEEN OBSERVERS?

Do men notice our clothes, are they keen observers in this respect? If any woman has a doubt as to the interest that mere men take in women's dress, she should have been at the Franco-British exhibition, held this year in London, and observed the dress section there. She would have found that not only were quite a large proportion of the visitors to this section men, but also that many of these had not even the excuse of accompanying a lady, but came alone or in couples to make a tour of inspection and admiration of the wonderful costumes on view there. The man who is totally indifferent to women's dress is very rare indeed, and even he who professes to the greatest unconcern probably does not guess hom much he is secretly influenced by the subtle harnony of a dainty frock.

Men's tastes vary as much as women's Men's tastes vary as much as women's.

Some men would seem to have been born with a rooted and inherent objection to any new fashion, be it becoming or otherwise, much to the chagrin of their wives. Others again note every passing change in the modes and will not tolerate a last year's hat. Again one man demands perpetual change, while another forms a special attachment for one gown, and would like his unfortunate spouse to pass the

mainder of her days in it! If a man has good taste however, he is the most

Almost all men love black. It is the rarest thing to find one who objects to it; but then his antipathy is violent, and he positively refuses to allow any of his relatives to be seen in it if he can possibly pre-

Grey is invariably dear to the masculine mind; and pink likewise proves alluring, while white is ir-



A Cosy Coat in Brown Scotch Tweed

"It looks as if you had run short of stuff!" In minor matters the observant man is the severest critic.

Shoes that are even the slightest bit trodden down at heel call forth his unsparing condemnation.

A skirt which is slightly frayed at the edge will not be tolerated for an instant, while a draggled petticoat goes very much against the wearer. This man is also a great stickler for suitability, that secret of good dressing, and considers himself positively ag-grieved at having to take a companion on the river in anything dark or inappropriate.

Most men have an aversion to imitation jewelry, though others who can afford it like to decorate their wives with trophies of their wealth in the shape of diamonds and pearls.

The man of good taste will, however, always give his vote in favor of one simple brooch; in fact if you want to dress to please your men friends, dear reader, you should take for your motto these two words, "Simplicity, and Suitability."

And never make the fatal mistake of thinking that the mere men do not observe, and criticise, for I

can assure that it is far from being the case! ____

DAINTY LIGHT DISHES FOR ONE PERSON

I want this week to give one or two dainty and inexpensive dishes for the people who, by force of circumstances, are obliged to have a solitary meal, at the end of a long day's work, and I think the following little dishes will meet the requirements and the tastes of all such persons:

Baked Eggs

These are very good.
Thinly slice a small onion and fry it a light brown in butter, adding a teaspoonful of French legar. Butter a small fireproof dish and cover the bottom with a layer of breadcrumbs and spread the

Break in as many eggs as the dish will hold without over-lapping.

Cover with fine breadcrumbs, and put some small bits of butter on the top. Bake for five or six minutes and then serve. Another nice variety of this dish can be made by substituting a little finely chopped chicken or veal

Indian Kidneys

for the onions.

This dish is excellent, in fact it is quite a recherthe entree for a small dinner party, as well as being splendidly adapted for a nice little dish for one Take any quantity of small sheeps' kidneys, as

many as you require.

Fry an onion, a sliced apple, a carrot and some herbs in butter, dredge in curry powder to flavor and slowly add a little good stock.

Strain the sauce after it has cooked for about twenty minutes, set in a clean saucepan and thicken

with browned flour. with browned flour.

Place the kidneys in the sauce and let all stand at the side of the stove for twenty minutes, closely vered.

Serve on a border of chopped rice, and garnish intily with fried parsley. A little chutney added the sauce is rather an improvement.

French Minced Beef Chop three-quarters of a pound of raw beef steak very finely, and dredge it with flour. Put nearly half an ounce of butter into a saucepan, dissolve it, add the meat and beat well with a fork as it is frying.

Then add nearly a quarter of a pint of stock, a little minced onion and stir till it is just at boiling

point.

Then put the cover on the pan and let the contents simmer slowly for an hour.

Serve on a border of plain boiled rice nicely dried and put dainty crescents of toast on the meat.

resistible. As a rule, mixtures of colors are not approved.

Garnish prettily with beet cut into fancy shapes, and tiny croutes of tomato.

Cheese Potatoes

Cut three boiled potatoes into dice.

Make a sauce by melting half an ounce each of flour and butter together and pour slowly over them two tablespoonfuls of stock and a gill of milk. Season with salt, pepper and two tablespoonfuls grated cheese.

Put a layer of potato in a baking dish, season it

with pepper and salt, cover with sauce and so continue in layers till all is used, finish with a layer of grated cheese and breadcrumbs and brown to a beautiful golden shade in a very hot oven.

Empress Rice

Wash two ounces of rice thoroughly and boil it in three-quarters of a pint of milk till it is quite tender and add half an ounce of butter.

Boil for a few minutes after the butter is put in and set on one side to cool.

Then add a beaten egg, butter a pie dish, put a layer of rice in it covering the sides neatly.

Season all with pepper and salt, then put in a layer of cheese, then another layer of rice and so on till the dish is full, finishing up with rice. Then bake in a steady oven for thirty minutes, and serve very hot, with brown bread and butter.

Savory Halibut Steak

This is an excellent recipe for those who do not take meat on Fridays, as it is both appetizing and nourishing. Have a nice thick steak from a very fresh fish,

Have a nice thick steak from a very fresh hish, and wipe it thoroughly with a clean cloth.

Season it with pepper and salt and a little chopped and scalded onion and lay aside for an hour.

Make some breadcrumbs nice and savory.

Brush over the fish with beaten ekg, and dip into

Brush over the fish with beaten ekg, and dip into the breadcrumbs and fry a golden color.

Drain thoroughly in front of the fire.

Heat a gill of thick browned gravy, add to it a small teaspoonful of chopped capers, some chopped parsley and a grate of lemon peel.

Put the steak on a small hot dish, and garnish daintily with chopped parsley and capers.

Serve dainty toast with this.

Broiled Cod

This is another very dainty dish which will be much appreciated by all who like fish. Take some of the smallest cod you can obtain, the little "Tommy Cod" are the best, and open the fish by cutting down the back. Wash thoroughly in cold

cutting down the back. Wash thoroughly in cold water and dry in a clean cloth.

Rub a hot gridiron with greased paper and lay the fish on it over a clear fire. When brown on one side turn over to the other. Wash the parsley you are going to use in cold water, squeeze very dry in a cloth, chop finely and mix with a piece of butter on a plate using a knife, add to this a seasoning of pepper, salt and lemon juice. Put the fish on a hot dish and spread with this mixture, and serve very hot.

I hope these few hints may be of some use to my readers, several of them would make very nice little side dishes for a small dinner party, as well as being as I stated in the beginning specially suitable as

as I stated in the beginning specially suitable: as

DISCIPLINE

Among the many cures continually brought forward for neurotic invalids someone suggests "discipline and duty," and it may almost be said that if life

line and duty," and it may almost be said that if life were dominated by these two factors there would be few, if indeed any, neurotic invalids.

Excessive development of the nervous system invariably springs chiefly from not having enough to do. It also, of course is brought on by over-excitement, aggravated by under-feeding.

A few years ago the majority ate too much, and too often, now a great many of us do not eat enough, and in our eagerness to return to the laws of nature only eat when we feel so inclined.

When people despise and ignore breakfast, they are in many instances too faint to enjoy luncheon.

are in many instances too faint to enjoy luncheon, and only revive after a cup or two of tea, while dinner is frequently cut short or omitted in favor of tennis, or even Bridge, though to do the Bridge-players justice, they mostly realise that their play is at its best when preceded by a good square meal!

It does not apparently occur to many people that the regular hours of meals, without which no house-

the regular hours of meals, without which no house-hold can possibly work smoothly and well, form part of the discipline of life. Impatience of restraint, is one of the signs of the times. It is chiefly respon-sible for the scarcity of good white servants. The girls of today, once emancipated from school expect to have all their evenings free. Most of them are now keep or education and school attendance is like keen on education, and school atten clockwork.

clockwork.

The wonder is that, after so many years of regular hours and habits they do not fall into the way of

carrying them on.

Perhaps it is in human nature to revolt a little, but surely there should be a reaction in favor of but surely there should be a reaction in favor of regularity after a few weeks or months of so-called The undisciplined human animal is capable of any

The undisciplined numan animal is capable of any sort of atrocity. Do we not see this in many coun-tries in the swarms of hooligans who make it dangerous in such places to even seek a cab after an en-And in the class of people who have no taste for rough-and-tumble, it is the go-as-you-please element that makes society so restless, and ultimately neu-

Duty is a word little heard of in this generation and yet we are encircled by endless chains of duties from the cradle to the grave, and if we endeavor to shirk them, or if parents ignore them for their children, as may obten be seen, they recoil on the heads

of the evaders and bring unnumbered troubles in It is after school and college days that neuroticism egins. Those who enter on a career are seldom its ictims, because their mind is occupied and their mergies developed.

energies developed.

It is the young women who do not marry, or those to whom marriage fails to be a starting point for fresh duties, the young men who need not exert themselves, because their fathers have "made their pile," who swell the patient lists of fashionable doctors, and elicit the multitude of patent remedies warranted to build up "nervous" systems, and restore fingging energies. flagging energies.

The vast army of the undisciplined is perpetually being recruited by those who habitually leave duties undone, and this gives rise to the slackness that is fast becoming the characteristic of all the English-

speaking races, with no exceptions.

The saving clause is perhaps the enthusiasm for manly games that pervade all classes, and that is in very grave danger of sinking into an ignoble desire to win for the sake of the reward offered, and for that alone. To run, to wrestle, to play for the sake of the game is the wholesome and healthy attitude of mind and body.

and body.

Those who play best, work best, and what is work but the doing of our duty to ourselves, our neighbors and the world at large?

If there were no discipline in play it would be mere amusement, and that is the Primrose Path that does not lead to anywhere worth going to. Duty done brings a solid satisfaction quite unknown to those whose "nerves" are the bane of their existence, and incidentally the bane of everyone else's xistence, as well, and it is only discipline that strengthens the will power, and declines to allow life to be dominated by feelings and fancies instead of the "bien-etre" that accompanes a well-spent existence.

A Fancy

-Thomas Edward Browne.

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot, Rose plot, Fringed pool, Ferned grot, The veriest school Of peace, and yet the fool
Maintains that God is not,
Not God in garden when the eye is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign;
"Tis very sure, He walks in mine.

A SEAMAN OF NELSON'S TIME



F the navy in Nelson's day a vast amount has been written, but it is for the most part either in the prosaic strain of official despatches or a variation on the rhetoric of Campbell's poetry, says the Belfast Whig.

We know a good deal about the victories we know all too little about the men who won them. Marryat in his novels, Jack Mitford in "Johnny Newcome in the Navy," and a few others have painted fascinating pictures of an officer's life, but the lower deck has not been able to claim its "vates sacer." Life there did not make for the production of literature; men whose only privacy was the fourteen inches sleeping room allowed to each hammock, who were driven from dawn till midnight by the bosun and his starters, had neither the opportunity to set down great thoughts nor the time to think them. To the majority it was a hard life, and a harder death, but there were some who rose superior to their fate, and amongst these was William Richardson, whose reminiscences, ably edited by Colonel Spencer Childers, fill a gap in the naval history of the past, and show us how war appeared to the men who fought the big guns under Nelson and his captains.

Richardson came of a seafaring stock; his father had been at the taking of Havana, and in his later days commanded a ship engaged in the Russian trade, while all the author's four brothers saw service in the navy. He began early with trips on his father's boat from Shields to London, then as an apprentice he sailed to the Baltic, to Archangel, and to Barbary. Tired of life on a collier, he joined in 1790 as fourth mate a ship called the Spy, which was said to be bound on a voyage of discovery, but he soon found out her real object was slave trading on the Guinea coast. He professes dislike of the work, but on the whole he takes it very philosophically, and one has an idea that his horror of it was not as great as he would have us believe. There was naturally rough work on the coast, and he gives a life-like picture of a mutiny on a French slaver which a detachment of his crew

Mariner of England; an Account of the Career of
William Richardson, from Cabin Boy in the Merchant Service to Warrant Officer in the Royal
Navy (1780 to 1819), as told by himself. Edited
by Colonel Spencer Childers, C.B.

were called in to quell. After relating how
offenders who had been given the alternative
of serving their sentence or going to sea, and
discharge and be able to see their wives and
Richardson, from Cabin Boy in the Merthe negroes who had broken out of the hold
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offenders who had been given the alterna a man, he adds-

"Our work was not yet done, for the slaves below were in a mutiny, knocking off their irons as fast as they could, but our captain. who had probably experienced such work, before, knew how to manage them with the least danger to us. Seeing an old sail dock, he ordered us to cover the gratings with it, and then knock the scuttles in close on each side of the ship to prevent the air from getting in to the 'tween decks to the slaves; this done, we loaded our muskets with powder, but instead of shot we filled the barrels with cayenne pepper, which is plentiful here, then fired them off through the gratings into the 'tween decks, and in a few minutes there was stench enough from the burning pepper to almost suffocate them. This was the finishing blow. They called out for mercy, which was granted, and the sail was taken away, the scuttles opened, and the slaves let up two at a time and properly secured."

On his return from the expedition Richardson was captured by the press-gang, but discharged after a short time, faring better than in his second adventure of the kind when seized at Calcutta in 1793. His views on the pressgang are strikingly like those of Voltaire, but he took his own hard lot with great equanimity. He had been trained in a tough school, and could lay claim to the qualities of a true bluejacket, "with every hair a rope-yarn, every tooth a marlin spike, every finger a fish hook, and his blood right good Stockholm tar." Yet even an optimistic temperament might have been dashed at the situation in which he found

"All my clothes were on my back, and with an old silver watch and one rupee . . ., had now, as it were, the world to begin again. and a poor prospect I had before me. I had no bed, neither did I care for any, for my bones had got so hardened since I came to sea that I could sleep as comfortably on a chest lid or on the deck as on the best bed in the ship, and, having only one shirt, I went without when I had to wash and dry it."

A man of that stamp was a welcome find to officers called on to drive seamanship into the heads of pressed "lord mayor's men," or

who worked with the bosun's rattan as a stimulus. He was made a topman, then captain of the maintop, and inside four years received his warrant as a gunner. He had his fill of the hard work that fell to the lot of the British bluejacket during the revolutionary wars, and learned by sad experience what it meant to shepherd a straggling convoy in Atlantic gales, to chase French and Spanish privateers, to engage in cutting-out expeditions, to be cheated by rascally prize agents, to have his gums swell over his teeth with scurvy, and to go through a fever epidemic in the West Indies that killed so many of the crew that not enough ablebodied men were left on board to heave her stern round to the wind "that the sea breeze might blow through her." Through it all his cheerfulness never deserts him, and those who base their ideas of the sailor of that period on the grog-swilling, cutlass-waving ruffian of melodrama might study his pages with profit.

His comments on the great event's happening about him are shrewd and to the point. He was a caustic critic of naval administration. and throughout his whole career protested against the brutal system of flogging that was then part of the everyday routine on board the navy. A callous subject who had often received what the sailors used to call "a red-checked shirt" at the gangway has left it on record that it was nothing but an O and a few O my Gods, and then you can put on your coat"; but Richardson takes a more serious view, and states he had always found seamen grateful for good usage, and "whenever I hear of a mutiny in a ship I am much of the opinion of Admiral Lord Collingwood, who said it must be assuredly the fault of the captain or his of-

Captains in the eighteenth century wielded a power that few men were fit to be trusted with, and, though Richardson escaped such tyrants as Pigot of the Hermione, who made a practice of flogging the last topman down, he had some very cranky subjects to deal with. One young gentleman, made a post captain by influence at nineteen, endeavored to instil sanctity by a penalty of eight lashes for an thanks for his pains, while the commissioned oath! another prefaced every punishment by a ranks reaped a rich reward. speech to the men, telling them that when the "Such (he adds) is the e

say, "don't we know that as well as himself?" Perhaps the most curious personality he served under was Sir Richard Strachan. Richardson was gunner aboard his flagship the Caesar at the big fight in the Bay that ended in the capture of four French ships of the line that had managed to escape from Trafalgar, and he has left us a graphic narrative of the encounter. It was a grim bit of work, the French fighting till their two seventy-fours were totally dismasted and their eighty-fours had only fore and mizzen masts standing, their total of killed and wounded running up to well over 700. A human touch is added to the account Richardson's description of two powdermonkeys who had a dispute over a cartridge in the thick of the action, and promptly settled the matter by a boxing match while the French broadsides were banging into the ship. It is an illuminating comment on Admiralty methods that medals for this action were not presented till forty-four years after it was fought.

"Mad Dick," as Strachan was called in the fleet, read the prayers himself to the ship's company after the battle. The effect was rather spoiled, however, when he denounced them a few hours later as "damned mutinous rascals," and the bluejackets summed him up epigramatically by saying "when he swore he meant no harm, and when he prayed he meant no good." He was certainly an autocratic old gentleman, as his summary method of keeping a convoy from straggling by firing shotted guns at them would prove. He threatened the same high-handed course with vessels of his own fleet for failing to keep station, and on one occasion ordered Richardson to fire into the St. George by way of impressing on her the necessity of sticking to her place in the line. Keeping station is still a trial on the navy, but the modern admiral would hardly venture to school his captains with live shell.

Richardson served with Stopford on board the Caesar at the Basque Roads when that erratic genine Cochrane went in to burn out the French ships. He had a great deal to do with the fitting out of the fireships, but got little

"Such (he adds) is the encouragement that

warrant officers meet with in the navy. If an action is fought, though they have the princi pal duty to do in it, they are seldom mentioned in the captain's letter; while the purser, doctor, and boys of midshipmen are greatly applauded though some of them were no more use in the ship at the time than old women."

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That was a quite legitimate grumble, for between the commissioned and warrant ranks there was a great gulf fixed, a hint of which may be gleaned from old Sir Peter Parker's address to his seamen :- "By the god of war I'll make you touch your hats to a midshipman's coat if it's only hung on a broomstick to dry." Though he might growl, Richardson enjoyed his life in the navy to the full, and the best proof of this is his manly and inspiring book. In spite of salt junk and weevily biscuits, and the hardships of close on forty years at sea, Richardson lived to make old bones. dying at last at the patriarchal age of ninetyseven, and, luckier than most of his comrades, he has left behind him in these pages an enduring memorial.

RICH FARMERS IN MIDDLE WEST

The farmers of the Central and Western States have, says a writer in the Springfield Republican, devoted their attention largely to stock raising, and it is that class of men who have accumulated the most money. There are plenty of stock raisers in Illinois who are rated at over \$100,000, and even out in Kansas, where hogs, cattle, and alfalfa are making farmers rich, there are many farmers who own estates and bank accounts to the extent of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. These farmers have several good advantages. They have cheap, rich lands, have long summer seasons, and are close to large stock markets. When good, rich lands can be secured for from \$12 to \$50 per acre (according to the improvements), it is easy to understand how farmers can do business on a large scale, and make money. It was only recently that the writer saw an account of a stockman shipping a train load of choice fat beeves to market, which averaged him \$8 per hundredweight, and brought him the handsome sum of about \$20,000 for the shipment. They were alfalfa and corn-fed stock, the best that feed could make.

Policy of the Navy League



E have received from the Navy League, says the London Standard, a copy of the following resolutions, which define the policy of the league as approved by the Executive committee:-

1. To draw attention to the fact that no member of the government has yet pledged himself to the two-power standard as meaning a 10 per cent, margin above the two strongest nowers in large armored shins. It should the object of the Navy League to draw from the government a clear statement of the standard they are working to (a) in order that the public may judge if the standard is adequate; (b) in order that we may see if the standard is being adhered to in practice.

2. That it is inadvisable for the British Navy to have a lower standard as to the period at which battleships, cruisers, and destroyers fall obsolete than that of its principal naval rival.

3. That the government should take into its serious and immediate consideration the large number of protected cruisers and torpedo craft which are falling obsolete, especially if the German standard of obsolescence is used, and should include in their future programme adequate provision to replace them.

4. That it is misleading to include in the Dilke return a number of vessels which are not being maintained, and which are not available until some time after war breaks out. (The Dilke return is the only annual return given to parliament and the public.)

5. That our requirements should be worked out as near as possible for a period of four years, and regular programmes entered upon, so as to enable contracts to be placed better, more regular employment given, and standardisation of ships and stores obtained.

6. To bring pressure to bear upon the front Opposition bench to obtain a day for discussion of the shipbuilding policy of the government during the autumn session. The Navy League desires to draw attention to the unwisdom of relying on superior rapidity of building, in view of such examples of ships not yet in commission as H.M.S. Defence and H.M.S. Lord Nelson, of the year 1904 programme, and the armored cruiser Invincible, which ought to have joined the Home fleet in May and will not be in commission this year. The destroyers H.M.S. Afridi and H.M.S. Cossack, belonging to 1906 programme, have not yet done their trials. That the Navy League, while recognizing that it has not sufficient evidence at its disposal in reference to the very large reduction in the votes in recent years both for army and navy, for guns, projectiles, ammunition, torpedoes, and gun-cotton, desires to draw attention to these large reductions, and to the desirability of parliament being furnished with an explanation.

7. That the Navy League should call attention to the failure of the Admiralty to carry out their policy as to the number of ships away from any of the fleets at any one time, and of the memorandum of October 23, 1906, that in the event of a ship requiring an extensive refit (defined as over 30 working days in a previous memorandum), she should be replaced by a ship from the Home fleet.

The following are copies of memoranda re-

ed to in paragraph 7:-In December, 1904, an official circular was issued to all ships stating that "Not more than two battleships are to be absent at any one

time from the Channel fleet for the purpose of refit or of visiting their home port for leave. . . such refit is to be governed by the condition that these ships are to be ready for sea in cases of emergency at four days' notice, unless their lordships' special permission is obtained for any longer period, when the desirability of turning over the crew to another vessel will be considered, and it will be carried out if the refit will take more 'than 30 working days. The same procedure is to be adopted with regard to armored cruisers. Not more than one at a time is to be detached from any squadron for refit."

In a memorandum entitled "Arrangements consequent upon the Redistribution of the Fleet," issued on March 15, 1906 (No. 2430), the following appeared:—"Orders have been given that, as a rule, not more than one large armored vessel of a fleet or squadron is to be under repair in dockyard hands at one time, so as to ensure the various fleets and squadrons being kept always at their-effective strength and ready for instant service."

In the memorandum of October 23, 1906, it was again stated that: "Any vessel in the three sea-going fleets requiring an extensive refit will be replaced temporarily by a ship of the Home Fleet." (An extensive refit in a previous memorandum was defined as more than

30 working days.) On November 30, 1905, the Admiralty issued a memorandum calling attention to the fact that the Channel Fleet consisted of 17 battleships and 6 armored cruisers, the Atlantic of 8 battleships and 6 armored cruisers, and the Mediterranean of 8 battleships and 4 armored cruisers, and stated as follows: "Refits.-The following procedure with regard to refits has been adopted: each ship in commission will be in dockyard hands for a period not exceeding 40 days a year. Not more than three battleships are to be absent at any one time from the battleships of the Channel Fleet for the purpose of refit or of visiting their home port for leave purposes, and only one battleship at a time from the other battle fleets. Such refit is to be governed by the condition that these ships are to be ready for sea if called upon at four days' notice, unless permission is specially obtained for any longer period from

the First Sea Lord, who is the member of the board primarily responsible for the fighting efficiency of the fleet and its instant readiness for war; in this case the desirability of turning over the crew to another vessel will be considered by him. The same procedure is adopted with regard to armored cruisers, not more than one at a time being detached from any fleet or squadron.'

On October, 23, 1906, the circular was issued distributing the fleet into the Channel Fleet of 12 battleships, and the Nore Division of the Home Fleet, Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets, each of six battleships, and intimating that more vigorous conditions would obtain.

REINFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGE

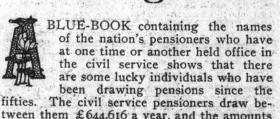
The highway bridge aross the Wabash river southwest of Huntington, Indiana, was replaced in 1907 by a reinforced concrete bridge of two spans of 105 feet each. Each span consists of a slightly distorted arch having a rise from abutment springing of crown of eighteen feet. The springings at pier, however, are four feet higher, making the rise for the half of arch adjacent the pier fourteen feet. The footings are in hard pan at a depth of four feet below the river bed, one abutment backing against the old stone abutment of the former wooden bridge. This abutment is shortened to twelve feet, while the other has a base of twenty-two feet. The pier is six feet thick at springings and seven feet at base, the pressure on its foundations exceeding nine tons per square foot with no indications of settlement.

The bridge contains 850 cubic yards of concrete and seven and a half tons of 3-4-in. steel rods for reinforcing.-Cement Age, New York.

The Journal de Geneve relates the history. of one of Senor Sarasate's most valuable violins. It was the property in the years gone by of a Genevan blacksmith whose forge was in the Corraterie. A traveller who could not otherwise pay for the shoeing of his horse had left with him in liquidation of the debt. The blacksmith attached no value to it. He had only accepted it because he could obtain payment for his professional services in no other form; and he hung it up on the wall and thought no more of it until the arrival, many years afterwards, of another horseman, M. Boissier, who was also a violinist and a collector of violins. He asked M. Boissier to buy the instrument from him at his own price or else to find him a purchaser. M. Boissier carried it away, scraped off the smoke, discovered the Stradivarius mark-and did not defraud the blacksmith. On his death it was sold to the Parisian dealers Gaud & Bernardel, from whom Sarasate acquired it.

The city of Huddersfield has municipal ownership of tramways. Last year there was a net surplus of \$31,700. The population of the city is about 100,000.

Distinguished Pensioners



tween them £644,616 a year, and the amounts vary from the £1,700 received by retired ambassadors like Sir Horace Rumold and Sir Edmund Monson down to the £1 2s. 6d. a year received by Mr. E. Moran, apothecary to Dublin Castle, whose office was abolished

The ages to which some of these pensioners live is astonishing. Men who retired on the ground of ill-health or old age back in the fifties still draw their annual stipend. There is one man named W. Learmonth, who appears to have inherited a pension which began six years before he was born. He was Lord Chancellor's messenger in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the entries against his name are: "Retired at twenty-seven; cause, abolition of fees; pension commenced on Jan. 11, 1832, succeeded to compensation May 6, 1865." This individual also draws £47 128., as a "commutation annuity," and since 1879 another £24 3s. as a "commutation annuity" from the National Debt Commissioners.

Then there is a Mr. Fred. R. Brande, whose office as moneyers' apprentice in the Royal Mint was abolished in 1851, when he was twenty-two. He has drawn £150 a year compensation allowance since then, or £8,550 in all. But as well as this, Mr. Brande put in forty-four years' service as a clerk in the Mint and retired in 1891 at the age of 61, with a pension of £311 2s. 2d. a year, his salary having been £466 13s. 4d.

There was another nineteen-year-old moneyers' apprentice named Henry Finch when the office was abolished in 1851. He, too, draws £150 a year. W. M. Carpendale, a clerk in the National-

Debt office, retired in 1854, at the age of 28, on the ground of "ill-health." He still draws a pension of £32 a year. A curious pension granted in the same year

is that under the heading of "Slave trade services" to a storekeeper at St. Helena, who still draws £43 a year because his office was

Since 1862 Henry Mills, formerly lower turnkey at the old Queen's Prison, has drawn £4 9s. 9d. because his office was abolished. In the report there are numerous instances of men who retired thirty and forty years ago on the ground of ill-health still drawing their ensions. An instructor in mat-making at Pentonville Prison has drawn £22 18s. 11d. a year since 1866. An inspector of fisheries has drawn £367 a year since 1867.

The great majority of the prison pension-

ers seem to have retired because of bad health. and there are hundreds of cases given in the Blue-book

When the tolls on Chelsea Bridge were done away with in 1879, J. J. Browning, the collector, was given a pension of £17 1s. 2d., which he still draws.

A very large pension that has been paid for many years is that to Sir T. G. Fardell, M.P. for North Paddington, whose office as Registrar in the Bankruptcy Court was abolished in 1872, when he was 38 years old. He held office for four years at a salary of £1,000. His compensation allowance has been £666 13s. 4d. a year for the last thirty-six years, or

Another active pensioner is Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the Clerk of the House of Commons, whose salary is £2,000 a year. He draws £1,000 a year pension in respect to the office of Parliamentary Counsel, which he held for fifteen years. The names of a number of pensioners are

given whose service in office ranged from thirty years to the forty-seven years of O. May, a laborer at Hampton Court, who retired at the age of 74, and the fifty-five years of a British Museum attendant.

One of the most curious pensions in the report is that under the Irish Civil Service. It is £64 3s. 4d. given to T. Moriarity, a "seneschal" at Dublin Castle, whose office was abolished in 1859. Here is a list of distinguished pensioners:

	-Pens		
Lord Cromer			
Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff			
Sir E. Malet			
Sir Norman Lockyer	533	6	8
Lord Welby	1,541	13	4
Lord Sanderson	1,533	6	8
Sir E. Bradford	828	13	4
Sir Robert Anderson	400	. 0	0
Sir Digby Pigott	1,000	0	0
Lord Dunboyne	1,200	0	0
Sir Nigel Kingscote	200	0	0
—London	n Expi	ess.	

CHRISTIAN PASTIMES

One of the workers in a Chinese mission became much interested in two Chinamen who, she found, owned a flourishing laundry in her own home neighborhood. She looked in once in a while to see how things were going with them, and one morning found Sam smiling and cheerful, as usual, but John was missing. "Where is John this morning?" she asked. "Oh," answered Sam amiably, Chlistian gen'leman hit him in the head with a blick, and he all same in hospital."

Before going out a woman should be sure her complexion is on straight.

have show do they th its fair shar difficult que thought the to persuad their friend it and that be rejected decided that age its affa out a close that more in people of is growing coast. It is the condition what is best not the greatry prosper try prosper the miner, chanic and of wealth is it is their is Boys and g lumbia is t

MIDDLE WEST

ntral and Western in the Springfield attention largely to class of men who t money. There are llinois who are rated out in Kansas. alfalfa are making ny farmers who own to the extent of These farmers have

They have cheap, mer seasons, and are s. When good, rich from \$12 to \$50 per mprovements), it is armers can do busimake money. It was er saw an account of in load of choice fat veraged him \$8 per ght him the hando for the shipment. n-fed stock, the best

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...... 200 0 0

-London Express.

PASTIMES

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GE FOR THE YOUNG F

CURRENT TOPICS

Bulgaria has disbanded the 60,000 soldiers she d out when she proclaimed herself an indepenkingdom. She is now ready to make a friendly with Turkey and to pay her former overload any loss he may have suffered by her sudden ac-

A few days ago a Canadian Lacrosse team ded the English players on the Olympic grounds in ion. After the game was over Lord Roberts to their quarters and congratulated the men, king them for coming to England. We may be that this team played the fine game as it ought

During the week there have not been any great changes in the situation in the south of Europe. The countries of Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro seem to have resolved to await the conference of the great powers. The British fleet has moved nearer the Turkish coast but not, it is declared with any intenof war. Perhaps the sight of the gunboats will end to preserve peace.

Now that the long nights have come will not some ys and girls find time to write to the Children's age. Letters, stories, descriptions or jokes would all welcome. Many thanks for pictures. Now and some picture is lost or mislaid and the maker disappointed. A list will be made of all drawings ived after the 1st of November which will be ished each week. Good work has been done but here is better to come.

Boys and girls who are anxious to excel in naor Mr. Babcock's new book on the "Game-fishes of British Columbia." Not many children have a chance see the fishes themselves and to learn their habits. o perhaps the next best thing is to use Mr. Bab-ock's eyes and, with the help of pictures, of which here are many in the little book to learn what he as to tell about what is one of the great sources of the wealth of this province.

It is good to see that the Victoria boys are playing their winter games of rugby. Every team should do its best and all the boys should try to get on some team. It is true that boys sometimes neglect their work for their games, but that is the fault of the boys and not of the games. Boys and girls too, must have fun and the best fun is that which takes them into the open air. There are foolish boys and more foolish men who spoil the games by gambling and dishonesty but manly and honest boys and men will not stop

As almost every one knows there have been this year strikes among the shipbuilders on the Clyde and Tyne as well as in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland. In all of these cases the men, no doubt, thought they were being treated unjustly. Now, the head of one of the largest firms invites the union men to become partners in the ship-building works. He has thought out his plan and laid it before the working men. Whether they will adopt it or not or whether it will be successful remains to be seen. It does seem as though some new plan must be tried to prevent the distress among working men and the quarrels between employers and employed. Perhaps this plan of Sir Christopher Furness will be the beginning of better things.

It seems but the other day that Count Zeppelin's airship was in ruins. He has succeeded in building another one and has ventured to take with him on expensive and the sealing industry will not be so profitable. There is an American Company that every year mercilessly slaughters a great number of seals on shore. The rights of this company should be bought out both for the sake of humanity and for the preservation of seal life.

If the seals have any part in destroying what is injurious to ocean life or not, is not generally known. It is only for the sake of their furs that the nations of the world are so anxious to present their total his voyage Prince Henry of Russia, son of the Emperor of Germany. The young man greatly enjoyed his trip. He had learned how the great machine was managed and was allowed to steer it. The son of Emperor William are strictly and carefully educated, and this prince seems to have gained a knowledge of mechanics for it is not to be supposed that Count been meddled with by an ignorant man even if he was a prince. Among the many able men who are devoting their time to the perfection of the navigation of the air is a son of A. W. McCurdy of our own city. This gentleman lives in Hammondsport, N. Y. ladies and naughty boys are doing their best to destroy. These are the birds whose beautiful plumage is used for trimming hats and which every year are destroyed by the lads who kill them for fun or rob their nests. Scientists tell us that these feathered friends of mankind save every year from destructive inserts millions of bushels of gratin.

It is strange that these flying machines are being most earnestly studied by those who hope to use them in time of war. When men have brought their killing machines to the greatest perfection will there be any longer need of them? Let us hope not. In these days very many disputes that would in the days of your grandfathers have caused the death of thou-sands of brave men are now settled by gentlemen who enquire into the claims of nations just as lawyers do into disputes between neighbors over a piece of land. The President of Venezuela seems to be an exception to this rule. He is fortifying La Guayra against the expected attack of Holland and refuses still to allow trade between the Dutch port of Curacoa and the country over which he rules. It does not, however, seem possible that where both parties are plainly in the wrong there will not be found some way to pre-

There are sad stories of want among the people in England and in Scotland who cannot get work. It seems as if all at once the world has found out that there are those who need what is made. There are too many big cities. Wise men tell us that many of those who are busy in the factories and workshops should go to the farms and that every one who has land should make it produce as much as possible. It is not often that the man who understands how to cultivate the land need go hungry or naked. But farming is not a trade that can be learned quickly or easily. Even if these starving workingmen in Great Britain were moved to the land in Canada it would take them some time to learn how to make a living from it. It needs great wisdom and much study to tell how the people in the world are to be sheltered and clothed and fed. In the meantime, it is the duty of all who have plenty to help those that are suffer

"Give to him that asketh of thee and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away," was said by the greatest of teachers to His followers more than nineteen hundred years ago and the message is one that every Christian must still obey.

The chief event of this week has been the elecions. In our own city Mr. Barnard has defeated the Hon. William Templeman, and in Vancouver and Westminster Cowan and Taylor the Conservative candidates have been elected. In Nanaimo, the Liberal candidate Ralph Smith, was elected by a small adjority. In three constituencies the elections will be held at a later date. The people of this province have shown that they are not satisfied with the treatment it has received from the Liberal govern-ment with respect to the emigration of Asiatics, nor to they think that British Columbia has been given its fair share of money from Ottawa. These are both difficult questions to understand. In Victoria it was thought that Mr. Templeman should have been able persuade Premier Laurier and the other minister force the Indians to sell their reserve. Many of the voters believed that the government had allowed neir friends to obtain money without giving value for and that for that reason Liberal candidates should it and that for that reason Liberal candidates should be rejected. However, the country as a whole, has decided that the Laurier government shall still manage its affairs. It may be hoped that now that the dishonesty of some of the officials has been found out a closer watch will be kept. There is little doubt that more attention will be paid to the wishes of the people of British Columbia in future. Our province is growing and it is becoming easier to visit this coast. It is the duty of all ministers to understand the conditions in every part of Canada and to de he conditions in every part of Canada and to do that is best for all. But after all, governments have of the greatest part in making any province or counprosperous. It is the farmer, the fruit grower, miner, the lumberman, the fishermen, the me-nic and the merchant who are the real producers wealth in a country. The laws may help them but is their labor that is at the bottom of all prosperity
ovs and girls should never forget that if British Coumbia is to be a really great province each of them

must do their part to make it so. Every cowardly dishonest boy and every idle, bold girl is doing his or her part to injure our beautiful province while each one, however plain or dull, who strives to do right in helping to make it would be to be in the control of the province while the beautiful to make it would be to be in the control of the province while the province right is helping to make it great.

The seals are the most harmless of creatures. Yet for the sake of their beautiful fur, nations have come more than once on the verge of war. England and the United States after long and bitter disputes at last agreed that the subjects of both countries would do their best to preserve the life of these valuable animals. Japan was not a party to the treaty and her sailors have for some years made great profits by capturing the seals, as they pleased, close to the rockeries. A treaty is now to be made between Japan and Russia like the agreement between Great Britain and the United States. If these four nations agree to preserve seal life it is likely that ladies will not be able to have seal skin coats for a long while to come. They will, however, for many years be more

many times over. In these days when there are so many beautiful ribbons and other materials for trimming women and girls could allow the birds to wear their gay feathers themselves without any loss of beauty. Perhaps if the boys were not so accustomed to seeing the wings and plumes and even the dead birds themselves in their mother's bonnets they would not be so thoughtlessly cruel. In England laws has been passed to prevent the wasteful killing of birds and many people in the United States think such a law should be passed there.

The visit of the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Company, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, was a very important event. There will soon be no children left in Victoria who remember the old wooden bridge over James Bay and the mudflats that occupied what is now the site of the Empress Hotel. But, this hotel, fine as it is a not the most valuable present with fine as it is, is not the most valuable property the great company owns in Victoria. The Princess Victoria and many other vessels belonging to them an-

company would be obliged to ask for it in order to pay themselves. Yet much of the land has already been cleared. If the young people who come to this province were willing to work as hard and live as carefully as their ancestors did when they came to Nova Scotia or Ontario, and if they could have the wild land cheap this island would before long be filled with a prosperous population. It is a wonderful thing that one man can direct such an immense company. From Alberni to Halifax there is nothing of importance done of which the president of the C. P. R. is ignorant. He says he has good assistants and no doubt this is true but his is the hand that directs the helm. Yet this man was once a poor boy who had not a very good education. There is not a boy in the schools of Victoria today who has not as good a chance of becoming great as had Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in his boyhood. There are few boys born in the world with the same qualities which the lad must have possessed, but no boy knows what he can do till he tries.

that might very well be taken up by the teacher of every class of boys throughout the country; the part that veracity in word and deed plays in the making of manhood and the strengthening of a nation.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Staying Up Late 3 One evening when my bedtime came I didn't want to go, So Mother said I might stay up For just this once, you know

And so I stayed and stayed and stayed, Through all the night, I think, And never went to bed at all Nor slept a little wink.

But when at last the sun arcse, A-shining warm and red, I found I had my nighty on, And was sitting up in bed.

After Tea Very often in the evening,

Shortly after tea, Father, when he's read the paper, Takes me on his knee. There I fix myself "quite comfy,"

In his arms so strong, While he makes up lovely stories

As he goes along.

Mother near us with her sewing, Rocking to and fro, Smiles and listens to the stories

Likes them too, I know. And I'm sure that she is thinking, What perhaps you've guessed, That the stories Father tells us

Are the very best. -St. Nicholas

Betty's Playtime 'Oh, pshaw!' said Betty, when mamma called her from play, 'somebody's always a wantin' me to do something!' She ran into the house with a frown on Betty,' said mamma, 'if you can't obey cheer-

fully,— 'Well, I always have to be doin' somethin', burst out Betty, 'I never can play'—
'You may play this whole day long,' said mamma

'And not do anythin' else?' asked Betty. 'Not do another thing,' said mamma.
'Oh, goody!' cried Betty, and she ran and got her doll things and began making a dress for Cora May, Grandma came into the room while she was sew-

'Betty,' she said, 'will you run upstairs and get granny her spectacles?'
'Yes, ma'am,' cried Betty, jumping up in a hurry,

for she dearly loved to do things for grandma.

'No, Betty,' said mamma; 'you keep on with your doll things. I'll get grandma's glasses myself.'

Betty returned to her sewing, but somehow it wasn't so interesting as it had been. She threw it down the minute Benjamin waked from his nap and you to take him.

'Nursing is too much like work,' said mamma, tak-ing the baby out of her arms; 'you must not do any today.'

Betty's cheeks turned rosy. She thought of the times she had grumbled when mamma had told her to hold baby. Now she would have given anything just to hold him a minute.

Mary Sue, Betty's best friend, came by to get her

mary sue, settys best friend, came by to get her to go on an errand with her.

'I am sorry, but you can't go' said mamma. 'Run-ning errands is not play, you know.'

Jack came running in with a button to be sewed on. Betty put on her little thimble and began to sew it on. But mamma came in before she had it finish-

'Why, the idea of sewing, child!' she said, taking the needle and thread out of her hand. 'Run along to

When father came home to dinner, Betty started, as usual, to open the front door for him. But mamma called her back.

er and grunts in chorus. Then the old bulls deal a savage thrust at the visitor whenever it draws near them. Meanwhile the unwelcome guest approaches with extreme care, bowing profoundly, not returning blow for blow, and gradually edging itself into the ranks. By and by the animals settle down again and peace once more release in the common control of the control 'You forget, Betty,' she said, in her pleasant way, 'that you are not to do anything for anybody today.'
'Then I guess I'd better not ask her to drop my letter in the mail box, said Cousin Kate; 'it might interfere with her play.'

'I'm tired of playin'! cried Betty. She ran out to the kitchen. Callie, the cook, would let her help her, she knew. But, for a wonder, not even black Callie.

would let her do anything.

'I's agwine ter a fun'ral,' she said, 'an I's in a mighty big hurry to git off. But law, honey! I wouldn't hab you 'rupted in your play for nuthin'!

Poor Betty!—She thought the day would never

come to an end. me to an end.
'O mamma!' she cried, as she kissed her at bedtime, 'do wake me up early in the morning. I want to get a good start. Helpin' is so much better than playin' all the time.'—Mary Callum Wiley. in the

The Story of Walter Harvey—Coward

chor at their wharf on Belleville street. They own the E. & N. Railway and are building a branch to Alberni and intend to build another to Cowichan. We

at Vancouver but they bring to us the manufactures and produce of China, Japan and India. One of the things which Sir Thomas Shaughnessy promised the

other evening was that the two new Empresses would take the place of those now on the route across the Pacific. These would be larger and swifter than the old ones. On the other side of the mountains the

great irrigation works of the company are preparing a home for thousands of farmers in the province of

a home for thousands of farmers in the province of Alberta who will be customers of this province. We would have been glad to hear that the forests in our own valleys on the company's land were to be cleared in order to make a home for those who want to raise fruit and other produce but Sir Thomas declares that this cannot be done while people insist upon having high wages for their work for no one would be able to buy the land when it is cleared at the price the

not see much of the great Empresses which dock

Martin M. Foss, in St. Nicholas.

Walter Harvey faced a cold fact on the evening of his return to Thorpe Academy—he was a coward, mentally and physically. He knew in his heart that every strange sound which he couldn't account for fully, whether it was a dusky figure on the road at wilight or a sudden noise in a silent place, caused

of the world are so anxious to prevent their total destruction. But there are other living creatures whose lives are of the greatest use to mankind that

insects millions of bushels of grain. The birds, they say, which do harm the crops are few in number and most of them more than pay for the fruit they take

something to drop within him.
Only five minutes before he had feit a great nervous panic when a shadowy form appeared in the barn door, just as night was closing in. He had resisted the temptation to slip into the house, bracing himself with all his strength, yet truly in a tremor. It was only his father, and when he was alone again muttered to himself: "I am a regular coward, and it is all the worse that

Certain it is that nobody suspected him of cowardice. He was a clean-cut, athletic lad of sixteen, with a singularly calm and determined face and poise. In paseball games at Thorne his steadiness in the had been an inspiration to more than one victory. He was never ruffled, never lost his head, but always held his team in the most trying moments. People knew him as a "nervy boy," and always his father

"Walter has more courage than either of his older brothers, and almost as much as the two put to-

This reputation, gained more, perhaps, because as a youngster, he would go alone to bed in the dark, when his brothers would not, had never left him. The praise which he got then, though he knew that he feared many things on those nightly trips, had kept him from showing or admitting fear afterward. Yet to-night he was honest with himself. "If I should ever meet a real danger, I'd probably

He did not know, as brave men do, that cowardice is more a matter of action than feeling; he didn't realize that the bravest deeds in the world's history have been done by men whose hearts pumped and knees shook while they made their names famous. The courage that overcomes the desire to run, that can wait for the unknown and the terrible, when every fiber of the body is tense with fear—that was not courage to his mind, but deception like his. And yet he could not remember that any of his fears had ever come true.

In a quiet, silent way he had outwardly lived up to the unearned reputation his father had given him because it flattered him to be called brave, and the next day, still disguised with his cowardice, he re-turned to Thorpe.

He was walking in a big wood, a month later, with Mr. Benjamin, a big, square-shouldered fellow, just out of college, who was teaching at Thorpe that year; when a mile or more from the town, at the foot of the mountain, suddenly a twig snapped nearby. Walter stopped for a second, his face going white, then

plodded on.

In a minute he had control of himself, but as he looked at Mr. Benjamin he saw the keen, quizzical glance and his face flushed.

"Gave you a start?" queried Mr. Benjamin.

"Um-yes-I must have been dreaming," Walter answered slowly.

But Mr. Benjamin knew something of human na ture and he guessed at once that underneath Walter's silent non-committal manner there was a bundle of highly-strung nerves which made him a prey to a thousand fears. He followed up his question, gently but persistently, until Walter, stopping, faced him "I never said so before, and I never will again, but

I never said so before, and I never will again, but I am a coward—an out and out baby. I'm afraid of my own shadow—and yet I never had anything to be really scared of in my life."

"That's just it," Mr. Benjamin replied. "It isn't courage you lack"—but he didn't finish the sentence—

for as he spoke there came again and nearer this time the cracking of a twig, and a fat black bear wallowed into the clearing where they stood.

"Great heavens!" shouted Mr. Benjamin, "we've got to run for it," and in one bound he cleared a

stone wall near them and crashed through the brush.
Walter stood still. He felt something give way,
as if a great weight had fallen from inside his chest
to his stomach; he felt his legs buckling and his breath choked him.

The bear stood blinking lazily—a little uncertain as to what this great crashing in the brush and this solitary figure before him meant. Then he waddled solitary figure before him meant. Then he waddled slowly forward. Walter would have run then if he could, but his strength failed him, and in an instant he realized that running wouldn't do much good if the animal chose to follow. His mind grew a little clearer, and though his heart jumped and his breath still came in short gasps, he realized vaguely that he could do nothing but stand still. He leaned his back against a tree; he fixed his eyes on the broken stump of a glant oak and waited. The bear came up, stopped an instant, circled about, sniffing suspiciously, then walked straight up to the tree. Walter kept his eyes averted and exerted every muscle to keep from collapsing. He felt the bear's nose against his trons er leg, then the breath on his hand, but he did not move. He could hear the "snuff, snuff," all about him, and then the bear ambled off."

For what seemed like hours he held his position, never looking away from the shattered tree trunk. And then, at last, when all was still he looked about.

The bear was gone.

Walter sprang away quickly and ran in the opposite direction as fast as he could go. A long circuit brought him at last to the railroad track which led back toward the school, and there he saw Mr. "Oh, I saw it all," Mr. Benjamin said, "and it was

splendid, splendid! I don't believe a man in a million could have held his ground. And you said you "But I was too scared to run. I was all weak and

"But I was too scared to run. I was all weak and wabbly, and so faint that I can hardly stand now."

"But that is nothing, Walter," the older man answered. "You held your ground, and saved your life. If both of us had run, one of us would have been caught, sure, whichever took his lordship's fancy."

"But I was a complete funk," Walter began.

"No, no. You didn't fall down, or try to get away or move when the bear nosed round you. Never mind

if you were scared to death, you did your part, and I am perfectly willing to believe that practically every great hero of the world has performed his deeds of great hero of the world has performed his deeds of bravery with a beating heart and great hollows where his knees and stomach ought to have been. Your knees did their part, though, and so did you. In spite of his protests Walter found himself a hero at school, and every frank statement of his fear that he made seemed but to add, in his listener's

WALRUSES AT HOME

According to Nansen (as we might expect from their pictures), the walrus is a grumpy animal. When a herd is lying on the ice the members are hud-

when a nerd is lying on the ice the members are huddled pretty closely together and every now and then use their tusks to dig each other in the ribs. These are not playful digs, either, being often severe enough to draw blood. Sometimes the walrus thus damaged hits back, and a kind of fight follows. Such attentions

are as nothing, however, to those they are ready to pay to a newcomer who ventures to join the group. The whole herd begins to show interest in the strang-

peace once more reigns in the camp.

minds a touch of glory to his act.

And Walter realized slowly that in this first real hazard of his life he had, somehow, despite a trembling, death-like fear, managed to hold himself together.

"And yet all I did was to stand still," he would mutter to himself; "and if I'd had to do anything else, I'll bet I'd have fainted."

The last recitation of the day was over and the The last recitation of the day was over and the clear, cold, blustering, January air was turning into the gray of early twilight, when Walter awoke suddenly in his chair. He had been reading Vergil by the grate fire in his room, and the warmth or the fading grate fire in his room, and the warmth or the fading light had sent him off gently into dreamland. As he came to consciousness he heard a great clattering and yelling in the hallways—a bit of boisterous play he supposed, and then it died away. He heard from the street below, a great confusion too, which grew louder and suddenly above the noise, which to his sleepy senses, had meant little, there came sharp cries of "Fire!" and with it the clanging of the bell or the town hall and the sharper good of the fire the town hall, and the sharper gong of the fire-e

(To Be Continued)

SHORT STORIES The Short of It.

There is a boy in buttons at one of the London hotels who studies English literature in his spare moments. A few days ago he was given his wages

minus a small fine deducted for some breach of the regulations. Quite indignant, he said to the manager: "Sir, if you should ever find it within the scope of your jurisdiction to levy an assessment on my wage for some trivial act, alleged to have been committed by myself, I would suggest that you refrain from exercising that prerogative. The failure to do so would of necessity force me to tender my resigna-

The manager, tottering, reached a chair, and in gasps asked what the boy meant.
"In other words, if you fine me again I shall chuck up the job!" said the lad.

Lord Cromer on Veracity

Lord Cromer on Veracity

Lord Cromer, in addressing public school boys, gave them three mottoes: "love your country," "Tell the truth," "Don't dwaddle." Lord Cromer, speaking from fifty years' experience said that in the building up of the reputation of Great Britain nothing contributed more than the reputation for veracity which Englishmen have among the nations of the world. And he went on to emphasize the importance of the moral factor in national greatness. Here is a text

WITH THE POETS

A Boy's Lament I don't like grown folks very much;
'Pears like they don't like me;
In nearly ev'ry thing I do
Some fault they're sure to see.

If I'm playin' in my play-room, As quiet as can be, They think I'm up to mischief an' Come runnin' up to see,

An' if I run an' laugh an' shout
They send me off to bed,
'Cause it almost drives 'em crazy,
'An nearly splits their head. I get all tired out an' cross

Atryin' to be good, An' hate to hear of children who Do just the things they should.

I've got er dandy sied, er course,
An' heaps er other toys,
But don't have no fun using 'em
Like all the other boys.

'Cause ma's so feared that I'll get coid, I don't get out till spring,
An' then the snow's all mushy like—
An' marbles is the thing.

In summertime it's bout as bad; The things I want to do Are mostly al'ays just the ones— She doesn't want me to.

Yer see, my ma, she never was
A little boy like me,
An' so, er course, she doesn't know
What a boy 'ud like to be.

An' pa, he sin't no use a-tall—

He dassn't say a word—

'Whatever mother says 'must go'
Is all I've ever heard.

It's dretful queer how he's forgot
"Bout things boys like to do!
But p'rhaps when I'm so awful old,
I'll have forgotten, too.

And' so, I think, I'd ruther die A little boy like me, Than live to be as horrid as

The grown folks have to be, - Boston Transcript

TWO DAYS' EXCEPTIONAL SELLING

One might think in reading this announcement that we had reached the end of the season. Our exceptional buying opportunities enables us to place on sale some Novelty Dress Goods and some Shirt Waists and Silks at prices very much less than the usual. The Dress Goods particularly are very exceptional value.

Wonderfully Low Prices on Novelty Dress Goods Two Days' Sale of Silks

50c for Colored Cheviot, worth \$1.00 50c for Colored Panamas, worth 75c

75c for Striped Cheviot, worth \$1.50 \$1.00 for Herringbone Cheviot, worth \$2.25

There is absolutely no question about this offering of Dress Goods being an exceptional one. You have only to see the goods to realize what really wonderful bargains they are. The fact that we are able to offer right in the height of the season, just the proper thing in the dress goods line and at such savings, is striking evidence of our ability to buy right. Cheviots are considered the most fashionable of all dress fabrics this season. This is particularly true regarding the striped and herringbone effects. These are most strongly used in all the fashion centres. This sale starts Friday morning, and these prices will be good for Friday and Saturday, if the goods last that long, which is exceedingly doubtful, so an early inspection will give you first choice, and insure your getting what you want.

337 Yards Colored Cheviot, regular \$1.00, Friday and Saturday, 50c

COLORED CHEVIOT, this cloth is pure wool, a good width, and comes in all the best shades for fall wear, such as browns, navys, greens, etc. There is 337 yards to sell, and the regular price would be \$1,00,

219 Yards Herringbone Cheviot, worth \$1.50 to \$2.25. Friday and Saturday, \$1.00

The season's dress goods novelty, the cloth that is having the greatest popularity. It is woven in wide herringbone stripes, making a very stylish and attractive cloth. In this lot will be found all the most desirable colors in good assortment. Just when you want it you can buy this \$1.50 to \$2.25 goods, Friday and Saturday .. \$1.00

535 Yards Colored Panamas, regular 75c, Friday and Saturday, 50c

These Panamas are a splendid quality of all wool cloth, all the best and most desirable fail shades and colorings are included in the assortment. The cloth is a good weight and well suited for fall wear. Regular value 75c. Friday and Saturday, special at

412 Yards Cheviot Stripes, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50. Friday and Saturday, 75c

CHEVIOT STRIPES, plain colors in the striped weaves now so popular, handsome, stylish, distinctly new and very serviceable. The colors in

75c and \$1.00 Values on Sale at 50c

Bought at a very special price. That is the reason we are able to offer this lot of silks at this price. In the lot are plain silks and fancy silks of different kinds and patterns in good variety.

\$1.00 Fancy Peau de Soie, 50c

FANCY PEAU DE SOIE SILK, in tartan plaids, the Forty-Second, Royal Stewart, McKenzie, and other tartans. Regular \$1.00. Friday and Saturday

\$1.00 Fancy Taffeta Silks, 50c

FANCY CHECKED TAFFETA SILK, in brown and white, navy and white, black and white, moss and white, bluet and white, cardinal and white, pink and white checks. Regular value \$1.00. Friday and

\$1.00 Broche Louisine Silks, 50c

BROCHE LOUISINE SILKS, in brown and white, sky and white, pink and white, heliotrope and white, fawn and white, grey and white. Regular \$1.00. Friday and Saturday

\$1.00 Checked Taffeta Silks, 50c

FANCY TAFFETA SILKS, in checks, pink and white, sky and white, heliotrope and white small checks, and black and white checks in small, medium and large checks. Reg. \$1.00. Friday and Saturday 500

75c Fancy Taffeta Silk, 50c

FANCY TAFFETA SILK, in stripes and checks, white and black stripes, black and white, navy and white checks, regular 75c. Friday and Saturday

A Big Sale of All Kinds of Shirt Waists for Women



Waists Worth 75c and \$1.50 for 50c

A big special purchase this, a manufacturer's stock that we bought away below the regular figure. There is practically everything you can think of in the assortment, as the purchase involved about fifteen hundred blouses. When you come to consider the cost of materials and the cost of making you will realize what bargains these waists are. How much material can be bought for fifty or seventy-five cents, and how many people will make a waist for those prices? Very few indeed. These waists go on sale Friday at 8.30 a.m. They are all bargains, every one of them. Some are of course better than others, but you are sure of getting a bargain, no matter what

At this price there are Waists made of good Washing Prints nd Cambrics, in light, medium and dar light and dark colors, and some nice muslin in all white, and a big assortment of other kinds of waists in different styles and desirable materials. Regular 75c to \$1.50.

Friday and Saturday, while they last

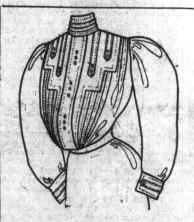


Waists Worth \$1.50 up to \$2.25 for 75c

It will certainly surprise you what you can buy for this price, almost everything that you could possibly want in the waist line is included in this assortment. Waists made of Flannel. ette in pretty medium shades, comfortable and pretty, waists of dark flannelettes, serviceable for house wear, White Muslin waists, some very pretty designs, many daintily trimmed with lace. Cream Muslin waists, the new cream shade that is being shown so strongly. White Pique waists in the soft mercerized effects, some quite heavy weights. Fancy Muslins, in colors, some very dainty patterns in fine muslins, lace trimmed. Light and medium shades in Prints, the best qualities and well made. Dark Prints, good washing, in a large assortment. Fancy Lustres, in many different colorings and patterns, also a few plain lustres in different shades. Black Sateen Waists made of sateen of excellent quality and many pretty styles. Other makes too numerous to mention, but all worth from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

Friday and Saturday,

there is a coupon good for





Men's Underwear Special

Heavy Underwear, worth 75c, for 50c MEN'S UNDERWEAR, this is a splendid special. This underwear is a heavy natural wool mixture, a fine weight for winter wear. Both shirts and drawers are offered, the shirts being double breasted. We bought this lot under the regular price, that is why we can offer you 75c underwear on

The Vacuum Cleaner

The question of house cleaning for fall brings to mind the carpet cleaning that must be done. There is no need to upset the house to have this done. The

BOOTH VACUUM CLEANER

does the work without trouble or fuss. It would be well to remember that this is no toy or improved carpet sweeper. It is a cleaner that cleans not only the carpet but the paper and floor underneath. Other makes do surface work, ours cleans thoroughly from the floor up. We would be glad to furnish estimates on request.

The Very Latest Fiction

	Holy Orders—by Marie Correlli \$1.25
I	The Man from Brodney's-by McCutcheon
	The Fly on the Wheel-by Katherine Cecil Thurston \$1.25
	The Leaven of Love-by Burnham \$1.25
	The Strawberry Handkerchief, by Barr

The Special Sale of Footwear

Has been a great success so far, and rightly so, for the opportunity to buy footwear like the Queen Quality at reduced prices does not occur very often. We still have a big lot of men's and women's high-grade boots to sell at good substantial reductions from the regular

WOMEN'S BOOTS, Queen Quality in box calf, vici kid and patent colt, laced, button and blucher boots. Regular \$4.00 and \$4.50, for \$2.95

WOMEN'S BOOTS, Queen Quality, laced, button and blucher, in superior vici kid

WOMEN'S BOOTS, Edwin C. Burt brand, in kid and patent leather, regular \$5.00 and \$5.50, for \$2.95

WOMEN'S SHOES, Queen Quality, in black calf, vici kid and patent leathers, WOMEN'S SHOES, Edwin C. Burt brand, in calf, kid and patent. Regular \$5.00 and \$5.50, for \$3.45

Footwear Bargains for Men

MEN'S BOOTS, a high grade patent colt boot a genuine \$6.00 goodyear welted boot

MEN'S BOOTS, velour calf, vici kid, and patent colt, Goodyear welt soles, regular moose calf, the regulation Strathcona style, regular \$12.00, for \$8.00

About Our Wall Papers Our display of Wall Papers will be found to be the greatest

that we have ever made. New designs, new styles, new colorings, in a most extensive assortment. If you think of doing any papering we would be glad to send our man to look over the rooms and advise you as to what would be stylish and appropriate. We feel sure that we can please you, as our papers range in price from \$12.00 per roll to 5¢

The Proper Thing to Wear

For these cool, damp days is a coat sweater. Nothing so com-

fortable, better and more useful than a coat not so bulky and just as warm. We have just received another lot of the

large full styles, some with belts, in the loose fancy stitch

that is so desirable. The colors are grey, brown, red, white

The Standard Fashion Book

The new number is just to hand, containing over one thousand illustrations of the newest styles for fall. With each book

One Standard Pattern Free

home, and as you get a fifteen cent pattern with the book it

practically costs only five cents, as the price of the book and

coupon is only 20¢

DESIGNER, for November, greatly enlarged 10¢ New Standard Patterns for November Are In.

The book is a valuable one, and a valuable addition to any

and green. They are excellent values at \$4.00 and .. \$3.75

Hot Lunches, Soup a Specialty, at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Parties Catered for at Our New Tea Rooms

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