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THE FUTURE OF THE PORT

Mr. Coste has received definite assurances from the minister of public works that whatever programme for the development of Victoria harbor he puts forward will receive the serious consideration of the Government. Mr. Monk himself has promised to approve of whatever Mr. Coste decides should be done, and from this it is almost safe to say that the programme, of which an outline was given at a luncheon of the real estate exchange yesterday, will be carried out. It provides for an extensive and progressive scheme of development. The breakwater and dockage facilities will give shelter to twenty of such vessels as we may hope to have entering this port in a very few years' time. Two appropriations will be asked for—one to be spent on the inner harbor, and the other for the commencement of a great project embracing one or more breakwaters as well as open docks. We may hope to see these appropriations included in the estimates which will be brought down shortly after the House meets next month. This is all very encouraging and there is little doubt that the commencement of a great scheme of port improvements will have the effect of directing the attention of shipping interests to Victoria. It will probably mean that this city will be included in the schedule of many of the companies which contemplate sending vessels to the Pacific Coast, following the opening of the Panama Canal. Dockage facilities attract tonnage and shipping interests are always anxious to send their vessels to the harbors where they can find the best anchorage, and the safest wharfage facilities. The provision here of a harbor, thoroughly up to date in modern facilities, will also play a strong part in determining Canadian steamship companies as to the place where they should make their terminus. Given good docks the trade is bound to follow because of the great natural advantages which the port possesses, because of the consistently rapid growth of population, the development of local industries and the need of imported produce. The future of the city as one of the rising ports of the Pacific Coast seems to be assured. Its waterways are free from fog of such a character as is dangerous to navigation. With one or more breakwaters protection from rough weather will have been secured and the space for dock accommodations largely increased. Moreover there is another advantage of paramount importance which this port possesses and that is that ships leaving here immediately enter open water and are free from the dangers and delay of winding through narrow channels at a reduced speed. Mr. Coste has brought to his task an enthusiasm which has grown as he has realized the great possibilities of the port. He has been anxious to make recommendations which will provide the best scheme of development in which the port as a whole can share. This can be gathered from his anxiety to improve the facilities of coastwise traffic so as to insure safe and more commodious anchorage for ocean vessels. We think from what he has said that it is safe to say that Mr. Monk and his colleagues in office will see their way clear to carry out the programme which he will outline and that when this is done that it will be found to be one of the greatest assets of prosperity that has ever been built up in connection with our city.

A NATIONAL PORT

The people of Victoria ought always to keep in mind the fact that the greatest engineer that Canada ever had, that is, the greatest in his grasp of a national situation, always regarded the Western coast of Vancouver Island, from Victoria to Cape Scott, as the true ocean frontier of Canada. All through his final report on the Canadian Pacific Railway surveys this stands out prominently. He discusses all the various routes that have been suggested and examined, and he reaches the conclusion, to use his own words, that "if the object is to reach the navigable waters of the Pacific simply by the most eligible line to a good harbor," the route to Burrard Inlet should be chosen. But if it was considered advisable, as one day he believed it would be necessary, to speak a port on the true ocean frontier, the Bute Inlet route was the only one to be considered, and he added: "The exigencies of the future may render a continuous line of railway to the outer shores of Vancouver Island indispensable whatever cost."

Let the people of Victoria look back to the day when the route of the Canadian Pacific was determined upon. That was a day of relatively small things. There was little between the Great Lakes to warrant the construction

tion of a transcontinental railway except faith and a budding national sentiment. The financial resources of the country were limited. Only ten years before it had been found advisable to secure the guarantee of the British government to a loan to pay the cost of building the Intercolonial Railway. The country was pledged to a transcontinental line. Hence when Sir Sandford Fleming pointed out that the easiest way to carry out the terms of the pledge was to build a line terminating at Burrard Inlet the government accepted his suggestion and directed that the line should be built accordingly; but perusal of the report in which this conclusion is stated will show that every argument, except that of reduced expense, was in favor of extending the line to a Vancouver Island port, and preferably to Esquimalt, as its true ocean terminus.

Let it also be remembered that at that time no one admitted the great possibilities of the prairie region. It was about that time that Professor Macoun told a committee of the House of Commons that cattle-raising would be profitable around Calgary, only to be greeted, as he told another committee some years later, with incredulous laughter. The most optimistic never expected the development that has taken place west of the Lakes. The great natural wealth of British Columbia was almost unsuspected. Mr. Blake had only recently referred to this province as "a sea of mountains," and G. M. Dawson had not yet pointed out to the world that there were extensive areas here fit for settlement. In all the reports that were made to Parliament there is not a suggestion that lumber from the Coast would be shipped to the Prairies, or that the Prairie might send any of its grain to the markets of the Coast by way of Western ports. Japanese revival had only fairly begun, and the awakening of China was undreamed of. The Panama Canal existed only in the imagination of some enthusiasts, who hardly dared express their views, and if they did, only excited ridicule.

Yet, under these circumstances, Sir Sandford Fleming, with prophetic eye, said that the time would come when the true Western ocean frontier of Canada would of necessity be reached by an unbroken line of railway. And is it doing any injustice to that distinguished man to suggest that if he were writing today, if he were asked to contemplate what ought to be provided in the way of a transcontinental railway, he would, in view of what has transpired since, in view of the fact that there are thousands of miles of railway on the prairies, where when he wrote there was not a single mile, when a rapidly progressing Central Canada demands the products of the Pacific Coast and the best way of reaching the ocean with its own products, when the Panama Canal is nearing completion and the whole Orient is instinct with a new life—is there any doubt, we ask, that he would have contented himself with suggesting, as a route for the Canadian Pacific Railway, simply the most feasible way of reaching tide water?

In this report of Sir Sandford's there is an inspiration to the people of this city. He foresaw a great commercial depot at the southern end of this island. It is for us to bend our energies to bring about the early realization of these anticipations. Let us not lose sight of the fact that the engineer by whose advice Burrard Inlet was chosen for the Canadian Pacific terminus, recommended in the same report that one of the ports on the West Coast of this island, in which class he included Victoria, should be chosen as the ultimate objective point of Canada's transcontinental railway system.

THE "RECALL"

It is proposed to adopt what is known as the "recall" in the municipality of Victoria, and a similar request will go to the Legislature from Vancouver. The Recall originated in Oregon, we think, and, stripped of all details, it may be stated to be a method whereby the citizens can dismiss an elected official who has lost their confidence. It has been tried in Oregon, Washington, and California, and possibly elsewhere, and we are not aware of one instance in which it has not worked satisfactorily, although we confess to being not as familiar as we ought to be with its operation before expressing any opinion upon it. There is one manifest advantage. When we elect a Mayor or Alderman now, he remains in office for a year, no matter how objectionable he may make himself, whereas if the recall were adopted he would know that he might at any time be called upon to defend his course before his constituents. This would undoubtedly add to his sense of responsibility. On the other hand, the recall would introduce an element of uncertainty into the municipal administration, and it might be employed by designing politicians as a means of annoying those to whom they were hostile and might desire to get rid of.

We see no objection to Alderman Fullerton's motion in regard to this question being adopted by the council, for thereby the subject will be brought before the citizens in a definite way, and there can be a general expression of

opinion. In the end it must rest with the legislature, and to a certain extent with the government to say if this new principle shall be adopted in British Columbia. It does not follow that because Victoria and Vancouver ask for it, it must be granted. Upon a matter of this kind the City Council has no mandate to speak for the people, and any resolution it may adopt will only be the individual opinion of the gentlemen who vote for it. In saying this we do not wish to be understood as opposing the proposal, in respect to which we have an open mind.

UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA

The result of the action of the United States in denouncing the Treaty of 1852 with Russia may lead to a tariff war between the two countries, and it is very certain to produce a feeling of ill-will in the latter. We do not suppose there is the slightest prospect of an actual war, however strained the relations between the two nations become, unless indeed, it might happen that United States citizens may be accorded such treatment in Russia as no government with any show of self-respect could submit to. No possible good could result from actual hostilities in any case that is at all likely to arise, and it is not easy to see how the two countries could make war against each other even if they so desired. Diplomacy probably will have no serious difficulty in settling the matters in dispute, the chief interest in which, from the point of view of an outsider, arise out of the fact that the United States has always professed to regard Russia as its special friend. We shall bear less of this hereafter, and indeed there never was any justification for that absurd fiction.

JOHN V. ELLIS

We notice by our exchanges that Senator John V. Ellis has just passed the fiftieth milestone in his career as editor of the St. John Globe. Senator Ellis may not be the dean of Canadian journalists, but few of them have as long a record and none of them a more honorable one. The Colonist is a long established newspaper, and has had many occupants of the editorial chair, but it was only two years old when Senator Ellis took up his pen to write his first editorial in the Globe. Although he has reached an age when most men seek well earned rest, his mind has not lost its keenness, although his point of view may have grown loftier as the years have passed. Ever kind and courteous, yet neither asking nor giving quarter when the fight was on, he was never bitter nor resourceful. Mr. Ellis has been an honor to the profession, which we hope he may be spared for many years to adorn.

Matters here apparently reached an impasse in China. The Premier says he will not accept a republic and the revolutionary leaders say they will not tolerate a monarchy any longer. The only thing left seems to be for the parties to fight it out among themselves. There is talk of foreign intervention. But on behalf of which side shall it be?

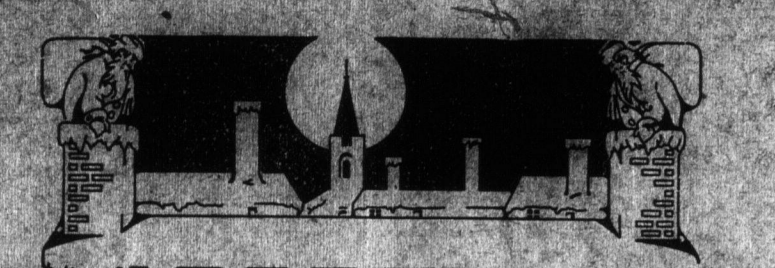
Hon. W. R. Ross seems to have spent an exceedingly busy time during his absence from the province. He comes back with much useful information. It is interesting to know that Mr. Gifford Pinchock, so highly commended the proposed creation of a bureau of forestry in this province. He is a high authority on such matters and praise from him is well earned.

A correspondent sends us the following list as his selection of the most famous women in history: Semiramis, Cleopatra, Hypatia, Sappho, Esther, Virgin Mary, Joan of Arc, Madame de Maintenon, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Catherine of Russia, Catherine de Medicis, Georges Sand, George Eliot, Rosa Bonheur, Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Florence Nightingale, Madame Curie, and the Dowager Empress of China.

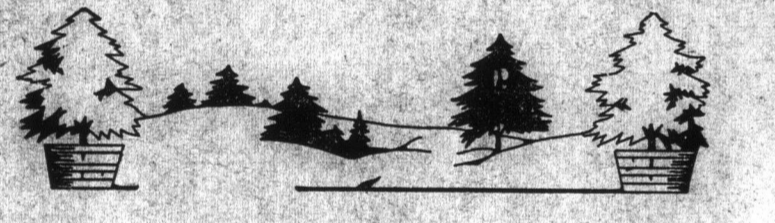
An interesting story comes from Ottawa. Some of the over-wise people, who have the running of things, fenced off a piece of Rideau park, which used to be a children's playground, because they thought the little folk would annoy the Duke of Connaught with their games. A few days ago H. R. H. saw a number of little boys playing in the street and asked them why they did not go in the field where there was more room. "The Duke wont stand for it," said the spokesman of the lads. "Do you know him?" asked the Duke. "No," said the youngster, "but they say he's not a bad old guy." "Well, take a good look at him," answered H. R. H. as he passed along. Next day when the boys went out to play, they found the fence removed and the field at their disposal. "The Duke is certainly not a bad old guy."

Instructions have been issued by the Public Works Department engineers to Road Superintendent White at Kamloops to forthwith to begin preliminary work in connection with the promised erection of a new steel traffic bridge over the South Thompson at Kamloops. There has of late been considerable discussion over the matter of location, but the government after investigation has decided to place the new bridge upon the site of the long used structure, which it is to replace. Tenders for the erection of the superstructure will, it is stated, be invited almost immediately.

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We Thank You

We thank you for giving us the greatest Christmas business we have known during the forty-nine years we have been doing business in Victoria. We never had such a magnificent stock as this year. Months ago we carefully planned our buying, and it is gratifying to us that Victorians should show such generous appreciation of our efforts to please. The heavy buying has left many broken assortments and during the last few days several shipments arrived, which we were unable to place on display. All these lines must be cleared, so look for interesting values this coming week.

If you have received an unexpected gift or have forgotten some friend, send a New Year's gift. This is the store to save on the purchases.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Weiler Bros



THE ROM

Having restored which he was now terminated upon erect self, and for that p Constantinople upon which he proclaimed. He died July 22, 337 of his age. Not long fessed Christianity character of Constant mer discussion. Justice and as a ruler, a fact which put to death on the was not a Christian the Council of Nic things a politician, admit that his friend arose solely out of power over the Em ing obtained such other course would seems to have lived been free from the ceptional degree.

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It must not be a Jew, and that his Jew, and that his ligion; it is hard fo ally this wonderful nothing more than a humble social rank, their number was t the death of its Po certainty among H had taught, and th them, possibly more of time the giant in great body of Chr but there always n agreement between the Romans the C have seemed at the Rome was absolutel ligious beliefs. It co mitted the people practices without t the same treatment and if the former times, it was beca race, excessively p confident that they the favored people d Jews were divided which may be mer dians, who were di dox Jews by the fa while cherishing the form to the custom were the two great ganization, the Ph which were very ho less also there wen any, record of th Josephus, the great born in 37, does There is in his hi one sentence in wh some authorities cl tion. It will be s people of Rome the Jews was a matter that in the imperia sect were at times this was not becau because they were the Acts that "Paul his own hired house to him; preaching teaching those thi Jesus Christ, with bidding him," we might have been gi for the hospitality world.

From this insign tian Church grew. suppose that Rome tivities, from which to overcome all o does not mean th Rome and that he always been the h that point it is no opinion whatever. mind is that every man world, Christi The Epistles writte addressed to the R Galatians, the Eph Thessalonians, and This shows that du ligion had spread o Peninsula and Ital believe it had als Syria and Egypt. during the lifetime become numerous,

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

Having restored peace to the Empire over which he was now sole ruler, Constantine determined upon erecting a monument to himself, and for that purpose founded the city of Constantinople upon the ruins of Byzantium, which he proclaimed capital in the year 330. He died July 22, 337, in the 63rd or 65th year of his age. Not long before his death he professed Christianity and was baptized. The character of Constantine has been a subject of much discussion. He had a strong sense of justice and as a rule was of merciful disposition, a fact which it seems hard to reconcile with his order that his favorite son should be put to death on the charge of conspiracy. He was not a Christian, although he presided at the Council of Nicea. He was above all things a politician, and even his panegyrist admit that his friendliness towards Christianity arose solely out of a desire to maintain his power over the Empire, the new religion having obtained such wide acceptance that any other course would have been disastrous. He seems to have lived abstemiously, and to have been free from the vices of the age to an exceptional degree.

The great event of the reign of Constantine was the recognition of Christianity as a religion, the closing of the pagan temples and the abolition of sacrifices. Thus in about three hundred years after the Apostles had set out to preach the Gospel, it had overcome all opposition and had supplanted every other religious system in the greatest empire which the world had ever seen up to that time. There is a popular misconception as to the attitude of people of learning, influence and refinement towards Christianity in the early days of its history, a misconception encouraged by those who teach that the new religion was not accepted because of the wickedness of the people. A few observations upon this point may therefore not be out of place.

It must not be forgotten that Jesus was a Jew, and that his disciples also were Jews. Today we see Christianity a world-wide religion; it is hard for us to realize that originally this wonderful organization consisted of nothing more than a little band of Jews, of very humble social rank, who believed that one of their number was the Son of Jehovah. After the death of its Founder there was much uncertainty among His followers as to what He had taught, and there was a division among them, possibly more than one. In the course of time the giant intellect of Paul swayed the great body of Christians towards his views, but there always remained considerable disagreement between the various factions. To the Romans the Christian movement must have seemed at the outset utterly insignificant. Rome was absolutely impartial as between religious beliefs. It conquered countries, but permitted the people to exercise their religious practices without interference. It extended the same treatment to the Jews as to others, and if the former were treated rigorously at times, it was because they were a stubborn race, excessively proud of their descent and confident that they were in a special manner the favored people of the Supreme Deity. The Jews were divided into several sects, one of which may be mentioned, namely, the Herodians, who were distinguished from the orthodox Jews by the fact that they were willing, while cherishing their belief in Jehovah, to conform to the customs of Pagan Rome. There were the two great sections of the Jewish organization, the Pharisees and the Sadducees, which were very hostile to each other. Doubtless also there were other sects, but little, if any, record of them has been preserved. Josephus, the great Jewish historian, who was born in 37, does not mention Christianity. There is in his history as we have it today one sentence in which Jesus is mentioned; but some authorities claim this to be an interpolation. It will be seen, therefore, that to the people of Rome the existence of a new sect of Jews was a matter of indifference. It is true that in the imperial capital the members of the sect were at times subject to persecution, but this was not because they were Christians, but because they were Jews. When we read in the Acts that "Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came to him; preaching the Kingdom of God, and teaching those things that concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him," we have only an account that might have been given of many other teachers, for the hospitality of Rome was open to the world.

From this insignificant beginning the Christian Church grew. It would be a mistake to suppose that Rome was the centre of its activities, from which the new religion went out to overcome all others in the Empire. This does not mean that Peter was not bishop of Rome and that he and his successors have not always been the head of the Church. Upon that point it is not necessary to express any opinion whatever. The fact to be kept in mind is that everywhere throughout the Roman world, Christianity was making its way. The Epistles written by the Apostle Paul were addressed to the Romans, the Corinthians, the Galatians, the Ephesians, the Colossians, the Thessalonians, and to the Hebrews generally. This shows that during a single lifetime the religion had spread over Asia-Minor, the Balkan Peninsula and Italy. It is not unreasonable to believe it had also made some progress in Syria and Egypt. We must not suppose that during the lifetime of Paul its adherents had become numerous, for they had not. They had

only become widely distributed. Afterwards everywhere the number increased with extraordinary rapidity. Persecution, so far from preventing its acceptance, only seemed to stimulate it. Yet it must be remembered that with all this progress more than a century passed before the new religion was looked upon as a formidable factor in the state. By the middle of the Second Century the Christians had become numerically formidable, and in 177 Marcus Aurelius issued his first edict against them. This act was so utterly out of keeping with the character of that distinguished statesman and philosopher, that his biographers have been at a loss to account for it. The persecution, so far as is known, was caused by no overt act on the part of the Christians, but was sanctioned because in the opinion of Marcus the Christians were a secret conspiracy, a pernicious sect, the practitioners of an immoral superstition. He regarded their ascription of divine nature to a man, who had been executed as a malefactor, as blasphemy of the worst kind. In this persecution a great many Christians perished, but the movement was in no way retarded. Its missionaries went abroad throughout all the Empire, making converts everywhere. It is a very remarkable thing that in a century after the massacres authorized by Marcus, the Christians numbered nearly half the population of the Empire, notwithstanding the fact that the period had been one of almost incessant war and tumult. When Constantine became sole ruler, the large majority of the people, not merely of Rome, but of the whole Empire had accepted at least nominally Christianity as their religion. It is not pretended that Constantine took up its cause for any other than political motives. He saw that to do so would be popular, and that he would thereby strengthen his position against all pretenders. There does not appear to have been any formal decree directing that Christianity should be recognized as the religion of the state, although the edict closing the temples and forbidding sacrifices was equivalent to it. The former religious freedom enjoyed by the Romans now ceased, and the tendency of events was towards the other extreme, one faction in the Church opposing another with every means at its disposal. In order that order might be brought out of chaos, and the powerful organization of Christianity might be in the hands of one authority, the famous Council of Nicea was called. This great epoch-making assemblage of prelates was held at Nicea, a city of Asia Minor, and was attended by three hundred and eighteen bishops, besides very many inferior ecclesiastics. It was called by Constantine to determine the doctrinal issue between Arius and the majority of the bishops, the cause of the latter being represented in the Council chiefly by Athanasius. Constantine had declared the point at issue, namely, the exact nature of the Divine Sonship of Christ, to be a matter of no importance, and yet he presided at the Council, and, pagan though he was, threw all his influence in favor of those who held what is now recognized as the orthodox view, and this prevailed.

It is a strange commentary upon the judgment of mankind that this Emperor, whose sagacity had assisted him to overcome every obstacle in the way of his personal advancement, should have made at the last an error which undid all his great work for Rome. It has been mentioned above that he caused his ablest son, Crispus, to be put to death on a charge of conspiracy, one of his daughters at the same time falling a victim to her father's anger. He had three sons remaining, Constans, Constantine and Constantius, and he divided the Empire between them, thus plunging Rome into turmoil that led speedily to her downfall.

SOMETHING ABOUT ICE

Recently the result of some observations among the icebergs of the Antarctic Ocean have been published. One instance is mentioned where an iceberg of great dimensions was measured and found to be 1625 feet above the surface of the water. As only one-eighth of an ice mass floats above the surface, that berg may have been 13,000 feet in thickness, although if the submerged mass greatly exceeded the elevated mass in area, the thickness would not be so great. Another instance was mentioned where a ship steamed at night into what appeared to be a large land-locked bay surrounded with hills of moderate altitude. When daylight came the shores and hills were seen to be of ice, and investigation showed that what appeared to be an island was only a vast floating berg. Indeed the accounts given of the magnitude of the ice masses in the Southern Ocean simply astound one. The greatest icebergs of the north are mere pigmies by comparison.

The origin of these masses is the Antarctic Continent. This vast area, the extent of which is not fully known, but it is several millions of square miles, seems to consist of little else than ice covered with a mantle of snow, the latter by pressure becoming solidified into ice. It is an interesting fact that ice particles freeze together at the point of contact, and therefore snow, which consists of minute ice particles, readily becomes converted into solid ice under the pressure of its own weight in a low temperature. This ice mass in the Antarctic Zone differs from the corresponding masses in the North in the fact that the latter are formed either on comparatively level land like Greenland or in the open sea; whereas in the South the ice seems to lie upon the slope of a mountain range, the peaks of which Lieute-

nant Shackleton told us about. If this is correct, the motion of the ice towards the sea must be more rapid than in the North, and hence greater masses are broken off.

The genesis of an iceberg is somewhat as follows: Snow falls in vast quantities in the latitudes of nearly perpetual cold; and in the course of a short time it is converted into ice. As the years pass the ice deposits grow thicker, and by its own weight it slides more or less slowly towards the sea. Having reached the water, the ice mass thrusts itself out unbroken until it reaches such a distance that the lifting power of the water breaks it, and the fragment, which may be of very great magnitude, floats away. The motion of these ice masses varies from a few feet a year in the case of some of the Alpine glaciers up to 50 or 60 feet a day, in the case of some of the northern glaciers. How rapid it may be in parts of the Antarctic Continent is unknown, for lack of sufficient observations to determine it. The idea that a great mass of ice can flow steadily onward was rather more than some scientific men were willing to admit less than a century ago, and it was only conceded when proof had been forthcoming by the arrangement of a line of stakes across an Alpine glacier, which were seen a year later to be considerably out of line, and all further down the valley than they had originally been placed. The position of the stakes showed that not only had the whole glacier moved downward, but that the centre had moved faster than the middle, showing that ice moves on a declining surface or in response to pressure just as water does in a river.

This set the wise men wondering how a mass of brittle material like ice could move in such a way, and the suggestion was made, and generally accepted, that while ice is brittle in small masses, it is viscous in large masses, and hence while even a large block of ice is rigid and brittle, a glacier may be fluid to a certain degree as a whole, although each part of it is brittle. This explanation did not satisfy all investigators, and a new theory was advanced, founded upon the fact above stated, that ice particles freeze at the point of contact. It is now supposed that the flow of a glacier is due to the constant fracture and instant re-coagulation of minute ice particles, although at times the strain upon the mass, caused by inequalities of the surface over which it flows, leads to the formation of crevasses.

The great Southern ice-cap is of a bulk that is simply inconceivable. Some years ago a sensational article appeared in a New York paper forecasting the probable result of the "calving" of an exceptionally large iceberg in the South, and it was alleged that the effect would be the formation of a tidal wave that would devastate the whole Atlantic Coast. Such an event is exceedingly improbable for reasons suggested above, namely, that there must be a limit to the magnitude of the ice masses that can be broken off from the great ice-cap. Moreover, the greatest mass that could be broken off would take up less space in the water than it did before it was broken, because until the fracture took place the part in the water would be submerged, and after it took place the submerged mass would rise one-eighth of its magnitude above the surface. The only conceivable cause of such an event as was suggested is the occurrence of something in the Antarctic Continent that would send the ice-cap into the sea, such as a tremendous earthquake. This would cause a tidal wave of perhaps sufficient magnitude to do some harm to low-lying continental coasts, provided the ice plunged suddenly into the sea; but otherwise the displacement of the water would distribute itself over the ocean and no evil effects would be produced.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

Egypt—VIII

Thebes, and a Story of the Reign of Ramses III.

The history of ancient Thebes is to be read in the remains of her monuments. At some distance from the banks of the river Nile they yet rear their stately pile, and tell even to the most careless passerby something of the story of proud and mighty days forever gone. There is the temple of El-Uksur, with its great obelisk of red granite and its tall colonnades, the graceful obelisk, with its marvelous hieroglyphics, part of the great temple built by Queen Hatshepsut to the god of her fathers, Karnak, the memorial of Ramses II., greatest perhaps of all the Pharaohs, with its innumerable columns, its lofty halls, and its statues of the dead king; and the Valley of Sepulchres, mysterious and splendid. It is on the walls of the cells on either side of the passage to the great sepulchre of Ramses III., that the interesting pictures illustrative of Theban life and customs were found in such profusion.

But many hundred years before the Christian era, Thebes was at the height of her glory. It was here that the Pharaohs had their royal residence. In the temple at Thebes they were crowned, and in the Tombs of the Kings, on the outskirts of the city, they were laid to rest.

A large and diverse population filled the city then, for intermarriage with neighboring peoples had produced a motley race. "Within the boundary walls of Thebes extended whole suburbs, more or less densely populated and prosperous, through which ran avenues of sphinxes, connecting together the chief boroughs of which the city was composed. On

every side might have been seen the same collection of low, grey huts, separated from each other by a muddy pool, where the cattle were wont to drink and the women to draw water; long streets lined with high houses, irregularly shaped open spaces, bazaars, gardens, courtyards and shabby looking palaces, which, presenting a plain and unadorned exterior, contained within them the refinements of luxury and the comforts of wealth."

The palaces in which the kings made their homes were large and rambling as in older days, but far more beautifully finished inside and furnished with sumptuous quarters for the Pharaoh, a harem of gracious proportions, beautifully decorated, and separate apartments for slaves and servants. The furniture was rich and heavy, beds, armchairs and seats of all kinds were made of rare woods, inlaid with ivory and gold and sometimes precious stones. They were intricately carved as well, and upholstered in gay colors. Rugs and cushions were of many-hued Asiatic woods, or of homespun material, dyed in Chaldean patterns, the linen was of the finest, and the small army of laundresses, retained by every rich household, kept it in an immaculate condition. The plate on the table of these old-time royalties was of gold and silver, beautifully polished and engraved.

It was in just such a palace as this that King Ramses III. lived and governed Egypt with a firm but kindly hand. It was his ambition to treat all of his people fairly, that it might not be said of him that he was an unjust or unmerciful monarch. If the feudal lords or those in authority abused their privileges, their rank and titles were taken from them, and a better man given their high position. Ramses loved to make his cities beautiful, and he had trees planted in great profusion, to afford a rest and shelter from the heat, and to gladden the eyes of the beholder. Such peace and tranquility reigned in Egypt during the latter years of his life that it was his boast that a woman might walk anywhere alone and be wholly unmolested.

But if Ramses' kingdom was at peace, his domestic life was a troubled one. His queen was Isis, and by her he had several children legitimate heirs to the throne; but a wife of the secondary rank, Th by name, had a son whom she wished to place upon the throne, and a conspiracy was formed to put Ramses to death. Certain waxen images were made and placed secretly in the harem, after incantations had been pronounced that were supposed to be invested with death-dealing powers, and the king looking upon them to fall ill, and gradually fade away. The king, however, became aware of the plot against his life, and the result of his investigations brought forty-six criminals to light, six women and forty men, all of whom were executed. For Pentaur himself, the worst punishment of all was reserved, and a mummy disinterred at Deir-el-Bahari tells us the manner of it.

"The coffin in which it was placed was very plain, painted white and without inscription; the customary removal of the entrails had not been effected, but the body was covered with a thick layer of natron, which was applied even to the skin itself and secured by wrappings. It makes one's flesh creep to look at it; the hands and feet are tied by strong bands, and are curled up as if in intolerable pain—the chest is contracted, the head is thrown back, the face is contorted in a hideous grimace—and the mouth is open as if to give utterance to a last despairing cry. The conviction is borne in upon us that the man was invested while still alive with the wrappings of the dead. Is this the mummy of Pentaur, or of some other prince as culpable as he was, and condemned to this frightful punishment?"

After this terrible affair, Ramses' reign passed in peace.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM

IV.

There are upwards of 200,000 known species of plants. These have been divided by botanists into 13 primary divisions, 30 classes and 60 families. They have also been divided into 57 orders. It is obvious that in articles intended as a mere suggestion of prominent features of vegetable life, no attempt can be made to show wherein these several classes differ, and these things have been mentioned only to convey a general idea of the complexity of vegetable life and how it has expanded from the time when the first water slimes appeared on the surface of the cooling ocean. There is no reason to suppose that, as is the case with animals, any of the species are dying out, on the contrary, it is likely that by cross-fertilization through the instrumentality of insects, winds or the proximity of plants to each other, new varieties are being continually produced.

Seeing how important is the part played by plant life in relation to human life, it may not be devoid of interest if something is said of the history of the great food plants. Wheat may be mentioned first. Its first use as a food plant is lost in the mists of antiquity, although there is some reason to believe that what is usually thought to have been wheat when spoken of in ancient history was a somewhat different grain from what we know by that name. Wheat is supposed to have originated in Central Asia, but this is little more than a guess founded upon the current belief that mankind originated in that part of the world. Some years ago it was discovered that a certain wild grain growing naturally in some of the coun-

tries bordering on the Mediterranean becomes wheat after cultivation, from which it may be inferred that this grain is the product of cultivation.

Maize, or Indian corn, is commonly supposed to be of American origin, and undoubtedly the grain now cultivated was derived originally, so far as is known historically, from the plants cultivated by the Indians before the coming of Columbus. There is, however, in an ancient Chinese book now in a library in Paris, a representation of this plant, and it is alleged that grains of maize have been found in ruined buildings of ancient Athens. Some writers claim that it was the "corn" of the Scriptures; others contend that this was a variety of wheat that has recently been brought to the attention of scientific cultivators, a variety that yields luxuriantly upon aridland.

Barley was cultivated both in Europe and Asia in prehistoric times, and seems to have altered very little in all the centuries that it has afforded food for man and a more or less intoxicating drink. No date can be fixed when in the countries surrounding the Mediterranean this grain was not used for food or for the manufacture of beer. Any effort to determine its origin would be hopeless.

Rye is relatively modern as a food plant. Its native place is the higher lands around the Caspian Sea and in the Crimea. Its use dates from some time before the Christian Era, but it does not appear to have been cultivated until a time well within the historical period. Scholars have not been able to identify rye with any of the more ancient references to grain.

Oats formed a very prominent place in the dietary of the tribes whom the Romans called Barbarians. This grain does not appear to have been known to the Jews in ancient days, and although the Greeks and Romans had heard of it, they did not cultivate it, at least to any great extent. This was doubtless due in part to the unsuitability of the climate of Mediterranean countries for its production, and possibly also to the fact that as a food it was not adapted for use by people not subject to extremes of cold.

Spelt is a grain of the wheat family, growing in parts of southern Europe and eastern Asia on poor soil. It is used extensively for food, and is the plant from which the Bedouin Arabs make flour.

Rice is of East Indian origin, but it is cultivated in all parts of the world where the climate is suitable. It is the staple food of perhaps half of the inhabitants of the globe.

A grain called fundi is largely grown in western Africa for food, and tef and tucusson, two edible grains, are used extensively in Abyssinia.

The potato is a native of tropical America, and Humboldt expressed doubts if it ever existed in a wild state, but modern investigators seem to think they have proved him to have been in error. Be this as it may, it is noteworthy that this plant, now so largely used by civilized mankind, was up to three hundred and fifty years ago practically unknown outside of the area mentioned. Even after its introduction into Europe, the potato was looked upon simply as a curiosity. As late as 1719 it was esteemed to be of little value that it is not mentioned in the "Complete Gardener" of that date. Shortly after this it began to be looked upon as a suitable food for swine. Towards the close of the previous century, the potato had been introduced into Ireland in the hope that it would serve as a preventative of famine, and from that island its cultivation spread to England. Hence the term Irish potatoes, used to distinguish the common potato from the sweet potato, which is a tuber of an entirely different species.

The turnip is native over a wide extent of country from India on the east to Britain on the west. It has been used as a food in India from prehistoric times, but its cultivation in the rest of the world is very modern.

The beet, though a native of southern Europe, does not appear to have been long used as an article of food. The carrot is also a native of that part of the world, but its cultivation for food has been maintained for a longer period than the beet, and its use is far more widespread. It is much used in various parts of Asia, the ease with which it may be grown doubtless being one of the reasons for its popularity, although its nutritious properties make it worthy of high esteem.

Although tobacco is native both in Asia and America, there is great doubt if it was used for any purpose in the Old World before the discovery of America by Columbus. There are extant old Chinese drawings representing what seem to be tobacco pipes, and there is some reason to believe that the Chinese smoked tobacco from time immemorial, but its use does not seem to have extended to other countries. The smoking of tobacco is distinctly an American habit, the natives thus employing it over nearly the whole continent. On the introduction of the practice into Europe, it spread with astonishing rapidity, gaining almost immediately a strong hold upon the people of the East. It resembles wheat and Indian corn in one interesting particular, for, like them, though it is a native of tropical countries, it thrives in almost all latitudes where mankind make permanent homes. Its cultivation and preparation for use gives employment to millions of people.

This brief and superficial review shows how much more extensively modern men have laid under tribute the vegetable kingdom for their use than their ancestors did.

INQUIRY INTO FREIGHT RATES

Railway Commission Coming West in Latter Part of Next Month to Deal With Complaints

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—The Dominion railway commission will go west probably in the latter part of next month for the purpose of examining into the complaints respecting excessive freight rates. During the past month a large number of petitions have been received from boards of trade and councils throughout the prairie provinces calling upon the government to prohibit the railway companies from charging higher freight rates in the west than in the east, excepting so far as the same may be justified by the greater cost of operation west of Lake Superior. These petitions were sent to Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways, who referred them to the railway commission upon the ground that no government action was needed, the commission having power to regulate freight rates. The petitions set out that the present high rates were established when their effect was small, with the understanding that they be reduced as their effectiveness became useless. The commission was first inclined to await some complaint in some specific case before acting, but has now decided at the request of the minister to take up the question, giving all parties an opportunity to be heard. The Winnipeg board of trade has submitted a number of cases where freight charges between points in the west are far higher than between points equally distant from each other in Ontario and Quebec, and these specific cases will first be enquired into. At the office of the commission it was stated today that while complaints are being received respecting the shortage of cars for moving western freight, they did not exceed the volume of complaints made every autumn on this subject.

TRIAL OF N. B. HARVEY

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 21.—The District Attorney of Clackamas and the various officials and detectives who will represent the people at the preliminary hearing of Nathan B. Harvey, the wealthy harem man of Ardwall, who is under arrest charged with the murder of the four members of the family of William Hill at Ardwall, a suburb of Portland, last June, are hard at work preparing the case against the accused man. Only enough of the evidence alleged to be in the hands of the prosecution will be introduced to make the necessary showing at Tuesday's hearing. The main contention of the prosecution will be reserved until the actual trial of the man begins.

LONDON UNEMPLOYED

Hundreds Answer Advertisement Mistakenly Supposed to Offer Chance of Work in Australia

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Proof of the fact that immense numbers of London workmen are unemployed was given in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, this week. In answer to advertisements by Mr. John E. Ridgeway, shipping agent, stating that Mr. Murray, of the Master Builders' Association of New South Wales, was prepared to interview planters, bricklayers, and joiners who intended to emigrate to Australia, more than 2,000 men eagerly sought admission to Mr. Ridgeway's office. Although the hours fixed to make applications were from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m., hundreds of artisans arrived as early as 7 a. m. Eventually the police had to be called in to clear the roadway. Many of the evidently misread the advertisement, for they believed that a free passage was offered to suitable applicants. Many confessed that they had not a penny in the world, and as the fare to Australia is \$80 they turned away sadly, complaining bitterly of the country where they were denied the right to live. Mr. Murray told a press representative that he did not expect such a rush of unemployed artisans. "For many years," he said, "would-be emigrants were dubious of the conditions of labor in Australia. What workmen required was assurance of employment and good pay. I advertised stating that I would give particular attention to those who were in need of work, but how so many mistook my meaning I cannot possibly understand.

YOUNG AUSTRALIANS

Boys from Commonwealth Appear in Streets of Vancouver—Their Mission There

VANCOUVER, Dec. 21.—Marching up the main streets of this city with the Union Jack and the Canadian and Australian ensigns, the Australian cadets with their escort, the Vancouver High School cadets, presented a spectacle which must have quickened the pulses of the citizens who surged around the procession as they realized the meaning of it all. Forty-four boys from the western-most state of the commonwealth marched with their comrades in this city. "We have come as members of the Young Australia League to tell you

what we are doing in our schools in Australia to promote the broad imperial spirit. We want you to know us better, and we want to know you better, you Canadians, especially, who although your country is far distant from ours, are the nearest of our own kind and blood, excluding the people of New Zealand. It is the boys of our country who can carry best the message of love for you and the desire to know you better which is the instinct of all our countrymen."

These are the words of Lieutenant J. A. Simpson, who is leading the spirit of the corps of Australian boys who are making a tour of the white British dominions. The Australian cadets arrived in Vancouver this afternoon from Seattle.

WOULD FORCE FULL FRANCHISE EXERCISE

Alderman H. M. Fullerton Seeks to Put Stop to System of "Plumping"—Would Add to Council's Powers

To put an effectual ban upon the practice of what is in the vernacular known as "plumping" is the purpose of Alderman H. M. Fullerton, who will tonight urge upon the city council the advisability of memorializing the provincial government at the forthcoming session to amend the Municipal Clauses Act so that "unless the required number of candidates to be elected at any municipal election is disclosed for, the ballot shall be declared spoiled."

Another Amendment

Another important amendment to the act desired by Alderman H. M. Fullerton is that whereby the power of the appointment of council committees would be taken from the mayor and placed in the hands of the council as a whole. Subsection "C" of section 11, gives the mayor power to appoint necessary standing committees. Until a year ago the practice was to name a majority of the council members for each committee and the chairman thereof. Last year his worship named only the chairman, who were supposed to bring in all matters relating to their "committees" and the same were considered in council session. This did away with the committee discussion which, under the old system, took place before the council. The old system permitted of a majority of the council becoming cognizant of the merits or demerits of any question and when approved by that committee the subject was brought to the attention of the council by the committee chairman, who was assured of support. Now a matter brought to the council, by the chairman of the streets committee, is practically sprung upon the council and is generally productive of a great deal of discussion which, under the old system, would have been carried on in committee. It is the general consensus of the aldermanic members of the council that the system as introduced by the mayor last spring has signally failed though as a method of springing matters upon the council at short notice and taking them unawares it has proved an excellent method.

United Wireless

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Announcement was made tonight of the appointment of six additional members of the stockholders' reorganization committee of the United Wireless Telegraph company, which plans to put the company on its feet and recover money of the company, alleged to be in the possession of C. D. Wilson, the former president, now in the Atlanta federal prison. This brings the committee's membership up to ten, among them being Robert H. Armstrong, of Seattle. The deal of discussion which, under the old system, would have been carried on in committee. It is the general consensus of the aldermanic members of the council that the system as introduced by the mayor last spring has signally failed though as a method of springing matters upon the council at short notice and taking them unawares it has proved an excellent method.

Proposed Wool Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A wool bill, framed according to President Taft's recommendations on the tariff board report on schedule K, will be prepared by the House Republicans on the Ways and Means committee. Republican leaders in the Senate, who have similar plans, suggested today that the Senate and House get together, during the Christmas recess and have a bill ready by the time the Democrats have a message ready to report. The Progressive leaders say that they are already on record for a protective duty equal to the difference between cost of production here and abroad.

TWO BANKS TO MERGE THEIR FORCES

Directors of Canadian Bank of Commerce and Eastern Townships Bank Arrange for Merger

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—The directors of the Eastern Townships bank today decided to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Bank of Commerce by which the interests of the two banks will be merged. The merger will be effected by the shareholders of the Eastern Townships bank.

This union will result in the creation of a bank with a paid-up capital of \$15,000,000 and a reserve of \$11,500,000. The aggregate assets will exceed \$21,000,000 while the territory of the bank will cover every portion of the Dominion, including the Yukon. The number of branches already in existence will be over 300.

The present board of directors of the Eastern Townships bank is to remain as an advisory board of the united bank, and a certain number of the directors are to be elected full directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as representing the present Eastern Townships shareholders.

There have recently been sensational advances in prices of the stocks of the two banks.

GRIM WAR RELICS AT PORT ARTHUR

Slopes on Which Japanese and Russian Soldiers Fought Desperately Present Scene of Desolation

PORT ARTHUR, Dec. 23.—Bare steep hills, gashed by the living rock. Huge drifts of mangled steel and shattered concrete. Acre upon acre of hillsides crushed to road-metal. Never a tree, never a bush. Valleys of death, here and there the crumbling foundation of a house-wall. Sparse, grassed valleys, scarred and pock-marked at every few feet with bare, stony hollows.

Beyond clearing away the dead, taking sanitary measures to purify the battlefield and abating the stench of the district, and occupying the strategic positions at either side of the harbor mouth, she has done nothing to obliterate the grim traces of the price she has had to pay for her victory.

Reflex of the fray lie on every hand—spent steel gun-carriages, torn like discarded sardine-tins; guns with burst breeches or jaggedly rent at the tips of their muzzles; shells and projectiles of every size and in every shape; a complement, an unpleasant proportion, too, half buried and unexploded, though a reward stands for the Chinese peasants who report their location; rusted bayonets, battered ladders and nicked bullets, broken rifle stocks, twisted leaden boot soles, metal regimental badges, mangled sword blades and the bits of what were sabres.

And bleaching bones with here and there a grinning skull.

Port Arthur, seven years after the siege in which perished a tenth of a million men, is today undoubtedly the most menacing lesson of the horrors of high explosive warfare that exists on the face of the earth.

One's first, and perhaps most striking, impression of the spot—always excepting a vivid consciousness of the horrors, a smashed countryside—is the narrowness of the mouth of the long, spacious lagoon of a land-locked harbor. That gap of a couple of hundred yards of placid deep blue water between towering Golden Hill and the low, unquivering ridge of Tiger's Tail promontory seems too quiet and insignificant, if picturesque, a corner of lonely Asiatic coastline to have been for most of the year 1904 the principal focus point of interest for the world's civilized people—the lock whose forcing would deprive Russia of her dream of a warm-water Pacific outlet. From January to December, Port Arthur is a seaport, but you cannot get within some distance of the sea for miles each side of the harbor, so intent are the Japanese on preserving absolute secrecy about the extensive coastline fortifications that are piled along the flanks of their naval base.

The Japanese have only just completed the clearing of the fairway, the raising of ships to sink which, and bottle up the fleet of Russia cowering behind Tiger's Tail promontory. Russian Captain Hirose rushed in under the outpouring of shot and shell and perished in the

PERSIANS FIGHT WITH RUSSIANS

Reports of Encounters at Tabriz and Other Points—National Council Gives Regent Authority to Settle

TEHRAN, Dec. 21.—That serious fighting has commenced between the Persian constitutionalists and Russian troops is stated in dispatches from Tabriz, which state that the governor's palace has been bombarded. There were casualties on both sides, but their extent has not yet been made public. The Russian legation here professes tonight to have no direct knowledge of the engagement.

There was also fighting between the Russians and Persians at Ensi, on the Caspian sea, and at Reht, 60 miles west of Ensi. Different versions are given as to the cause of the fight.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Persian correspondent of the Morning Post says that a final ultimatum demanding compliance within 24 hours, whereafter the Russian troops now stationed at Kashi will be advanced on Teheran. The national council, the correspondent says has now abandoned its policy of resistance and has voted the regent authority to settle in the best interest of the country.

Small Forces Engaged

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—According to reports received from Jalta, a suburb of Yagorai, Persia, the Persians attacked a Russian detachment. The firing lasted all day.

On the northern slope a glimpse given to the view across the ascending clouds, showed thousands upon thousands of tons of blasted jagged, waist-high boulders of rock, not a blade of greenstuff sprouting among them. This was the scene of the death agonies of tens of thousands of men and the loss of the Russian landward gateway to Port Arthur.

English Jews

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Jewish Chronicle says that the leading Jewish institutions have arranged to urge abrogation of the Anglo-Russian treaty, which, they say, discriminates against English Jews.

Vienna Governmental

TOULON, Dec. 21.—The governmental to its vessel for the explosion on the French battleship *Le Gueuleu*, which occurred in Toulon harbor on September 23, today acquitted all the officers. The explosion cost the lives of 235 men and wounded about 100 more.

Emperor Francis Joseph

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—Emperor Francis Joseph is suffering only from a cold and nervousness. His appetite is said to be fairly good. Notwithstanding various reports alleging the emperor's serious illness, it was said tonight in most reliable quarters: "There is no reason for alarm." This is confirmed by the fact that Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir presumptive, left Vienna with his family this evening to spend Christmas at his country home in Pfraggle. The emperor today gave half-hour audience to Count von Aehrenthal, the Austria-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs.

Immigration Agent Dismissed

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Dec. 21.—R. A. Burtis, Dominion government immigration agent, has been dismissed. He is the first local official to go since the change in government at Ottawa.

North Yukon Election

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The government has lost another seat in the House of Commons as the result of the bye-election for North Yukon. Scotty Mackenzie, the Liberal member, returned at the last election, had to seek re-election on his appointment as solicitor-general for Scotland, and was defeated by Captain D. F. Campbell, Conservative, by a majority of 281 votes.

Railroad for Alaska

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A million dollars for the construction and operation of a road to be known as the Alaskan Railroad Lines, and for additional Alaskan conservation, is contemplated in a bill introduced today by Representative Sulzer, who recently visited that territory. The measure would place Alaska under interstate commission jurisdiction and would establish a railroad commission known as the Alaskan Public Service Commission. The commissioners would be authorized to construct and operate the Alaska road from Seward, on Reurrection bay to the Malanaska coal fields.

Turkey for President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A turkey from Rhode Island, intended for the president's Christmas dinner, arrived at the White House today. It weighed forty pounds.

Mrs. Pankhurst Not Invited

TACOMA, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the celebrated leader of the English militant suffragettes, will not be invited to speak in Tacoma by the local associations. Mrs. Mason declared that the women voters of Washington do not believe in Mrs. Pankhurst's methods, and Dr. Crocker asserted the association of which she is an officer is opposed to paying the dues asked by Mrs. Pankhurst, knowing it will be used for the furtherance of militant tactics. Mrs. Pankhurst is now in Seattle.

Have You Forgotten Anything

COPAS & YOUNG

Can supply you with the little odds and ends, as well as take care of the large orders. Try them, and kindly shop early.

- ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, 4 pkts. 25c
 - ONTARIO FRESH TESTED EGGS, 3 doz. \$1.00
 - FINEST MIXED NUTS, per pound. 20c
 - NEW SMYRNA TABLE FIGS, per lb. 20c and 15c
 - FANCY JAP. ORANGES, per box. 50c
 - FINE CALIFORNIA TABLE RAISINS, lb. 15c
 - FINEST MALAGA TABLE RAISINS, lb. 35c, 25c
 - NEW HALLOWA DATES, 1-lb. packet. 10c
 - FRENCH PEAS, the same brand that gave such great satisfaction last Christmas. Per can. 10c
 - FINE CELERY, per head. 10c
 - FINEST SHELL ALMONDS, per pound. 40c
 - NEW ZEALAND JAM, a large shipment just to hand. 4-lb. tin. 50c
 - CHRISTMAS CRACKERS, Beils, Tinsels, Candles, etc., etc.
 - CHRISTMAS CANDLES, per box. 15c
- We save you money on everything you purchase. No specials or baits.

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Corner Fort and Broad Streets
Grocery Phones 94-95 Liquor Phone 1632



"Lorna"
EXTRACT OF WILD FLOWERS OF HEMLOCK
A deliciously fragrant and most beautiful perfume—an odor that lasts long. It is made from nothing else but the Devonshire wild flowers. Buy just as much or as little as you please; 50c per ounce, sold here only.

CYRUS H. BOWES

Chemist Government St., near Yates.

Builders' and Contractors' Supplies

A SPECIALTY
The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
Phone 59 544-546 Yates Street

READ READ READ

- Then ponder over this list and see if you have not forgotten some dainty requisite that will appeal to your appetites so that you will enjoy your Christmas Feast.
- Lobster, per glass, 85c, 75c, 50c or 35c. 35c
 - St. Ivel Curried Prawns, per jar. 75c
 - Hors d'Oeuvres, per jar. 60c
 - Pomodora Sauce, per tin. 15c
 - French Mustard, per jar, 35c, 25c or 15c. 25c
 - Cranberries, per quart. 75c
 - Lobsters in Aspic, per jar. 50c
 - Halford's Curried Fowl, per tin. 75c
 - Olives—Our stock comprises the largest variety in B.C.: Mammoth, Queen, Manzanilla, Ripe, Stuffed with Nuts, Anchovies, Mushrooms, Peppers, etc.
 - Sardines, per glass. 60c
 - Boiled Crab, per tin. 50c
 - Hungarian Paprika, per tin. 25c
 - Nepaul Pepper, per bottle. 25c
 - Tobasco Sauce, per bottle. 25c
 - Chicken Tamale, per tin. 25c
 - Chutneys of all kinds from, per bottle, \$1.00 to. 35c
 - Capt. White's Oriental Pickle, per bottle, 65c and. 35c
 - Pin Money Melon Mangoes, per bottle, \$1.25 to. 75c
 - Cherries in Creme de Menthe, \$1.25 75c and. 50c
 - Shelled Pistachio Nuts, per lb. \$2.00
 - Shelled Cashew Nuts, per lb. 40c
 - Shelled Pignolia Nuts, per lb. 40c
 - Olive Farces, per bottle, 65c or. 35c
 - Morgan's Eastern Oysters, per tin. 85c
 - Angelica, per lb. 60c
 - Almond Paste, per lb. 60c

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52, Liquor Dept. 53

PREMIER YUAN

Will Not Yield

In Official Statement Declares Without Qualification That He Will Not Accept Republic

PEKING, Dec. 21.—Premier Yuan Shi Kai today gave his answer to those who are aiming to transform China into a republic.

World Endanger Forelorness SHANGHAI, Dec. 21.—The revolutionary leaders here assert that Yuan Shi Kai persists in his refusal to accept a republic.

"Patriotic Bonds" LONDON, Dec. 21.—A Pekin dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says the issue of the so-called "patriotic bonds" amounting to \$30,000,000, is really a contribution forced from the metropolitan and provincial officials.

Advices from Tokio say the entire press is indulging in a delirious campaign in favor of joint Anglo-Japanese intervention.

Expect Disturbance AMOY, Dec. 21.—Reports from the treaty port of Swatow, for which place the United States monitor Monterey sailed yesterday, state that everything is quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the revolutionary leader, left Hongkong last evening for Shanghai in the company of Wu Han Ming.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

Investigation of Civil Service and Work of Departments at Ottawa to be Commenced at Once

OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—An order-in-council appointing a new investigation commission for the civil service was signed today by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

GIFT TO UNITED STATES Popular Subscription for Purpose of Buying Statue to be Placed on Champlain Monument

FARIS, Dec. 21.—France is arranging another imposing testimonial to her friendship for the United States. Today a public subscription was opened for a bronze bust of La France.

WIRELESS OPERATOR VICTIM OF ACCIDENT His Eye Injured as Result of Explosion on Gasoline Engine at the Pabena Station

W. T. Hillier, a wireless telegraph operator from Pabena arrived on the train from Albert yesterday with his right eye seriously injured as a result of an explosion of gasoline in his launch at the west coast light and wireless station.

LUCKENBACH'S OWNERS CLAIM CHARTER MONEY Suit Began at Seattle Against Western Alaska Steamship Company for \$12,400 Damages

In order to determine just compensation for the use of the steamship F. L. Luckenbach by the Western Alaska Steamship Company of Seattle during the past summer, suit was filed by the owner of the vessel, Edgar E. Luckenbach of New York, who alleged that he was entitled to \$12,400.21 damages as a result of the season's contract.

ALASKA'S CASE Delegate Wickersham Says Guggenheim Morgan Interests are in Control of Territory

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 21.—"Federal control," James Wickersham, delegate to Congress from Alaska, said here today, "is the only salvation of Alaska."

LEGAL OBSTACLE

Alderman H. M. Fullerton Will Urge Council to Press for Necessary Legislative Power to Adopt System

A system of "re-call" whereunder a mayor or alderman or alderwomen whose course in council has not received approval of a certain percentage of the electors, may be forced to stake his municipal career and seek approval of his or her actions by an appeal to the electors is advocated by Alderman H. M. Fullerton.

MOTHER SEEKING EDWARD OSBORNE Young Man from Drogheda, Ireland, Disappeared in 1909 and Was Last Seen in Vancouver

INQUIRIES are being made in this city for information regarding Edward Osborne, of Smithtown, Drogheda, Ireland, who has been last sight of by his parents for the last two years.

HEALTH IN IRELAND Proceedings of Executive Committee of Women's National Health Association

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LAVERA

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About a mile in on the road leading field, there is, on the of interest to old-timer, and no doubt young generation of day's shooting, admiring the pleasures of the so great, for this breeder, who followed who seemed to ignore the pleasures of his own, and which and great to strain which in m character, staunchly only satisfied his own ed the ideal he had in mind, but created a land and America. Gerald Grosvenor's and a little further is the old smithy is ago, when not too Dam's custom to dogs. He was a creature to take the the purpose of giving of tan-pits are known for I remember when he lived at considered he owe famous kennel of S them, at the time and many other shepher making the Shefford Den's cottage there memory of Laveran of it there used sister has the whisk sir, one that Mr. La But there is some member seeing years no doubt had time. On my men found it, and with s blem of rheumatism not get rid of one other—he held in "Pin-fire sir, and while I knew him, his tongue," a mother," he said, "would know the gentleman was crack, and fond of required no though quite old friend squeeze it out of with the same letter as L. "Oh, yes," re as that, but— time breeders of s that matter, would as we did. What should have Dan w gun just as he wa to utter the name o clated as his confa everything appa cell Llewellyn. A little further Church. In the stone, a convincing which Laverack wa men, and their feel a breeder. On one the memory of Keswick 1800 died this monument is e land and America great love for the many friends. He and by careful selish spirit the best name. He praye man and bird and men who have dev to the pointer an miliar, or stand hi Purcell Llewellyn length of time the been famous for g amiss" with a dog fix Llewellyn or t stands as guarante style and character Laverack's day to in the history of th permit the questi a dog of different opinion of some, sportsman who ha was seeking inform obtain a Laverack setter was futile, b believing one to be the other. Laver setters bred accord English setter sh speak, with his o his mind on erad fault, he may incr coarseness into q lected for straight all his attention t strong dislike to a

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

LAVERACK'S HOME

A Ramble in North Shropshire

About a mile and a half from Whitchurch, on the road leading to Ash Magna and Lightfield, there is, on the right hand side, a house of interest to old-time lovers of the English setter, and no doubt of equal interest to the young generation of sportsmen who, after a day's shooting, admit that without the dogs the pleasures of the day could not have been so great, for this house was the home of a breeder who followed strictly his own ideas, who seemed to ignore and disbelieve all methods of breeding, scientific or otherwise, excepting his own, and who, after many years of patience and great love of gun dogs, founded a strain which in make and shape, style and character, staunchness, nose, and color, not only satisfied his own ambition and represented the ideal he had for many years held in his mind, but created a lasting name in both England and America. The house referred to was the home of Laverack. "The Grange," Lord Gerald Grosvenor's hunting box, is on the left, and a little further is the village. Adjoining the old smithy is Dan Cliff's cottage. Years ago, when not too busy at the anvil, it was Dan's custom to assist Laverack with the dogs. He was a great believer in the value of tan-pits as a cure for all skin diseases, and used to take the setters into Whitchurch for the purpose of giving them a dip. The virtues of tan-pits are known to others besides Dan, for I remember "our old friend" Fred Gresham when he lived at "Shefford" in Bedfordshire, considered he owed much to "the pits," his famous kennel of St. Bernards being close to them, at the time when "Monk, Shah Hector, and many other specimens of the breed, were making the Shefford kennels famous. Inside Dan's cottage there are several things kept in memory of Laverack. A chain is one; at the end of it there used to be a dog whistle. "My sister has the whistle," said Dan; "a gold one, sir, one that Mr. Laverack won with the dogs." But there is something else, something I remember seeing years ago, and what the setters no doubt had heard the crack of many a time. On my mentioning it, Dan immediately found it, and with stick in his right hand—emblem of rheumatism, and old age, and you cannot get rid of one more than you can of the other—he held in his left Laverack's gun, "Pin-fire," and the only one he ever used while I knew him.

As we were leaving Dan he had on the "tip of his tongue" a name he could not recall. "My mother," he said—and his mother is still alive—"would know who it is. I'm thinking of, for the gentleman was a great friend of Mr. Laverack, and fond of the same kind of dogs." It required no thought to tell the name our quaint old friend was puzzled over, but, to squeeze it out of him, we asked if it began with the same letter as Mr. Laverack's—that is L. "Oh, yes," replied Dan, "I can get as far as that, but—" And there he stuck. Old-time breeders of setters, and the present for that matter, would finish the name as readily as we did. What pleased so much was that we should leave Dan with his stick and Laverack's gun just as he was making strenuous efforts to utter the name of a sportsman as much associated as his confidant Laverack with all and everything appertaining to gun dogs—Mr. Purcell Llewellyn.

A little further up the lane stands Ash Church. In the churchyard is a tall tombstone, a convincing testimony of the esteem in which Laverack was held by his fellow sportsmen, and their feeling of admiration of him as a breeder. On one side is the inscription: "To the memory of Edward Laverack born Keswick 1800 died at Broughall Cottage 1877 this monument is erected by admirers in England and America," and on the other: "His great love for the lower animals made him many friends. He was especially fond of dogs and by careful selection remodelled the English setter the best of which are known by his name. 'He prayeth well who loveth well both man and bird and beast.'"

Among the names of Shropshire sportsmen who have devoted much time and thought to the pointer and setter, none are more familiar, or stand higher in estimation, than Mr. Purcell Llewellyn and Colonel Cotes. For a length of time their respective kennels have been famous for gun dogs, and there is "nought amiss" with a dog bearing the well-known affix Llewellyn or the prefix Pitchford. Each stands as guarantee of careful breeding, and of style and character and ability to work. From Laverack's day to the present time is not long in the history of the setter, yet long enough to permit the question as to whether a setter, say, from the Ightfield or Lyth Hill kennels is a dog of different variety. Evidently, in the opinion of some, it is, for quite recently a sportsman who had rented a moor in Scotland was seeking information as to where he could obtain a Laverack. To suggest an English setter was futile, he must have a Laverack, believing one to be something quite apart from the other. Laverack established a kennel of setters bred according to his ideas of what an English setter should be, and stamped it, so to speak, with his own name. A breeder may set his mind on eradicating what he considers a fault, he may increase length of neck, convert coarseness into quality, he may have a predilection for straight legs and good feet, and give all his attention to them, or he may have a strong dislike to any color except one, and not

be contented till he has every dog in his kennel marked alike; but however successful he is in getting what he wants he has not created a distinct breed of setter. He has improved a point or given a character which, running through the whole of his kennel, is, as it were, fixed, and becomes a family or kennel trait. Neglect of certain points causes deterioration, but excessive exaggeration causes more. Fortunately all our chief breeders of gun dogs are not given to the committal of either fault, for the reason that, however inclined they may be to overlook one point and tempted to attach overmuch importance to another, there is in the pointer or setter, retriever or spaniel, one property so essential that without it bodily structure, style and character become of little or no account, and that property is, of course, a good nose.

The scenting power, the sense of smell, no breeder can create. He can build and model bone and flesh to his liking, but while he is doing it, what good result accrues if by lack of keenness of smell the dog is of no practical service? Scenting power is a subject second to no other to the breeder of gun dogs, foxhounds, harriers, beagles, and bloodhounds, yet it is a subject of infinite complexity to all excepting those who are painfully apt to settle any question regarding it by the terms "good nose," "bad nose," "no nose." When you meet such a man there is no better way of bringing him to reason than to ask him to test his own nose. Granted that there is an amazing difference between the scenting power of our canine friends and our own, there is nevertheless a possibility of those who are so certain in their opinions modifying them when their own sense is tested. Pick up a fragrant flower, or rather pick up two, both of the same kind. Smell the first for ten or twenty seconds, then put it down and immediately pick up the other. Will you get the same fragrant odor from the second as you got from the first? You will not. Try again and reverse the order, that is, smell the second flower first, and the first second. The result will be the same. Why is it so? Maybe you have so saturated your sense of smell that it has become incapable of sustaining the same odor any longer. But rest the sense for awhile, and it will revive and again drink up that which it had just before been unable to. This fact, and it is a fact, leads one to think that there may be in our dogs a similar failing; an inability to keep on smelling the same scent beyond a certain time, or, to put it another way, may there not be a weariness of the sense of smell in pointers and setters at times? If that surmise be correct, we must be more chary in damning their noses. The point is whether or no the scenting diminishes in strength after being much used on the same scent with no interval between the exercising of the power. Conversing on these matters on our return by the Shrewsbury road from Hawkstone, we arrive at the Raven Inn, which is two miles out of Whitchurch and faces the open heath, green with fern and purple with heather. About three hundred yards up the track facing the inn is what my friend is anxious to see, viz., the cock-pit. Turn a soup plate upside down and you have a correct formation of it. The middle is about 18 in. in diameter, separated from the outside circle by a ditch about 16 ft. deep and 20 in. broad, used by the "handlers" or "setters." How long since the last main was fought in it no one knows, but we could not resist remarking that it only required the removal of a little fern here and there and a few sprigs of heather to be at once ready for another. Those who enjoy seeing a link with the games and sports of our forefathers have, I have no doubt, to thank Mr. J. S. Walley that this relic of an ancient sport remains. No one knows the Heath better than he (for on it there are the training stables and the jumping course. At the time when Gallo-way and pony racing was at its best Mr. Walley was the happy possessor of that wonderful pony Underhill, and no doubt it was his success in this branch of sport that put him on the way to the higher and more pretentious form, and eventually caused the erection of the training stables on the Heath, and a patronage of a kind which immediately caused the forty boxes to be occupied. Owing to Mr. Walley's ill-health the chasers are sadly missed, whilst the stables are awaiting a new tenant. To pass by a steeple-chase course unused, and a big range of stabling standing empty in such an exceptionally sporting centre is not pleasant. Perhaps the Heath will reclaim what it has lost, and some lover of chasing refill the stables. Across the Brown Moss and over the style near Broughall Cottage, and we were back to where we started.—J. A. Tatham in Field.

"DUCK HUNTING" WAY BACK

We are not the only people who drop their guns; anyway, the "hunters from Belville" did in the old days when they were the sporting subaltern's rivals and mentors in that best of soldiers' quarters—Kingston, Ontario. This was when we talked of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and London, Canada West, as the real Canada, looking down on our less fortunate (so we thought) comrades who were quartered in Nova Scotia. What a subaltern's heaven it was! Unbounded hospitality was dealt out to us, while fishing and shooting for those who cared to work hard for it was to be had for nothing. The winter brought us skating, and that best and most exciting of all outdoor sports (flying had not then emerged

from the Jules Verne stage), ice boating. But it is of the late autumn that I propose to write. Then it is that the flock-duck come in to their favorite sheets of water; then it is that the wooden decoys, painted with loving care and artistic accuracy during the summer, are launched; then it is that with an eye on the falling barometer we load up our canoes with those same ducks, reeds wherewith to construct a blindage, guns, cartridges, and a goodly store of tinned food.

I am writing for convenience in the present tense, but, alas! all this was in the far off past. Hay Bay, now I believe preserved by an American club, was easily reached by paddling across Lake Ontario, past Long Island, and up a length of canal, and it was there that on one side we found a friendly sheltering farmhouse, the "hunters from Belville" being camped on the opposite shore. Between them and ourselves lay a line of ducks of over a mile in length, and apparently about six deep. No one has dared to compute the numbers of this vast assembly, but when the wind came and scattered them, the sky seemed to darken and the air quivered with the pulsations of a myriad wings. The hunters from Belville shot, I believe, for the market, and shot very well, but they were men of strong opinions, and I am convinced that, had any one fired a gun and disturbed that mighty concourse before the wind arose and scattered it, there would have been an immediate and thorough piece of lynching.

Behold us arrived at our destination. The owner of the farm is delighted to see us, for we bring him news from the "madding crowd," and he cheers us up when, in a talk about the weather, he taps a prehistoric wheel barometer and thinks "there'll be wind before nightfall." After a drink of his very best old rye whisky, we run down to our canoes hauled up in the creek, and with the help of a ball of string, we fasten our store of reeds into a curtain which can be attached "all standing" to the canoes, thus making a perfect screen for the gunner which is quite indistinguishable from the rest of the lake border. A pleasant evening with the farmer and his family and a sound sleep on the floor, softened by ample folds of a buffalo robe, brings a tempestuous morning, and we are away after an early and very large breakfast to set out our decoy ducks, gladdened by the sight of the general break-up of the long line, and by the whiz of countless wings as the birds rise after the first shot fired by the hunters from Belville. Then, sitting comfortably behind our blinds, we watch the ducks circling, and soon a couple of "buffle-heads," the merriest and boldest of the flock ducks, swoop down to our decoys and swim among them, plainly astonished to find no response from their inanimate, glass-eyed presentments, bobbing stupidly up and down on the waves. Shooting them on the water is ill-advised; first, because these stout little birds are so well clothed that they take a lot of killing with their wings closed; second, for the good reason that filling our wooden ducks with shot does not add to their floating capabilities. We wait, therefore, till they have taken alarm from the silence of their supposed friends, and fire as they rise, leaving them if they fall dead to drift ashore in our little bay, for our decoys have been set out up-wind. Then the fun which, if the wind holds, is to be continued all day, begins. Blue-bills, red-heads (Pochards), and buffle-heads drop down towards the decoys, and we get grand driving shots as they fly past or head straight towards us. Towards sunset all the canoes fold up their blinds and come out for the pick up. A few cripples are finished off, and looking down into the clear, shallow water, which covers the wild rice growing at the bottom, we find not a few that, when wounded, have dived down, caught a stem of rice in their bills, and have so died, the serrations in their mandibles holding them there until a strike from the canoe paddle releases them. The pick up, and a supper in which some of the hard shot ones are a much appreciated feature, brings the day to a close. Then pipe, talk, and bed.

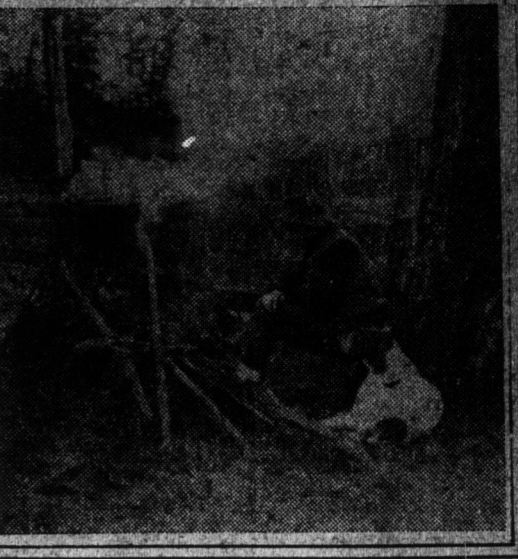
But, the reader will say, "this is not 'way back'." No, it is not, but it is an excellent preparation for it, for it teaches us how to set out our decoys, to make blindages, and to take advantage generally of surroundings, which knowledge will come in useful for a more extended expedition to some lakes "back of" the township of Peterborough. For all I know this may now be a well drained and settled district. When a brother subaltern and I went there forty-three years ago it was in its pristine and very attractive wildness. It was reached by way of the Rideau Canal, a tug boat taking our two selves, our canoes, and our decoy ducks a very long way for a very small sum. We came to forest primeval on either side, a few clearings, and mostly swamp, which forest fires had covered with tangles of tree trunks, crossed and re-crossed like giants' spillikins. No farmhouse this time, but a "tente d'abris," tinned food of sorts, some flour, and a "batterie de cuisine" of a very rudimentary and limited order. To our great annoyance we found that the tug had to bring down the last fleet of barges the following night, so we had only one clear day on the lake. This was because a cold snap was expected and they were afraid of being caught in the ice. We disembarked at the lock nearest our proposed camp, paddling up a creek to reach the lake, and got to our ground before sunrise. Next day we started off before sunrise

and in the dim light of dawn we set out our decoys and blinded one canoe. Then we tossed up to settle who was to take first turn at sitting over the decoys while the other paddled round the lake to put up ducks. As usual, I lost, and started away as the first almost horizontal rays of the sun swept down the inky, calm lake. There was what is called in Canada a "vert glace" (my spelling of this is phonetic and probably wrong, but it must go at that); rain had fallen in the night and had frozen as it fell, and every twig was coated with a thin layer of perfectly transparent ice, the weight of which bent the lower branches till their extremities touched the black water. Never was such a fairy scene! Prismatic, iridescent colors flashed from each jeweled twig as the sun's rays, piercing them at an ever changing angle, found fresh tubes to illumine. The reeds, too, contributed to the splendor, and the dark pine woods behind them served to lend brilliance to the display. Not a breath of wind was stirring, and when there was a sufficiency of sun power, the smooth surface of the lake duplicated the scintillating fires of its shores. I have seen many a "vert glace" since that, but never did I see one so exquisitely composed and framed. It was as though some deft-handed angel had plucked a rainbow from the sky and flung it, a filmy fold of lace work, over the marsh, and each point of sedge had caught its atom of the glistening fabric and held it aloft.

In the half light I pushed out and paddled slowly around the shore. When about halfway round I saw another canoe steal out, and with only a round black head visible, make for the opposite bay. It was evident that the short paddle was being used (this is a toy about 2 ft. long, and used generally for the last fifty yards of a stalk; it is tied to the canoe by a short string, and can be dropped silently into the water, thus avoiding the noise of shipping it), and that the stealthy approach was being made with some important object in view. Then the fact dawned on me that the canoe was heading for our precious decoy ducks! Though nearly half a mile from me, I saw the black head rise, and the body of an Indian boy follow, it raising with it a gun of preposterous length. Almost instantaneously, boy, gun, and all, fell back in the canoe, and borne on the wind came shouts from my friend, who, by waving his arms and using language of inordinate strength and breadth, had saved himself from a devastating shower of "grape and canister" for the Indian brave is not particular about what he puts into his gun. Encouragement from both front and rear, for I had then paddled up, brought the young Objibway up to look at the great medicine of the wooden ducks, and with one long "wagh" of admiration he started with but little instruction from to work the shores and creeks, while we both sat in the blindage. A little wind came and we had a most successful day; the thermometer fell to a degree or two below zero, and with the help of a friendly farmer and a cart we brought canoes and ducks, fleshy and wooden, back to the lock. The tug hailed the lock about 2 a.m. It was a very dark night, and we heard the ice creak and rattle as the upper gate closed behind her. Getting on board was no easy matter. A warp stretched from a bollard on shore to the bits in the bows of the tug bridged the two feet, or thereabouts, between her side and that of the lock, but the moment in which I chose to step on it was unfortunate, in that a man on shore chose the same in which to cast off and ease the strain on the warp, which was tautening as the water lowered in the lock. I fell forward, breaking my gun across the grip against the side of the tug, and dropped into the water between her and the lock. Almost as I fell a huge hand grasped the collar of my coat, another when I rose gripped the waistband of my breeches, and I was landed on deck by a gigantic lumberer as the tug swung over and ground with a sort of squeal against the lock wall. Grateful for being saved from being burst like a bubble, I proffered what small sum a subaltern would have with him, but my hand was pushed away. "Take away your (adjective) money! Don't you think you'd have done the same for me if you'd bin strong enough?" We made friends with the five or six men, nearly all giants like the big chap who had saved my life, and told them of our sport over "them cute little ducks." Honest they certainly were so far as this world's ordinary goods were concerned, but at the end of our voyage we were two of "them cute little ducks" short. Ah, well! After all, one's life is not dear at the price of two wooden ducks, is it?—D. O' C., in Field.

THE PHEASANT IN HISTORY

The etymological claim, by tradition, of the pheasant for an oriunde in the Colchian port of Phasis may be reasonably admitted, without accrediting that district as the birthplace of this far eastern jungle fowl. There are too many other instances of a depot for delivery to customers affixing its name to the experts therefrom. Oporto and Xeres respectively christened the wines that were floated down river for shipment at these ports. Stilton, as a coaching halt for change of horses, became a depot for cheese distribution and hence conveyed its name to the table supply thereof. There is further evidence from the Clouds of Aristophanes that this traditional land of the Golden Fleece endowed other animals beside pheasants with its port title. The pheasant seems to have found its way to



Sportsman's Calendar

DECEMBER
December 15—Last day for deer-shooting.
December 31—Last day for pheasants, grouse, and quail.
After November it is illegal to sell ducks, geese, snipe.

British woodlands and British tables centuries before the science of shooting flying with firearms had gained recognition among sportsmen of these isles. We do not hear much of it in hawking records, probably because its taste for woodland shelter, except when feeding rendered it practically immune from attack in this line. Its capture was one which devolved upon the fowler rather than on the falconer, although the latter would avail himself of the use of spaniels to drive a pheasant from the wood and kill it with a goshawk, as shown in a fine engraving by Hollar after Francis Barlow, and as recorded also in the Household Books of the L'Es-tranges of Hunstanton about the same period. The bird figured on banqueting bills of fare in early Plantagenet times. Whether Roman conquest of Britain assisted its introduction to our islands is not clear; Roman epicures knew of it as "phasianus," and there is consensus that the "taturus" of Pampphilus is identical with *Avis phasianus*. Hippocrates refers to it in the study of diet, and of food for invalids, and seems to esteem it highly for nutriment and flavor. The tradition of Colchian origin or source of introduction of the bird seems to hold its own in all old records.

BACK TO BOYHOOD

I loll at the sycamore's knotted feet,
And troll my line in the deep, dark pool;
Oh the welcome the fresh leaves whisper, is sweet,
The caress of the woodland wind, how cool!

How lightly the lipping waters curl
O'er solemn and bearded rocks, and tinkle,
Low bells in their play, and bubble and swirl
A rainbow of ripples! How pebbles twinkle!

Where kissed by the frolicsome, careless wind,
The waves in lingering laughter wrinkle!
A flurry of minnows, silver-finned,
A sudden dash—a showery sprinkle!

Of glittering jewels! Then strikes the bass!
I lead him slowly o'er shallows of gold,
Nerves tingling, and tense. How he leaps!
Will he pass
That gnarled, old root? Will the thin gut hold?

Ah, netted at last! Such a moment redeems
Dull days held captive in duty's chain!
The world is good; and once more it seems
There is joy in life to pay for the pain!

My heart sings here with the merry birds,
With myriad voices of summer in tune,
And rhythm that never had raiment of words,
All swelling delights of the blooming June,

Flow free and full with my leaping blood!
A boy released from tasks and at play,
Rejoicing as when my life was in bud,
I fish in the meadow brook today.
—By Stokely S. Fisher, DD., Sc. D. in Rod and Gun.

Near Creston recently a pedestrian met four cougars on the trail. A local paper suggests that the Provincial Government increase the bounty on these animals so that it would be an incentive to hunters to get after these pests, who are fast depleting the deer and other game in the vicinity.

In Labrador it has been demonstrated that one deer can readily do the work five of the local dogs do with constant urging. On one day, for example, the deer drew three logs each, while the teams of from seven to nine dogs were hauling not more than two, and these no larger.

"Well, old man, how did you get along after I left you at midnight. Get home all right?"
"No; a confounded posy policeman haled me to the station, where I spent the rest of the night."
"Lucky dog! I reached home."—Boston Transcript.

Every tailor knows a lot of promising young men.—New York Tribune.



The Season's Compliments
 We Wish You A Very Happy Christmas
 David Spencer, Limited

VOL. L., NO. 52

**IMMIGRATION
 SHOWS IN**

Figures for Passing
 Total Greater by
 sand Than That
 Twelve Months

**LARGEST NUMBER
 FROM GRE**

ions Relat
 Officer
 through Canad
 ation of Depart

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.—
 Immigration figures are
 complete for the
 total of 33,565, as
 against 32,000 for last year. 7
 from the United States
 being 14,544. The total
 increased from 12
 in 1911.

U. S. Naval
 strict regulations im-
 posed by the govern-
 ment upon which
 naval officers are to
 pass through Canada
 en route to ports in
 the north. Application was
 made for permission
 of these officers
 from their training sta-
 tionment has consented
 the stipulations being
 are to pass through im-
 after giving three dis-
 that the permission
 to be a precedent. The
 allowed to go thro
 this arrangement
 in command of 200
 the sailing of the
 the vessel's public
 complaints
 of the recently
 mission to conduct an
 government departments
 meeting this afternoon
 commissioners, Mr. M.
 R. S. Lake and O. N.
 discussed the question of
 and decided to
 to consider the ques-
 counsel, a secretary
 necessary to the
 on of the work on his
 probable that the qu-
 vacated by the railw-
 secured by the com-
 propose to get estab-
 and commence the
 evidence early in Jan

Kills Family an
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.
 reached this city this
 the entire family of J.
 sisting of himself, w-
 dren, had been murd-
 12 miles from Beton.
 tends to show that
 wife and children an-
 own life. Details re-
 are few.

Obect to Draw
MELBOURNE, Dec.
 China league in this
 the Chinese consul re-
 flecting to the hoisting
 flag at the consulate
 news of imperial suc-
 bers of the organizat-
 act of sympathy to
 despotic and corrupt
 ceedingly disrespect-
 can feeling. They co-
 in had taste to upho-
 perial flag, at the ex-
 blood of every true C

Portland, Ore.
PORTLAND, Ore.
 council today approp-
 be used in the payment
 provided for the un-
 this city. The purpos-
 is twofold. Primarily
 furnish sufficient wo-
 are out of employmen-
 to live, and to weed
 ment, sending them o-
 the city rock pile. The
 list of grubbing stu-
 parks, breaking rock
 quarry for streets an-
 With the arrival of
 have been thrown on
 and have flocked to
 mented by a horde of

Found Not
NEW YORK, Dec.
 failed in its efforts to
 the fire of March 25.
 employees of the Tri-
 many lost their lives
 "Not Guilty" was re-
 in the case of Isaac
 Black, proprietors of
 were indicted in con-
 holocaust. Harris
 charged specifically
 in the case of Mar-
 young girl who was
 door on the ninth flo-
 The main argument o-
 and defense was dis-
 door, the state intro-
 a hundred witnesses
 prove that it was lo-
 tence answering this
 mass of testimony.