

Opened Arrangement \$1.25 \$1.25 \$1.25 \$1.25 \$1.25 \$1.25

its are cloth shirt waist... \$20.00

Washing Sackets

Shipping kinds of warm, dressing jackets...

Wages winter, you may be paired. It would work and at the workmen and put up. Esti-

anner brings to mind the no need to upset

NER could be well to re-sweeper. It is a paper and floor cleans thorough to furnish esti-

Items RWEAR, pure weight, English shirts have reiners double seats...

UNDERWEAR shirts and sweater garment 50¢ RWEAR, pure d, shirts double, per garment...

Made Cake, Room



VOL. L. NO. 195

TAFT MAJORITY GROWS LARGER

Maryland and West Virginia Are Now Placed in His Column

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.

Maryland was the last of the doubtful states to be placed in the column of the Democrats, as well as Montana, Colorado and West Virginia.

Mr. Bryan has 169 votes, two less than he received in 1896. In 1904 Mr. Bryan received 153 votes and in 1896 the Nebraska received 176 votes.

No changes of material interest have been reported in the congressional returns today. The Republicans have the same working majority in the six congresses at present.

Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic party, issued a statement tonight in which he declared that he did not believe Bryan would again be a candidate for the presidency.

The latest returns indicate that in the national House of Representatives the Republicans will have 208 members and the Democrats 172, with eleven districts missing.

Today's returns were watched with a great deal of interest, not in the belief that they could have any possible effect upon the national ticket, but because of local conditions.

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.

Republicans—Allison, Iowa, who will be succeeded by a Republican; Anthony, Washington; Brandegee, Connecticut; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Hansbrough, North Dakota; Long, Kansas; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Perkins, California; Platt, New York; Smoot, Utah; Steiwer, Wisconsin; all of whom will be succeeded either by themselves or other Republicans.

SURVEYS MEET ON G. T. ROUTE

Two Locating Parties Come Together at Point Near Bulkley Summit

PRELIMINARY COMPLETED

Men Working South From Hazelton Meet Party Going North

Frazer Lake, B.C., Nov. 3.—The final tie was made yesterday, completing the Grand Trunk Pacific location survey, when the party in charge of J. W. Chudleigh, working north, connected with the party in charge of W. F. Graham, working south.

These parties are now on their way to Ashcroft. The party going north is now working south from Hazelton, and the party going south is now working north from Hazelton.

Collecting Fishery Dues. New Westminster, Nov. 4.—Provincial Fisheries Inspector Sam North left this morning for Hazelton to collect fishery dues for the Vancouver island coast.

Prisoners Sentenced. Large Number of Delinquents Awarded Punishment at Vancouver Assize Court.

Vancouver, Nov. 4.—At the assizes today, the following sentences were delivered: Thomas Morey, fourteen years in penitentiary, for the attempted murder of Edith Lamont.

Empress of Ireland Reaches for Record. Fast C. P. R. Boat Expected to Do Voyage in Less Than Six Days.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Six days from Liverpool to Quebec is the mark which the Empress of Ireland has set on her present voyage.

Two to Be Hanged. New Haven, Conn., Nov. 4.—Rafael Carfano and Giuseppe Campagnolo, convicted of the murder of James J. Connelley, were sentenced to death by hanging.

Hongkong Chinese Indulge in Riots. Raid Shops of Merchants Who Refuse to Continue Boycott of Japan.

Hongkong, Nov. 3.—There has been serious rioting at Hongkong owing to the government efforts to suppress the boycott against Japan.

MR. GOMPERS' VIEW. Asserts That Labor, Though Temporarily Defeated, is Not Conquered in Elections.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Temporarily defeated, labor is not conquered in elections, according to Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

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

HEAVY LOSS IN PEMBROKE FIRE

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 4:30 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.

Later reports say the Copeland house was destroyed, also the Montreal block. About forty residences in all were burned.

New Branch Lines. Canadian Northern Opens Many Miles of New Roads in Prairie Country.

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—The Canadian Northern railway will open its Regina-Brandon line tomorrow, when regular passenger trains will be run.

Fishery Protection Vigorously Urged. Vancouver Board of Trade Draws Attention of Dominion Government.

Vancouver, Nov. 4.—The importance of conserving and protecting the fishery resources of the Dominion government is being brought to the attention of the Dominion government.

Appeal is Granted in Case of Jenkins. Chief Justice Does Not Look on Evidence as Justifying Verdict.

Vancouver, Nov. 4.—Because he does not agree with the jury which last week convicted James Jenkins, colored, of the murder of Mrs. Mary Jones, Chief Justice Hunter today granted an appeal on a stated case.

Newfoundland Elections. St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 4.—Additional returns from Newfoundland elections show that the opposition has 11 and the government three members, out of a total membership of 35.

Vote in Regina Riding. Regina, Nov. 3.—Returns of the voting in Regina riding indicate a majority for the Liberal party.

B. C. ELECTRIC. Substantial Profit on Past Year's Operations—Dividend of Eight Per Cent.

Vancouver, 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 \$1,775,704.

FIFTIETH YEAR

WELCOME TO MEN FROM NORTH

Mayor Hall Presides Over the Function Held in Victoria Theatre

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

Arctic Brotherhood Great Influence for Good in Frigid Alaska

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.

Due to Taft's Election. Newark, N. J., Nov. 4.—Upon the announcement of Taft's election today, the 5,000 operatives in the great thread mill in this city were notified that their time would be resumed next Monday.

Big Store Burned. Miltonas, Man., Nov. 4.—Foley, Lawson and Co.'s general store was burned today. Loss \$20,000.

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

Editor Deafe Committed. Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—J. W. Deafe, editor of the Free Press was committed for trial today on the charge of criminal libel.

Retires from Work. Dr. Elliot Resigns After Service of Thirty Years in University.

Boston, Nov. 4.—President Charles Elliot, of Harvard university, for more than thirty years the head of the Cambridge institution, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on May 19, 1909.

Appeal is Granted in Case of Jenkins. Chief Justice Does Not Look on Evidence as Justifying Verdict.

French Art Exhibition. Arrangements Made With French Government for Display at Montreal Gallery.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Arrangements are now being completed by the management of the Montreal art gallery with the French government for the exhibition in this city during the month of January next of a representative collection of modern French art, pictorial, industrial and sculptural.

Wheat for Mexico. Vancouver Dealers Have Hopes of Building Up Trade With Southern Republic.

Vancouver, Nov. 4.—On the fact that there has been a poor crop in Mexico and that numerous inquiries for grain have recently come from that country, Vancouver grain dealers are expecting that they will shortly be able to gain a foothold in the grain market of the southern republic.

Mr. Cassidy sharply replied: "The trial of a murder case does not depend upon your lordship's view as trial judge. Your lordship look one view of the jury's verdict and was for the jury to pronounce upon the case."

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ED PORT TIES NEEDED

Increasing Shipping Will Necessitate Better Harbor Works

TER SUGGESTED

ate Excellent Outer Offering Ample Accommodation

growth of the shipping expected changes in the construction of the coast—a work that will mean a shipping trade of the coast—the shipping men of the future requirements alike that improvements be made in the harbor works...

ment made by Sir Henry on his recent visit to the big Atlantic which hold the ribbon en route on the Atlantic to Victoria in the near future...

The receipts on account of timber and on licenses for timber continue to approach the \$200,000 mark, and these receipts for the fiscal year recently ended are in the neighborhood of \$220,000...

The October returns follow: Timber licenses west of the Cascades \$107,124.96 Timber licenses east of the Cascades 73,973.80 Coal licenses fees 1,300.00 Penalties 1,240.00

Dolaura Arrives. The steam yacht Dolaura built by Fleming & Ferguson of Paisley for Hon. James Dunsmuir, reached the wharf yesterday...

Montreal, Nov. 4.—A London special cable says: The long standing scandal of the preference frauds is being brought before parliament by Mitchell Thomas...

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...

On behalf of Hon. J. H. Shaw was issued at Ottawa against W. H. Shaw, a notice of removal from office...

J. B. A. MEMBERS AND NEW BUILDING

Better Accommodation Badly Required—Delay in Starting Construction

The new club building is still the principal topic of conversation among members of the James Bay Athletic Association. They are looking forward to an early start of construction...

Timber Returns. Figures for the Year in the Neighborhood of Two and a Quarter Millions

The receipts on account of timber and on licenses for timber continue to approach the \$200,000 mark, and these receipts for the fiscal year recently ended are in the neighborhood of \$220,000...

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ROUTE IS SURVEYED TO OKANAGAN LAKE

Preliminary Work Completed on C.P.R. Nicola Branch Extension

Vancouver, Nov. 4.—The C.P.R. has just completed a preliminary survey of the route which the extension of the Spence's Bridge-Nicola line may take from Nicola to Penticton...

B. C. CABINET SEAT. Vancouver Liberals Expect Mr. McInnes to be Minister of Inland Revenue

Vancouver, Nov. 3.—It is learned from authoritative Liberal sources in Vancouver today that there is no intention on the part of the Federal government to leave British Columbia without representation in the cabinet...

WHEAT MOVING OUT. Favorable Season Allows of Large Proportion Being Forwarded Before Close of Navigation

Winnipeg, Nov. 3.—Wonderfully mild weather for this season still prevails through the prairie west, and it is noteworthy that no snow has yet fallen in the great country...

Calgary Libel Suit. Calgary, Nov. 3.—At the court house this evening the trial was held against McGillivuddy of the Daily News, was adjourned until Wednesday morning...

Engaged in Ville Traffic. Hamilton, Nov. 3.—Wall Burgess, found guilty this morning on the charge of procuring a fourteen-year-old girl for immoral purposes...

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...

CONSERVATIVE GAIN WEST OF THE LAKES

New Member for Calgary Discusses Recent General Election

(From Tuesday's Daily) "I have little to say," remarked Mr. M. S. McCreedy, the newly elected member for Calgary at the Empire last evening...

Will Take Pot Luck. London, Nov. 3.—The Colonial office, it was learned today, recently offered to the Conservative government...

HASKELL VS. HEARST. Application Made to Have Libel Suit Transferred From State to Federal Court

Ottawa, Neb., Nov. 3.—A petition signed by a notary public in New York and asking that the \$500,000 libel suit filed by Governor Haskell of Oklahoma against Mr. Hearst in the state court...

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SCIENTIFIC TOUR OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

A Noted Ethnologist Will Sail From Vancouver for Southern Waters

R. W. Williamson of Manchester, England, will be a passenger by the steamer Aorangi of the Canadian-Australian line which sails on Friday to join Louis Becke, the noted author on a tour of the South Sea Islands...

MORSE AND CURTIS. Trial of the Two Men Who Misanthropic Bank Affairs Reached the Argument Stage

New York, Nov. 3.—Chas. W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis, on trial in the United States court, charged with conspiracy and violation of the national banking laws...

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Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children. Attractive Blouses. For Evening Wear Moderately Priced. Just those smart creations so essential at this season of the year for informal or formal wear.

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, three-quarter sleeve, silk lined, remarkable value at \$4.75.

The Ladies' Store. Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Government Street. Time to Make Christmas Puddings.

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer. Phone 312 Cor. Yates & Douglas. New Currants, per pound 10c. New Currants, specially cleaned, 2 packages 25c.

Winnipeg, Nov. 3.—Up to 3 p. m. today there has been no change in the condition of Hon. J. H. Agnew, provincial minister, and hope is held out for his recovery...

St. John, N.B., Nov. 3.—The grand division of the Sons of Temperance has received communication from Premier Hazen and Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie stating that the question of prohibition for New Brunswick will be considered at the next session of the legislature.

Calgary, Nov. 3.—Forty-four permits were issued during the month of October for the building of new houses. The estimated value of new buildings is \$88,400. Thirty-eight residences are included in these permits.

Calgary, Nov. 3.—J. K. Cornwall gave a very interesting address to the Canadian club today on the great northland. After the address, the club held a special meeting...

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ISLAND FRUIT TAKES PALM FROM MAINLAND

Care in Preparing Product For the Market is the Chief Factor

Vancouver Island has taken the palm from the mainland in the matter of fruit if the great demand for the island product is any criterion.

We could sell twenty boxes of apples every one that we are now selling," said the manager of the local fruit exchange.

The apple crop this year has turned out considerably better than last year, due to the steps taken to prevent the spread of the pest and this has also been a factor in the increase in prices.

Apples are about the only fruit arriving in any quantity at present. The crop this year is not so good as last year, but the quality has been fairly good.

PRAIRIE CLUB MEETS

Special Meeting to Be Called to Discuss Matters of Interest

The regular monthly meeting of the Prairie club was held at the hotel when business of a routine nature was transacted.

Bank Clearings Increase

Revised Voters' List

Looking For Miller

Embargo On Exporting Logs

FINEST BOWLING GREEN IN WHOLE DOMINION

New Club to Have Ideal Quarters at Beacon Hill Park

The finest bowling green in the Dominion is what Victoria will possess when the new green to be laid out at Beacon Hill park adjoining the Albion cricket grounds is completed.

The green will be 125 feet square with the ground about the edge raised and on this elevated portion seats will be placed for the convenience of spectators.

On Tuesday evening the Beacon Hill Park Bowling club was organized when the following officers were elected: Patron, the Lieutenant-Governor; honorary president, Hon. William Templeman; president, W. Olliphant; vice-president, Richard Hall; treasurer, R. Taylor; secretary, Sydney Child.

NEW STEAMERS FOR PUGET SOUND TRADE

Service Will Be Better Than Known in These Waters

The coming of the new steamer Princess Charlotte, which will be here with the first steamer Princess Victoria on the Victoria-Vancouver-Seattle route, the prospect of a fast steamer service on the Puget Sound/Promise route, the International Steamship company will eventually materialize, and the building of new steamers for the Pacific coast is now promised.

The contract for another fast steamer for Puget Sound service has just been awarded to the Kitsap County Transportation company of Seattle.

The specifications call for a single screw steamer burning fuel oil, and with a speed somewhere in the neighborhood of 18 knots.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pendray Find This City Equal to Any Visited

After a six months' tour of Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pendray have returned to the city.

New Seats for Schools

Lehmann Librarian to the Cass of Russia at St. Petersburg, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment for forging the emperor's medals and money.

MAY SEND EXHIBITS FREE OF ALL DUTY

Circular Received Governing Receipts of Entries for the Alaskan-Yukon Exhibit

Exhibitors at the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exhibition to be held at Seattle next autumn will be privileged to send their exhibits duty free, according to a circular received here yesterday.

Under this law all articles imported for the sole purpose of being exhibited at the fair, upon which there is a tariff, shall be exempt from duty, customs fees or charges under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall prescribe.

The head of the treasury department orders that articles brought into this country for the A.-Y.-P. fair may be entered, transported and handled in the manner provided by regulations in department circular 96, of October 28, 1904, governing the importation of articles for exhibition at the Lewis & Clark fair held at Portland in 1905.

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.

PLAN WATER CHUTE

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

All the big cities on the American and European continents have their pleasure parks, and one can find the expenditure of money on the part of various forms of excitement.

Up to the present time Victoria has possessed nothing of the 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.

Each year sees the Gorge Park grow in popularity as is proven by the number of people annually carried over the lines of the Electric Railway company, and next year it will undoubtedly have an enormous influx of visitors owing to the Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exhibition which is to be held in Seattle.

PROMINENT VICTORIANS BACK FROM EUROPE

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pendray Find This City Equal to Any Visited

After a six months' tour of Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pendray have returned to the city.

Bank Clearings are Well Up to Last Year

Total for Ten Months Shows the Stability of the Local Business

October Police Returns

Clearings are Well Up to Last Year

October Police Returns

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.

New Neck Frillings and Ruchings

Never since the reign of good Queen Bess have neck ruffles played a more prominent part in the dress of a woman than they do today.

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Several bills were rendered and ordered paid.

The following letter from the secretary of the Orphans' Home was received on Friday last.

To the Trades and Labor Union: Gentlemen, I am requested by the ladies committee of the above-named home to express their grateful thanks for your generosity in donating to the Orphanage the unclaimed tombola prizes.

Hon. Secretary, P. O. Home.

INDIAN SEAL HUNTERS DREW LARGE WAGES

Siwashed on the Markland Get as Much as \$500 for Their Season's Work

Hunters of the sealing schooner Markland, top liner of the sealing fleet, were paid yesterday morning for their services during the season.

IROQUOIS WILL BE READY TOMORROW

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

The steamer Iroquois, which was salvaged by the tug William Joffile and brought to port on Friday, has been found to be little damaged as a result of her experiences when partially submerged at Sidney last week.

CLEARINGS ARE WELL UP TO LAST YEAR

Total for Ten Months Shows the Stability of the Local Business

October Police Returns

Clearings are Well Up to Last Year

October Police Returns

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.

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.

Stylishly and 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.

Fit-Reform

1201 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

talled \$5,062,689 compared with \$5,304,184 in October last year and \$5,476,017 for the corresponding month in 1905.

The figures for each month of the present year compared with the corresponding month last year are given below:

Table with 3 columns: Month, 1906, 1907. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October.

Total (10 months) \$45,367,751 \$45,966,827

Off For a Holiday

Sergeant Murray, of the Provincial police department, left last night for San Francisco where he will spend several weeks holidays.

October Police Returns

During the month of October there were seventy-three convictions in the police court, seven alleged offenders were discharged and in addition the police were called upon to deal with three persons of unsound mind, and forty-five individuals who were held for safekeeping.

Bank clearings for the city of Victoria for the first ten months of the present year aggregated \$45,367,751 compared with \$45,966,827 for the corresponding period of 1905.

James J. Hill Comes West

The local agents of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways have received invitations to be present at the ceremonies attending the opening of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle line, the "North Bank" route recently constructed along the north bank of the Columbia river.





# THE SMALL HAUNTED COTTAGE

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.

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



THE 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 to refer, even casually, to its present inmates.

The cottage, in 1839, 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 eyes—the 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 Mme. 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 daguerrotype of her late husband. Of this she had S. A. Spencer, the pioneer daguerrotypist, 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 bereaved.

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 campers 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 coverlets 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 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 ear:

"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 place and there was no one in the room save

herself and the child, she took refuge in the woman's favorite method of defence and—screamed!

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 stolen, it is not plunder the thieves sought. They were after something or somebody. Have you an—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—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 grasped by a strong hand and a raucous voice whispered in her ear, "Make an outcry and you are a dead woman." She grew pale and thin and 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 fearfully 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 gentlemen 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 mustache brought to a pencil-point at each end and curled with an upward slant. "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 gazing 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 soliloquy.

"Yes."

"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.



THIS is an age of education, not only for the masses, but also for the masses in the English speaking world. Canada, although comparatively a new country, stands prominently among the most highly educated. 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 of education in Canada, particularly during the last century, is marvellous. 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 of financial support it might count on in the

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 preparing men for the Western mission fields, and in a few 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 given 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 acclamatory 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, moderator of the general assembly; Dr. Talling, of London; together with local men of

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 studied in Germany and France. He was for 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 of 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 pursued.

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 eminent Bible scholars. Sed non cuius 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 have had no experience in presiding at all.—Puck.



# "Everything, Anything Possible," Says Edison

It 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 impression of this fact, as Mr. Thomas A. Edison sees, or rather senses, in the future.

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

"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 correlation 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 activity.

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 energy."

"There is a great distinction, however, between the scientific experiment that accomplishes its end and the practical adaptation of it 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 accomplished a scientific experiment. I

haven't done it yet, I may, anyhow; I hope 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 electricity?"

"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,

technical opinions against it. The other 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?"

factories had not considered, but it was an indication, a chance suggestion of the increasing scope of Mr. Edison's sweep of scientific activity.

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

now is to get a vehicle that will conform to the efficiency of the batteries. I am told that by January next an electrical taxicab will be seen in 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 use.

"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 before.

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 diamond 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 the interviewer.

"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 RUDELly 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 Montreal and Newark. The result was entirely satisfactory so far as the storage batteries were concerned, but the test

## Journey Across the Continent of Africa

REVIEWING the book just issued under the authorship of A. F. H. 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 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, 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 expressed:—

"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 withal 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 Caruthers 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, and Englishmen least of all, and are here described for 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 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, there 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 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, having been published in the pages of the "Journal" of the Linnean Society last January. Mr. Wollaston pays a high eulogium as regards the zoological results obtained 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 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 natives:—

"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 Runzororo, but this can hardly have any connection with the name of the mountains. There is certainly a little historical authority, and I am 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. 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 Mountains of 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-

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 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 discovering 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 Elhanga, 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 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 atrocities. He writes in summing up—the chapter is well worth referring to as a plain statement based on a first-hand knowledge of the facts of the country itself—in this fashion:—

"In conclusion, I would say that I have not lightly nor without deliberation appeared to range myself on the side of what very many people consider a criminal 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 Nasmyth'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 forty-five 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.

# THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA



It 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 mountain goat, a creature extremely difficult to approach both by reason of its fearfulness and by its dexterity as a climber among the inaccessible 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 Columbia 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 assistance?"

"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 name—baptized 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 reckoned 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 snow below and thinking to glissade or slide down its steep, soft surface and believing his aid unnecessary she sprang with self-confidence from her position before he could lend his hand. Instead of remaining upright when she lit, her feet slipped from beneath her and she rolled down over the thirty feet of snow, then swiftly over a steep turf, thence 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 fingers only. No cry came from her lips and it is surmised she fainted from fear before

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 careless.

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 gully down which rocks are constantly shooting. What is actually subject to human control, like a secure hand-hold 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 there is none in the world more beautiful nor set in a grander environment.

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 arduous work.

## The Canadian Alpine Journal

The second part of volume one of the Canadian Alpine Journal was published in time to be distributed to those members who attended the third annual camp at Rogers Pass, B.C., in July of the present year. Doubtless there are many others who will be interested in this 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 into sections including the Mountaineering, Scientific, Miscellaneous and Official, the lat-

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 efforts.

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 summarizing 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 impressions 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 from the Journal:

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 Cheddie. "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 summit."

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 Siffleur 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 obstructed 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 administrative difficulties which have hitherto prevented the notification of an infectious disease of pulmonary consumption have been disentangled, or may, perhaps, be said to have been cut, so far at least, as one great section of the sufferers is concerned, by the simple expedient of an order of the local government board, imposing certain duties upon poor law medical officers, says the London Times. This order, 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 tuberculosis, and to do so within forty-eight hours of the discovery of the nature of each case. The information to be thus afforded, in districts where the medical officer of health makes the necessary application, will be equivalent to a compulsory but confidential notification of consumptive disease to him, so far as such disease affects persons obtaining medical relief under the poor law. When it is remembered that, in 1904, 23.5 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, the most needed and most likely to be benefited; while, at the same time, they will not be exposed to any of the consequences of the forms of notification which, under acts of parliament. Notification of this latter kind involves various disabilities, such as the 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 isolation, 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 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 all infectious diseases within his district, and to inform himself 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, and of the overcrowded condition of the dirty habits and the unregulated spitting of some of the inhabitants, and of the facilities which 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 major-ity of districts it is impossible for them to visit each of these circumstances 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 overcrowding will be abated, even although it cannot be entirely obviated without prolonged and persevering effort. Overcrowding attains the maximum of danger

when it includes among the overcrowded persons a 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 co-operation 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 sanatorium, or of a holiday at the seaside may, in certain 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 delay 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 scarcely fail to be in a corresponding degree enhanced.



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## Missionary Work



**S**IR ROBERT HART, presiding at a meeting of the Belfast branch of the Hibernian Bible Society, said it was a great privilege to be present that evening and on such an occasion. It was with great pleasure he had responded to the invitation to take the chair. Christian England had not lagged behind; it had led the van in every kind of philanthropic enterprise, and at the root of all had been the Bible, woven into the noblest and best doings of their country's life, and it was to translate that Bible into more languages that they met that evening, thus providing a basis for constructive benevolence and the motive power to foster its growth. During the century of its existence that magnificent body known by its world-wide designation "The British and Foreign Bible Society," had seen to the translation and publication of the Holy Scriptures in more than four hundred languages, amongst them being costly versions for the blind. Over thirty languages had been dealt with, and over fifteen millions of pounds sterling had been expended, and from first to last more than two hundred million copies had been distributed. Over and above all that the Society was the friend of every missionary, supplying them with all they required at simply nominal prices. The bread thus cast upon the waters must have been the very bread of life for millions and millions of men along the road to eternity. To every subject of that great empire it must be a matter of pride and gratitude to know that the word British connected with the words Bible Society meant so much to the nations which were touched and dealt with. Work on so extensive a scale and covering an expanse so vast, work so continuous in point of time and so exacting, was splendidly planned and nobly executed. That evening they met to hear what could be said for and about the Belfast Auxiliary. Chosen speakers would give them full details and acquaint them with what it had accomplished and what it wanted. The Society, besides contributing last year over £1,000 to the British Bible Society, issued some 40,000 copies of its own Scriptures in twenty-four languages, together with a Braille type version for the blind, and since its first foundation had distributed some six million copies—a very creditable performance indeed and a grand demonstration of well-organized and well-directed benevolence. (Applause.) The work of the Bible Society was allied closely with missionary enterprise, than which nothing could contribute more powerfully to the advance and spread of real civilization and the enjoyment of all the blessings which could be conferred on mankind. It aimed at peace, it preached goodwill, but it also left it to men to do men's work in man's best way. Unhappily the world's best wisdom had not yet got beyond 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 national 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 say—"Put your trust in Providence, but keep your powder dry." (Applause.) 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 millions of people, intelligent, industrious, orderly, 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 condition and wants, and who would probably tell 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 them all and be a force in itself. (Applause.) This motive power throughout was again the Bible—that "key to the mysteries of life which opened the gates of consolation," of which an old writer had well said that "he who hath once tasted its excellence will desire to taste it yet again, and he who tastes it oftenest will relish it most"—(hear, hear)—and it was to continue its publication and extend its distribution that the Society existed, and that they were there that evening. An unnumbered host of readers would always 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 it was felt by men of every color, of every sort, of every condition, learned and unlearned,

and in every calling, by the occupants of cottages, of castles, and of palaces. (Applause.) Years ago he was talking with one of the most intelligent and most powerful of the Chinese officials it had been his good fortune to meet during a somewhat lengthy spell of work in that great country. (Applause.) That gentleman had much to say about foreign intercourse in all its phases, but what he had to say about missionaries was—"Your missionaries aim at making men's lives better. Why, then, should I oppose or object to them? On the contrary, every man that is made a better man is a gain to us, and we can only be thankful for it. Only let them keep to their own business." Such a frame of mind, if not spelling welcome, at least offered an open door, and if those who entered would keep to their own business and proceed with wisdom, there would be nothing to regret. (Applause.) The present was a highly important time in the world's history, and in the East in particular. Among the native Christians in India, China and Japan the feeling was said to be everywhere growing that they must have their own Church, and must themselves evangelize their own and neighboring lands. Such a feeling, even if premature, was to be welcomed, in that, not only did it show the vitality of their faith, but it would free Christianity from the obloquy and hindrance of being a foreign cult, and by making it mankind's inheritance, secure for it a warmer welcome and a heartier acceptance. (Applause.) With such a condition to face, the call for a wider distribution of properly translated versions of the Scriptures became more imperative, and thus the great Society which led the world in providing Bibles for all men in all lands was seen to be more and more worthy of all the sympathy hearts could give, all the support Christian purses could accord. (Applause.) In China more especially the opportunity should not be lost. (Hear, hear.) The country was opening up, and not only opening its markets to commerce and its provinces to new ideas, but, building on the stored up wisdom of the past, and at the same time freeing itself from the shackles of restriction, it was opening its doors to education in all departments, and missionary work had itself done much to prepare the way for both accentuating and supplying the want now felt, and a felt want was the parent of all progress. (Hear, hear.) Large numbers of schools had been opened by missionary enterprise, and in addition to what that limited enterprise had been able to accomplish, non-Christian, or rather secular, schools and colleges, the outcome of a national movement, had been opened up in all directions. Thus one city—Shanghai—had itself opened as many as 200 educational establishments, and other cities had done likewise. Let them wait 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 Zafirropulo 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 all trophies 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 being shot in the heart have swum one hundred or two hundred metres.

## The British Navy



**T**HE First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Pontypool recently.

Mr. McKenna said that, short as his experience had been at the Admiralty, 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 of 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 allow 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

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. Over-abundant predominance 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 permitted 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 suffered 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, Lord Locher of Gowrie (then Mr. E. Robertson) stated in the House of Commons on March 2 would be built by contract.

### THE POPE AS A STUDENT

An Italian newspaper gives prominence to an old school report of Giuseppe Sarto, now his Holiness Pope Pius X. He was at a secondary school at Castel Franco, 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 Rhymer 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 Influential House of Barnato



**M**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 retirement—which 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.

The name of Barnato Brothers first became 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 "Barney" Barnato and registered in 1887. In 1889 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 written of the romantic career of the little

Petticoat-lane adventurer Barney Isaacs, who had gone out to the Cape with 27s. in his pocket and earned a precarious livelihood as a conjurer 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 Bittel 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 inflated 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 to 2 7-8. A month later the famous slump which preceded the Jameson Raid was in full swing, and before the new year was in the air was full of rumors of coming amalgamations and absorptions. It was not, however,

until September, 1896, that meetings were held 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 apiece.

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, 1897.

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 in to 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 Bufelsdorn, Langlaagte Royal, or Coronation Syndicate, the traffic in which has gone to the making of the Barnato-Joel millions. The investing public has proverbially a short memory for the unpleasant, but its experiences with the House of Barnato leave it little else to look back upon.

# The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay



THE London Times thus reviews "The 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 the 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 these 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 Trevelyan. Not even Dr. Johnson was subjected to a severer test. The extraordinary popularity 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. 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

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

Macaulay, however, did full justice to Johnson's own personal observations, drawn

from life, and regarded the famous note on the 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 of 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 Wittenberg."

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 decline 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. 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 obsolete. But the interest still shown in his life and character goes beyond any literary explanation. 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 Clapham, 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 applied.

## Teaching of Psychology



THE 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, although closely related both to philosophy and to physiology, was in itself an independent science. The most striking results of the experimental 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 differences. 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 disagreeable 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 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 psychology, 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, and 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 personality 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 influence 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 economical method of learning, the influence of retroactive inhibition, the influence of drugs upon 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 of a psychological institute in a central part of London where post-graduate teaching and post-graduate research could go on hand in hand. 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 science.

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 improvement 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 unmistakably worldly tone. The consequence was that the novices were thrilled, and the older nuns started. "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 matter 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 the "strugglers" 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 gashed, but Heyworth carried his motion to 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 betrothal 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" are found not 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, true and false, fourteen gazelles, and sixteen bushbucks, besides grysboks, steinboks, redbucks, gemsbucks, blaauwboks (now extinct), and palas, beisas, bongos, oryx, addax, elands, and kudus, 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 sympathiser with the desire of the sportsman to discover a new beast which shall be named after him. It is a 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 finding 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 apparent 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 ani-

mals 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 sad 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 blaauwbok has gone. The eland, with other animals, has disappeared from the greater part of its southern 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 revision, 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." —Wasp.

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# Feminine Fancies and Home Circle

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## EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS

Is extravagance in dress wicked? A good deal of talk has been going on lately about extravagance in women'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 good into the matter carefully, we find the question of waste and luxury, and of spending and saving so very complex that one hesitates to commit even the most extravagant spending off hand. Does luxury really injure the community? Would the poor be really any better if extravagance were put an entire universal consent?

"Saving," said the lady in the "Dolly Dialogues," "is depriving yourself of what you want now for fear you may not have what you don't want forty years hence." Rather a back-handed compliment to saving? Saving certainly is the result of fear; fear either of the future for ourselves, or for those dependent on us. Nevertheless, there is great moral virtue in saving, as all the world knows and allows. It means discipline and self-denial. Thrift is reckoned as one of the virtues. But is it so certain that luxury among those who can afford to indulge in it is either sinful or harmful? Take the case of a white satin dress. It is good enough for anybody's wear as it is, but the extravagant woman will have it richly embroidered with gold and silver, or smothered in the costliest laces. And why not, if she can afford to pay for them? Every detail, every stitch and thread of the dress will have set money flying. The poor and the workers get their living out of the extravagance of the rich.

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 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 that 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 "futility 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 mistress class can afford to spend extravagantly if it likes—is in many ways a blessing, whether the spending consists in building more houses and palaces than are needed, in collecting costly gems and pictures in modest households, or in sumptuous garments, does not greatly matter.

After all, beautiful dressing is an art. The world would lose something of its grace and charm without 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 paid for.

There is a bright side even to extravagant spending.

## 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.

I suppose we have all heard the saying "Exactitude is the polite and the polite is the good." But it is not for its own sake 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 hostess, puts the cook out, and probably spoils the dinner.

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 quite a 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 adding to 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 advantage.

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 signs of a 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 the rest of the 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 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 this to someone I know well, but, in any case, if the words do not come spontaneously, they are better left unsaid.

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.

## GWOS AND GOSSIP

The female form divine is a very changeable thing. Once upon a time it was considered most beautiful as we see it represented in the old Greek statues, and no doubt it was equally adorable in the pinched-in waists and ridiculous hips of "Good Queen Bess!" 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 be.

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 eschew 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 waists be just as large as it pleases, so long as the contour below is of the required fashionable slimmness.

Next we must avoid anything in the shape of a bunching petticoat, wearing either a pair of "culottes" or a soft satin petticoat, as thin as a pocket handkerchief, fitting like a sheath over the hips, and provided with a deep killing 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 cloth or the dress made with a plaid, a check, or a striped skirt. The coat, as a rule catches up the darkest shade of the fancy material, and in some of the new shades of blue and green the effect of this combination is remarkably successful. Many of the new ones 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

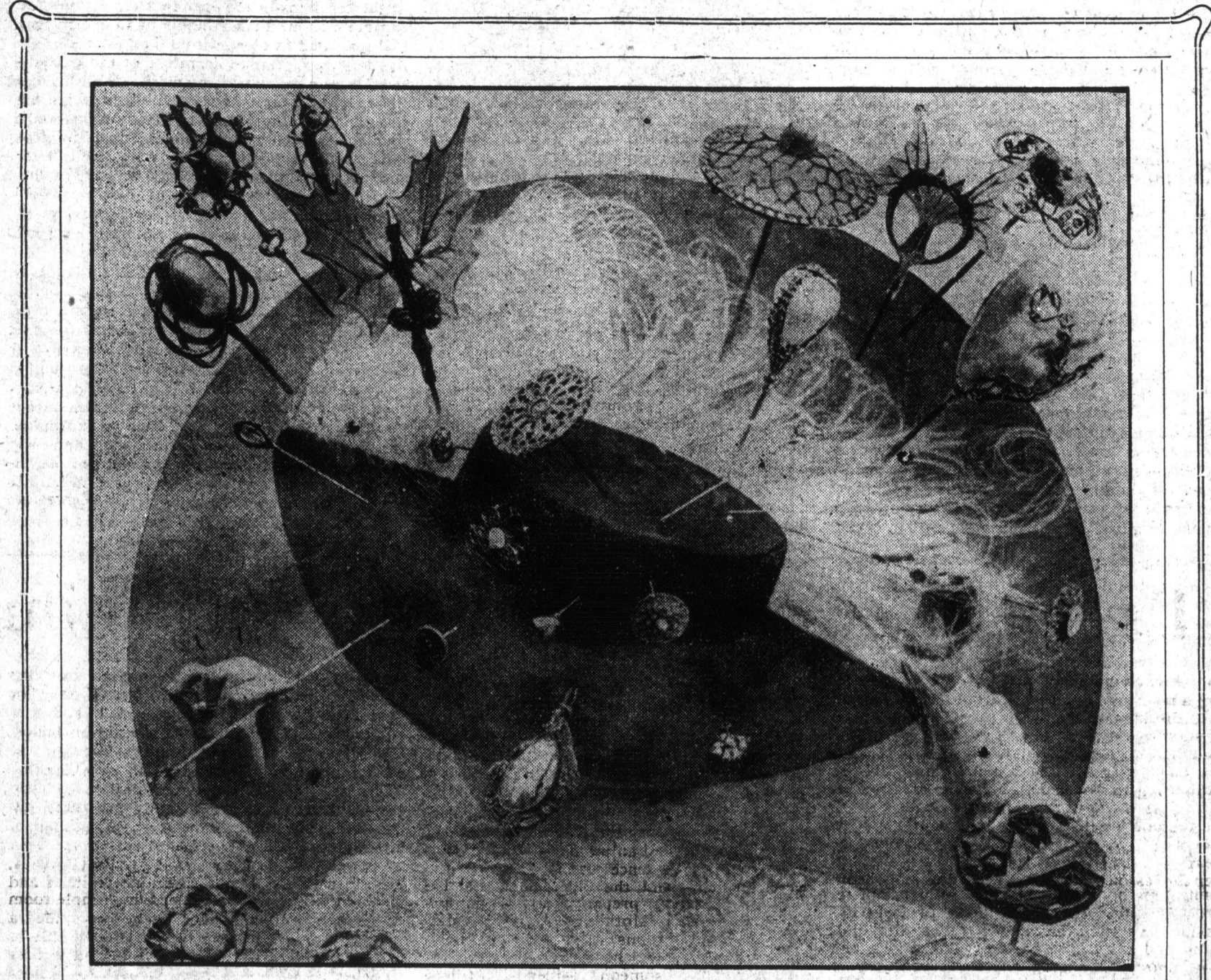
reliable and able critic of women's clothes that there is; which is proved by the fact that the majority of the world renowned dressmaking firms are presided over by men.

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.

As a rule, mixtures of colors are not approved.

With regard to styles, the severely built, either the tailor-made suit or the princess type of gown—are smiled upon. The picture frock is also approved 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 chevrons 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 sleeve is quite de rigueur.

Turning to the smart tailor-made gown, there is no limit to its interpretations, the cutaway Directoire frock 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 met 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 fashionable, 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 over a trimmed with beautiful braiding having been 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 what- ever is the most enterprising 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 chosen for this becoming style. A smart bridge gown which I saw the other day was of plain blue 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 applique of the cloth and mazes of stitchery, the sleeves and the chemise being of tucked net. The inner vest was of cream-colored plain tulle, and round neckband one of the new stocks of soft pale blue satin ribbon was tied with 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 the 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 how much he is secretly influenced by the subtle harmony of a dainty frock.

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 remainder of her days in it.

If a man has good fortune 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 prevent it.

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

"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 unsparring condemnation.

A skirt which is slightly frayed at the edge will not be tolerated for an instant, while a dragged 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 aggrieved 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 criticize, 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 light 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 vinegar.

Butter a small fireproof dish and cover the bottom with a layer of breadcrumbs and spread the onion over.

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 for the onions.

**Indian Kidneys**

This dish is excellent, in fact it is quite a recherche entree for a small dinner party, as well as being splendidly adapted for a nice little dish for one person.

Take any quantity of small sheep's 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.

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

Serve on a border of chopped rice, and garnish daintily with fried parsley. A little chutney added to 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.

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

**Cheese Potatoes**  
Cut three boiled potatoes into dice. Make a sauce by boiling 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 of 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, 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 egg, 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 daintily 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 head.

Wash the head 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 very carefully 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 dishes for one person.

## 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 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 lunch, 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 realize 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 household 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 responsible 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 keen on education, and school attendance is like 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 there should be a reaction in many countries in the swarms of hoodlums who make it dangerous in such places to even seek a cab after an entertainment.

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 neurotic.

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 often be seen, they recoil on the heads of the evaders and bring unnumbered troubles in their train.

It is after school and college days that neuroticism begins. Those who enter on a career are seldom its victims, because their mind is occupied and their 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 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 many 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.

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 Primeval Era. It does not lead to anywhere worth going to. Duty alone brings a solid satisfaction quite unknown to those whose "nerves" are the bane of their existence, and incidentally the bane of everyone else's existence, 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 accompanies a well-spent existence.

**A Fancy**  
A garden is a lovesome thing. God wot, I have seen a garden with a Prinked pool. Ferved pot.

The veriest school of the poet has seen 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.

—Thomas Edward Browne.

A Cosy Coat in Brown Scotch Tweed

# A SEAMANAN OF NELSON'S TIME

A 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.



For 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 lifelike picture of a mutiny on a French slaver which a detachment of his crew

were called in to quell. After relating how the negroes who had broken out of the hold armed with billets of wood were shot down to 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 press-gang 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 himself.

"All my clothes were on my back, and with an old silver watch and one rupee . . . I 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

offenders who had been given the alternative of serving their sentence or going to sea, and Richardson soon rose out of the ruck of fellows 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 able-bodied men were left on board to leave their 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 events 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 officers."

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 oath! another preface every punishment by a speech to the men, telling them that when the

war was over they would get their pay and discharge and be able to see their wives and families. "Damn him," the sailors would 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 dismantled 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 by Richardson's description of two powder-monkeys 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 epigrammatically 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 genius 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 thanks for his pains, while the commissioned ranks reaped a rich reward.

"Such (he adds) is the encouragement that

warrant officers meet with in the navy. If an action is fought, though they have the principal 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."

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 ninety-seven, 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 beefs 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



We 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 powers in large armored ships. It should be 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 fairly 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 standardization 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 referred 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 across 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 Coraterie. A traveller who could not otherwise pay for the shoeing of his horse had left it 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



BLUE-BOOK containing the names of the nation's pensioners who have at one time or another held office in the civil service shows that there are some lucky individuals who have been drawing pensions since the fifties. The civil service pensioners draw between 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 in 1874.

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 12s. as a "commutation annuity," and since 1879 another £24 3s. as a "commutation annuity" from the National Debt Commissioners.

Then there is Mr. Fred. R. Brande, whose office as moneyer's 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 £855 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 moneyer's 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 grant 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 abolished.

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 pensions. 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 £24,000 in all.

Another active pensioner is Sir Courtenay Ibert, 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:—

Name	Pension
Lord Cromer	£900 0 0
Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff	1,700 0 0
Sir E. Malet	1,700 0 0
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 Express.

## 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, "Christian gentleman hit him in the head with a brick, and he all same in hospital."

Before going out a woman should be sure her complexion is on straight.

Bulgaria called out v. dent kingly treaty with for any loss tion.

A few d. feated the E. London. A went to the thanking th. sure that th. to be played.

During t. changes in countries of have resol. powers. T. Turkish co. tion of war. tend to pos.

Now that. hon. and g. Page. Lett. be welcome. then some. is disappoint. received. at published. there is bet.

Boys an. ture study. for Mr. B. British. Colt. to see the. so perhaps. cock's eyes. there are. has to tell. the wealth.

It is go. in their w. do its best. team. It is. work for th. and not of. fun and th. the open air. men who sp. but many. playing on.

As almo. year strikes. T. as we. Ireland. In. thought the. head of on. men to be. He has th. working me. whether it. does seem. prevent the. quarrels be. this plan. of ginning of.

It seems. elship was. another on. his voyage. peror of Ge. his trip. H. managed an. Emperor W. and this p. mechanics. Zepplin w. been medie. a prince. Ang their t. the air is. This genie.

It is str. most earn. in time of. ing machine. any longer. days very. your grand. sands of bro. enquire into. into dispute. The Preside. to this rule. expected at. of trade be. country ovs. seen possi. the wrong. serve the p.

There ar. Englan. seems as if. there are. too many. those who. should go. land should. is not ofte. cultivate. farming is. easily. Eve. Britain we. take them. from it. It tell how th. and clothed. of all who. in from w.

"Give to. that would. said by th. more than. sage is one.

The chil. thens. In. Hon. Willie. Westminster. candidates. eral candid. majority. be held at. have show. treatment. ment with. do they th. its fair sha. difficult qu. thought th. to persuade. to force th. the voters. their friend. and that. be rejected. decided the. age its aff. dishonesty. out a close. that more. couple of. of wood. coast. It. the conditi. what is be. not the gre. tary prosp. the miner. chanic and. of wealth. It is their. Boys and. lumbia is.

SPACE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

Bulgaria has disbanded the 60,000 soldiers she added out when she proclaimed herself an independent kingdom.

A few days ago a Canadian Lacrosse team defeated the English players on the Olympic grounds in London.

During the week there have not been any great changes in the situation in the south of Europe.

Now that the long nights have come will not some boys and girls find to the children's page.

Boys and girls who are anxious to excel in nature study ought to ask at the bureau of information for Mr. Babcock's new book on the "Game-fishes of British Columbia."

It is good to see that the Victoria boys are playing their winter games of rugby. Every team should do its best and all try to get the best of their team.

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 his voyage Prince Henry of Russia, son of the Emperor of Germany.

It is strange that these flying machines are being most earnestly studied by those who hope to use them in time of war.

There are sad stories of want among the people in England and in Scotland who cannot get work. It seems that all at once the world has found out that there are those who want what is made in the factories.

The chief event of this week has been the elections. 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.

On a Chinese mission to two Chinamen who, she found, were going with her. She looked in once and found Sam smiling and John was missing.

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 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.

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.

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 the coast.

If the seals have any part in destroying what is injurious to the fur trade, it is not generally known. It is only for the sake of their furs that the nations of the world are so anxious to prevent their total destruction.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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
One evening when my bedtime came
I didn't want to go.

After Tea
Very often in the evening,
Shortly after tea,

There I fix myself "quite comfy,"
In his arms so strong,

Mother near us with her sewing,
Rocking to and fro,

And I'm sure that she is thinking,
What perhaps you've guessed,

Betty's Playtime
"O, pshaw!" said Betty, when mamma called her from play,

Betty's cheeks turned rosy. She thought of the times she had grumbled when mamma had told her to get ready for school.

WITH THE POETS
A Boy's Lament
I don't like grown folks very much;

I've got 'er dandy sled, er course,
An' heaps er other toys,

Lord Cromer, in addressing public school boys, gave them three mottoes: "Love your country," "Tell the truth," "Don't dawdle."

in the navy. If an they have the princiare seldom mention- while the purser, ipmen are greatly them were no more than old women."

MIDDLE WEST
ntal and Western in the Springfield attention largely to class of men who money. There are Illinois 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 frs. When good, rich from \$12 to \$50 per improvements), it is farmers can do busi- make money. It was er saw an account of in load of choice fat veraged him \$8 per ight him the hand- o for the shipment. n-fed stock, the best

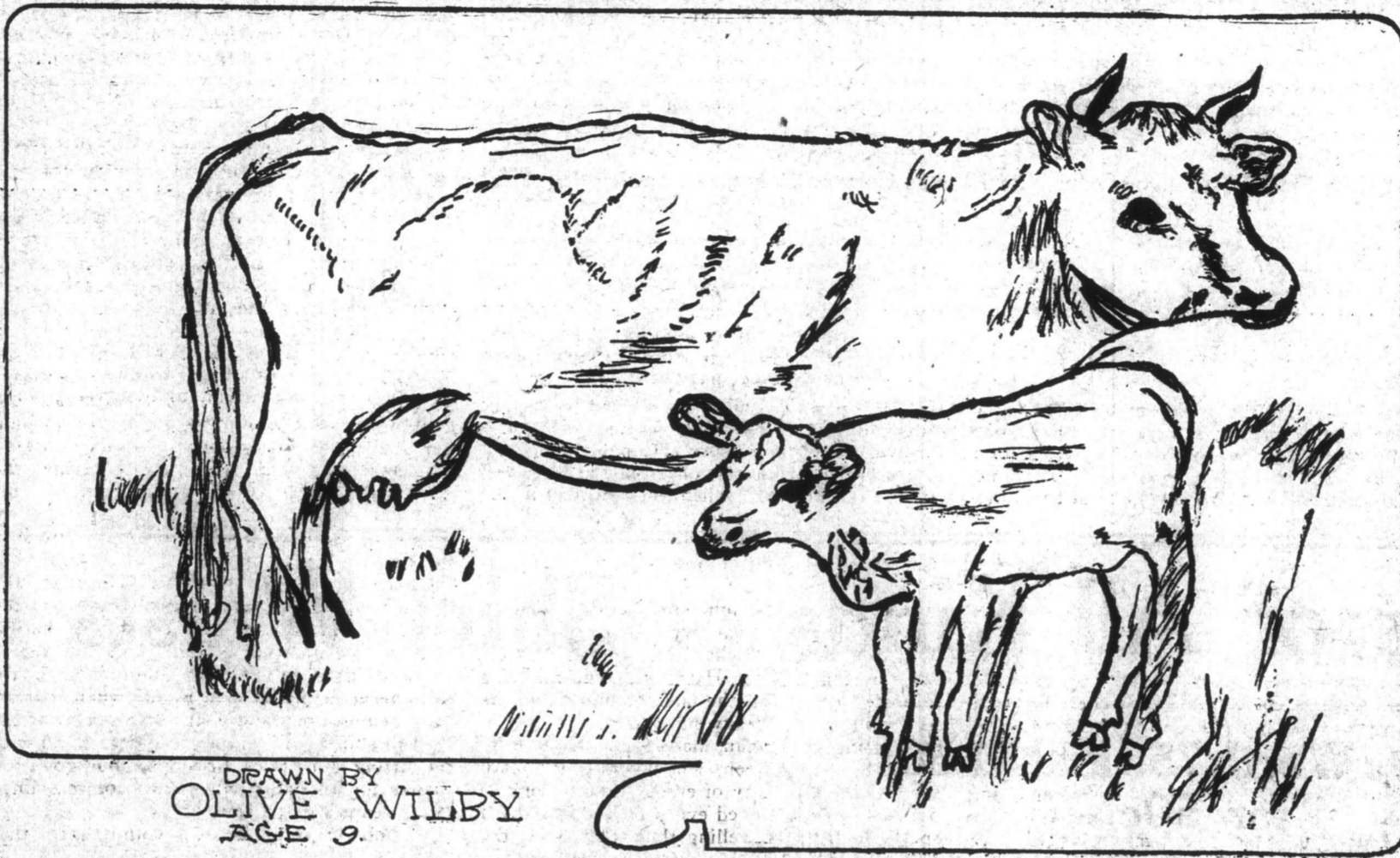
because of bad health, of cases given in the sea Bridge were done Browning, the collec- of £17 is 2d, which at has been paid for T. G. Fardell, M.P. ose office as Regist- Court was abolished years old. He held a salary of £1,000. nce has been £666 t thirty-six years, or

er is Sir Courtenay House of Commons, a year. He draws respect to the office l, which he held for

er of pensioners are office ranged from ven years of O. May, ourt, who retired at fifty-five years of a

rious pensions in the Irish Civil Service, to T. Moriarity, a Castle, whose office

omian should be sure light.



WALRUSES AT HOME

According to Nansen (as we might expect from the pictures), the walrus is a grumpy animal. When a herd 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.

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 do not see much of the great Empresses which dock at Vancouver but they bring to us the manufactures and produce of China, Japan and India.

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The Story of Walter Harvey—Coward

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.

"Um—yes—I must have been dreaming," Walter answered slowly.
But Mr. Benjamin knew something of human nature 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.

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 bravery with a beating heart and great hollows where his 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 reigns in the camp.

Walter Harvey faced a cold fact on the evening of his return to Thorpe Academy—He was a coward. 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 twilight or a sudden noise in a silent place, caused something to drop within him.

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# 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

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, while it lasts, Friday and Saturday . . . . . 50c

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 fall 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 . . . . . 50c

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 this lot are brown, navy, mole, green, Copenhagen, and other shades. These novelty goods that ordinarily would sell at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard, you can buy on Friday and Saturday at . . . . . 75c

## Two Days' Sale of Silks

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 . . . . . 50c

\$1.00 Fancy Taffeta Silks, 50c

FANCY CHECKED TAFFETA SILK, in brown and white, navy and white, black and white, moss and white, blue and white, cardinal and white, pink and white checks. Regular value \$1.00. Friday and Saturday . . . . . 50c

\$1.00 Broche Louise 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 . . . . . 50c

\$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 . . . . . 50c

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 . . . . . 50c

# A Big Sale of All Kinds of Shirt Waists for Women

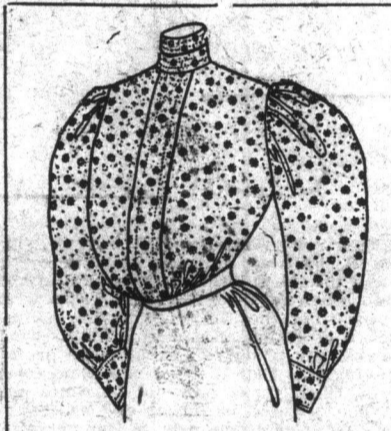


Waists Worth 75c and \$1.50 for 50c

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 you buy.

At this price there are Waists made of good Washing Prints and Cambrics, in light, medium and dark shades, muslins in 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.

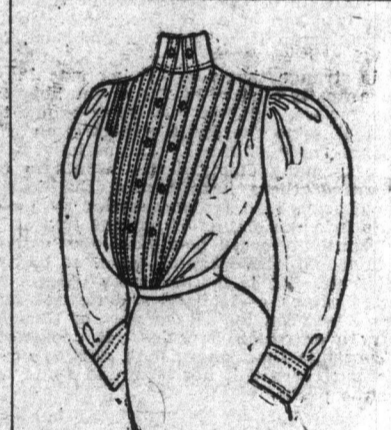
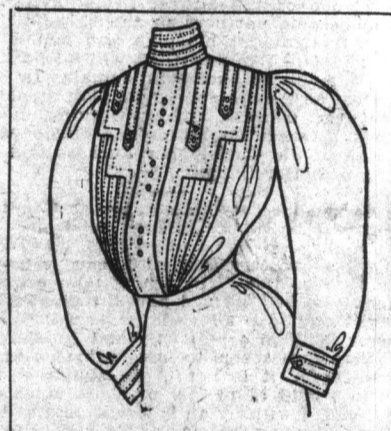
50c Friday and Saturday, while they last . . . . . 50c



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 Flannelette 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. On sale

75c Friday and Saturday, while they last . . . . . 75c



### 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 Friday and Saturday at . . . . . 50c

### 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  
The Man from Brodney's—by McCutcheon . . . . . \$1.25  
The Fly on the Wheel—by Katherine Cecil Thurston . . . . . \$1.25  
The Leaven of Love—by Burnham . . . . . \$1.25  
The Strawberry Handkerchief, by Barr . . . . . \$1.25

## 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 figure.

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 and patent colt, regular \$5.00 and \$5.50, for . . . . . \$3.45

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, also tan and chocolate shades, regular \$4.00 to \$5.00 for . . . . . \$2.95

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 for . . . . . \$4.50

MEN'S BOOTS, velour calf, vici kid, and patent colt, Goodyear welt soles, regular \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00, for . . . . . \$3.45

MEN'S STRATHCONAS, high cut tan moose calf, the regulation Strathcona style, regular \$12.00, for . . . . . \$5.00

### The Proper Thing to Wear

For these cool, damp days is a coat sweater. Nothing so comfortable, 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 and green. They are excellent values at \$4.00 and . . . \$3.75

### 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 there is a coupon good for

#### One Standard Pattern Free

The book is a valuable one, and a valuable addition to any 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 . . . . . 20c

DESIGNER, for November, greatly enlarged . . . . . 10c  
New Standard Patterns for November Are In.

### 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 5c

Hot Lunches, Soup a Specialty, at Our New Tea Rooms

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Parties Catered for at Our New Tea Rooms

VOL. L. NO.

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James J. P. procity

PRAISE O

Great Nor at Cha

Vancouver for commerce removal of whous trade bathe United States an address of the Great business meet the railway Board of Trade He also J ever increas United State Northwest, them going I don't know unless they and prosper He predict States would lion people, adian farmer bushel of gr "I always line, began American, and proud Speaking of in the United large towns quantity visit in every six tion has been In advoca he said: "these custom It would gi grow. I the United Stat more than t you fairly in to both. reached in he in your "There is nation of the United Stat said: "The of the Unit or your Do After spea tish Colum would be the province of favored irr the change lands west Washington His prais jets at the ine, while ture of thl quatters. "Your ve Ours carry get that w sonable rat the United the fact is ten what t But he p picture in r this we mo any nation in railway \$60,000 a r formance i nine hund while in G vestment and a hall freight car "If a rail ple, enable mers to m shipments, better that built. Up communit In an H Hill said: whether it the Great, the termina at Vancou view of th terstate G pecting th rates for business, a satisfactory States may "If we s rection in the Minn register. own steam vessels en present ha pete on ev

Mic Grand E or State prominent banker an heart trou Portland dell, audit of railros "for the an order department houses to The order Several m charged a stenograph replaces that men Santiag was susp population of Tomas dent of t tions, inc troops an The fune history of