

OTTO WEILER BUYS SAANICH ACREAGE

Pays \$30,000 For Large Tract of Land—Marked Movement in Realty

The purchase of three hundred acres of Saanich peninsula land, situated in the vicinity of Sidney, by Otto Weiler, of this city, for \$30,000 is one of the many recent important realty deals that have transpired in the municipality north of Victoria.

Of late real estate has been moving as actively in that section as has been the case here. The increase in the value of property has been in proportion to the greater demand. The upward trend of prices, however, has not affected the number of sales, in fact more are being recorded than in any month that have taken place in months until a short time ago.

Apart from the notable purchase of Mr. Weiler there have been a number of exchanges of exceptional importance. As an illustration, Mr. Stewart Griffin, who owns considerable land in North Saanich, has disposed of several large sections of Saanich realty, and the other of seventeen acres. Both are located about a mile from Sidney, and the purchasers are not known. Those from whom inquiry was made yesterday, while not adverse to making the foregoing statements, would not divulge the details outlined.

The lots included in the Sidney subdivision, which have been placed on the market by the Island Investment Co., also are finding a ready sale. Yesterday three were disposed of, bringing the total sale up to within a few of all that are available. This exceeds the expectation of the agents. They are feeling most optimistic, stating that the buoyancy of Saanich realty is only exceeded by that of Victoria's inside holdings at the present time.

What is the reason for the demand for property in South and North Saanich? The question was asked a resident of one of the districts and he furnished two without hesitation. First, he declared, both the farmers and those looking for profitable investment opportunities are reassured by the endorsement of the McBride government and its railway policy by such an overwhelming majority at the recent election. There is no doubt that the Barkley Sound road would bring to Victoria that prosperity for which its citizens had been working for years. But, from the standpoint of the Saanich peninsula, which was of even greater importance was the endorsement by local ratepayers of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. agreement, the steps that had since been taken to install a larger power plant on the peninsula, and the promise as a result of the construction of a belt electric road through the Saanich peninsula. That the two municipalities into prominence, in his opinion, it was that which was making it attractive to the investor and there wasn't the slightest doubt that, when the Saanich road is completed, the farmers and Victorians would benefit immeasurably.

KING LEOPOLD SHOWS STRENGTH Aged Monarch Undergoes Severe Operation and May Recover

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.—King Leopold today underwent a major operation, and, according to the surgeons by the manner in which he withstood it, his remarkable recuperative powers manifested themselves directly he regained consciousness, and the optimistic spirit which he has shown throughout the course of his illness returned to him.

The operation was for relief of simple obstruction of the intestines. Tonight the King is making a plucky fight for life. He is now in a condition enough to sign the new military law, just passed by the senate. But the battle has not yet been completed. The crisis will probably last three days. There is a possibility that the intestines will be gripped by another operation which case in the event of the obstruction is likely and another operation would be necessary.

Leopold emerged from the operation of enterotomy with a regular pulse, and cheerful. He was so talkative that the doctors were obliged to warn him, after which the patient fell into a light refreshing slumber. The condition of his Majesty tonight is stated to be satisfactory.

Today has been doubly momentous in Belgian history. In the presence of Prince Albert, who has a hereditary right to sit in the senate, that house adopted, with the concurrence of the chamber, a military law which once threatened to overturn the cabinet. The measure involves the complete reversal of the system of recruiting the army. It provides for the service of one son in each family instead of recruiting by lot. But, more important, all are forbidden to hire substitutes. The bill fixes the peace strength at 48,000, and war strength at 200,000. The King's signature was received at 11 o'clock. The King has been most anxious that he should have the opportunity to attach his signature to the law. The last member of the diplomatic corps to see the King was the United States Minister, preparatory to his departure to his new post in Mexico. The King was then in the day of spirits and conversed in English.

J. M. W. Officers. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 14.—The miners affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America voted throughout the country today for new national officers. National President Phos. Lewis, the present incumbent, is opposed by Wm. Green, of Ohio, president of district number six.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In a report by the war department to the House today the \$8,000,000 project for a canal to connect Lake Superior and the Mississippi River by way of the H. Croix River, is considered commercially impracticable and inadvisable, though practicable from an engineering point of view.

JUBILEE OF ITS INTRODUCTION

Local Masons Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary of Free Masonry in Province

With over four hundred members of the Craft in attendance included in which were many high officers from Vancouver and points further east, the local Masons celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of Free Masonry into this province and dedicated their new temple, the finest in the province, Tuesday afternoon and evening.

In the afternoon the ceremony of dedicating the hall took place and in the evening addresses were delivered by many prominent members. M. W. Brother A. De Wolf Smith, of New Westminster, the historian of the Grand Lodge, read a most interesting paper upon the history of Free Masonry in this province. This was followed by addresses by M. W. Brothers A. McKeown, R. B. McMicking and Hon. W. J. Bowser.

M. W. Brother David Wilson delivered a most comprehensive and carefully thought out address upon the precepts of Masonry which was very much appreciated. At the conclusion, refreshments were served in the new banquet hall.

Officers Present

The following officers were in attendance: Grand Master H. N. Rich, Ladner; Deputy Grand Master E. B. Paul, Victoria. Senior Grand Warden F. J. Burde, Vancouver. Junior Grand Warden James Stark, Vancouver. Chaplain R. B. McMicking, Victoria. Treasurer A. McKeown, Victoria. Secretary R. E. Brett, Victoria. Senior Deacon C. H. Gatewood, Vancouver. Junior Deacon P. J. Riddell, Victoria. Director of Ceremonies G. D. Christie, Victoria. Grand Superintendent of Works Wm. Henderson, Victoria. Marshal W. H. F. Richards, Victoria. Sword Bearer L. Tait, Victoria. Grand Standard Bearer A. Forbes, Victoria. Grand Stewards G. T. Fox, Victoria, and S. M. Manuel, Esquimalt.

The New Temple

The new Masonic temple, which was dedicated yesterday, will give local members of the craft one of the finest headquarters on the coast. The old building, altered and added to, now forms a handsome structure with every convenience. At an expenditure of about \$17,000 the former quarters have been more than doubled. The new portion has a frontage of 53 feet on Fisguard street and a depth of 50 feet, and is three stories in height. The construction work was under the charge of Messrs. Dinsdale & Malcolm, who started work in July last. In addition to the new wing the old building was thoroughly remodelled and a complete heating plant installed. As a result the new building is a matter of pride and the main entrance to the building is now in the new wing and opens upon Fisguard street, the old entrance at the corner being done away with. Flanking the main lodge room are two columns of granite surmounted with capitals of handsome design and carved in emblematic designs the entrance gives access to a hallway off which the secretary's office will be situated. The ground floor of the old building will be utilized for two stories. A spacious stairway leads to the second floor of the new wing on which are located lodge rooms, chapter room, ante rooms, etc., the interior design and fittings of which are of the best. The third floor contains the main lodge room, banquetting room, kitchen and necessary accommodation for banquets. Messrs. Weller Bros. had the contract for the supply of the carpet and upholstery and the furnishings of the main lodge room presents a striking and rich appearance. In the gallery at the rear of the lodge room is placed the pipe organ of Estey manufacture. The lighting arrangements are perfect, the fixtures and general design being extremely artistic.

CONSTRUCTION OF V. V. & E. ROAD

Great Northern Calls For Tenders for Building of Two More Sections

VANCOUVER, Dec. 14.—That James J. Hill intends immediately to proceed with the building of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern railway, connecting Vancouver with Esquimalt by a short line, is shown by the calling for tenders today by the Great Northern for construction of two sections of the line. There are seventy-eight miles from Abbotsford, the point in the Fraser river valley to which the Great Northern now operates, to Hope, and from Princeton west up the Tulameen river.

This does not include the section over the Hope Mountains which contains the proposed eight mile tunnel or twenty-five miles of hill climbing line will be built to surmount the grade.

Several well known contractors are now tendering for the work. They include representatives of Guthrie & Co., of St. Paul and of Pat Welsh and Co., of Spokane.

Timber Lands Disposed of VANCOUVER, Dec. 13.—The Goat Lake timber syndicate has just sold to the Michigan capitalist, its timber holdings of ten thousand acres tributary to Powell Lake, about one hundred miles up the coast. The tract is estimated to contain three hundred million feet, mostly cedar. The price was about \$100,000.

Michigan lumbermen have also acquired eight thousand acres of timber lands near Alberni, Vancouver Island. The timber is mostly fir. The new owners will likely build a sawmill.

Friends and supporters last evening tendered a complimentary banquet at the Chilliwack to John Oliver and C. W. Munro. A banquet to St. Cawley, the member-elect for the district, is now on the tapis.

OFFER MADE FOR ISLAND CHARTER

Mackenzie & Mann Negotiating for V. & B. S. Railway

It is understood that an offer has been made by Mackenzie & Mann, of the Canadian Northern, for the purchase of the charter and works of the original Victoria & Barkley Sound Railway company, who have completed surveys for forty miles out from Victoria which it is believed can be advantageously utilized, with a considerable saving of time.

The offer is regarded as distinctly satisfactory by M. B. Carlin, who holds a controlling interest in the local company and arrangements for the completion of the deal will, it is expected, be consummated upon the arrival of the city of William Mackenzie during the ensuing few weeks.

Word received by Premier McBride yesterday gives the information that the Canadian Northern, will leave Toronto for this city on the 2nd January, accompanied by the company's general counsel, Mr. Z. A. Laah, and the secretary, Mr. Moore, to confer with the Premier in respect to the legislation embodying the contract for C. N. R. which will be laid before the legislature on the 20th proximo.

It is expected that Mr. Mackenzie or the other officials of the company named will remain in Victoria until this legislation has passed the House and received the Governor's assent.

E. J. Chamberlain, vice president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is also coming west toward the end of the present month, and will probably remain in Victoria until the opening of the session.

WINNIPEG ELECTION

Mayor Evans Re-Elected By Very Large Majority of Very Small Number of Votes Cast

WINNIPEG, Dec. 14.—Today was election day in Winnipeg, but only 2,500 votes were cast out of 38,000 on the list. Mayor Evans was re-elected by over 2,000, one opposing him 200 and the other less than 100 votes.

The four sitting controllers Messrs. Cochran, Waugh, McArthur and Harvey, were re-elected. Two other candidates, A. W. Puttee and Thos. Wilson, also ran.

The aldermanic contests resulted as follows: Ward 1, Ald. Adams, acc.; Ward 2, Ald. Fowler, acc.; Ward 3, J. J. Wallace, Ward 4, Ald. Douglas, acc.; Ward 5, Ald. Willoughby; Ward 6, R. J. Shaw, and a third to raise \$500 for park purposes. The council is now considering plans for a sewer system.

PRINCE HENRY ENTERS DENIAL

Brother of Kaiser Says Blatchford Story is a Beastly Lie

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A telegram appears in the London papers today from Prince Henry of Prussia, dealing with a series of articles, written by the Socialist Blatchford, which are being printed in London.

Prince Henry's telegram declares that Germany is making preparations for war on a large scale, and is building a great navy, which can only be destined for use against England, and includes the statement that officers of the German warships are in the habit of daily drinking the simple toast, "Am Tag," meaning thereby a day attack on England.

Another Timber Sale Property at Waddington Channel Changes Hands for About Fifty Thousand Dollars.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 14.—A big timber deal is reported from Waddington channel. F. L. Buckley and M. C. Wilcox of this city, have just purchased seven square miles of timber in that district at a price said to be in the neighborhood of 500,000. These men, together with Hamilton Wilcox, banker of Griswold, Iowa, have formed a company known as the Buckley Wilcox Lumber company, Limited, and taken over the interests of the Clowbone Falls Lumber company.

Fight for Deadman's Island. The action for possession of Deadman's Island between Theodore Ludgate and the city of Vancouver is still pending before Mr. Justice Borden. The plaintiff rested his case on the lease signed by Sir Frederick Borden, of February 18, 1895, to the Vancouver Lumber Company of the island. For the city Captain Tatlow gave evidence of the city's possession of the island. He stated that he was a member of the board of park commissioners when a bridge was constructed from the mainland to the island, and the city also took possession of it as such. F. C. Keith, of Vancouver, who was also a member of the park board, gave similar evidence. Ex-Ald. McQueen pointed out that the government treated the city as owners of the island, and the city also took possession of it as such. F. C. Keith, of Vancouver, who was also a member of the park board, gave similar evidence. Ex-Ald. McQueen pointed out that the government treated the city as owners of the island, and the city also took possession of it as such.

Appropriate Christmas Remembrances

GIFTS WHICH WILL BE DOUBLY WELCOME BECAUSE OF THEIR PRACTICABILITY AND STERLING WORTH



From top to bottom the whole store is in full bloom with "gifty" things—practical and beautiful things for personal and home adornment—for comfort and service—things which cost less than expensive trifles and trinkets, yet are far more valuable and acceptable to their recipients.

Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Umbrellas, Waists, Belts, Fancy Linens, Traveling Rugs, Silk Waistings, Evening Gowns, Silk Hose and the like in gladsome array.

The showing is superb. A beautiful and satisfying array which has been chosen with nicest care and expert discrimination. You shall see how we have interpreted your preferences—how successfully we have devoted our energy toward assembling just the things you need and would rather have—toward buying them to sell for the least, and you will appreciate the efficient, genial service which we are prepared to give you in your inspecting and selecting.

Start your shopping early. Come as often as you will—wander about—linger and make leisurely selection. We promise that your every gift desire shall be delightfully and economically satisfied:

- Do not forget our Glove Certificates, they are redeemable for other goods than Gloves. Ladies, Gents and Children's Umbrellas from 75c to \$10.00 each. Gent's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Initial Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs.

- Children's Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes. Ladies' Fancy Neckwear, Mufflers and Motor Scarfs, Silk Shawls and Woollen Shawls. Ladies' Waists in Silks, Nets and Washing Materials. Evening Costumes in pretty Nets and other Materials. Our Ribbon Department is particularly well stocked in all the shades required. The Chief Footings and Fine Laces are all marked "X" as shown by the selling. From now until Christmas will be coming in every day by Express.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Meeting Men's Fancy in Winter Suits. FIT-REFORM.

We have never been quite so well pleased with our display of Fit-Reform Suits as at this moment.

It is probably because we have hit the popular taste particularly close this season.

Fit-Reform styles seem to be the styles that meet every man's ideas of good taste.

Fit-Reform patterns seem to please every man's fancy.

Fit-Reform tailoring certainly appeals to every man's sense of perfect fit and workmanship.

Fit-Reform values are in a class by themselves—because there is nothing in Canada with which to compare them.

Samples and measurements blanks sent on application.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM 1201 Government St. - Victoria, B. C.

Advertise in The Daily Colonist

Wines and Liquors

VICTORIA'S LEADING WINE DEPOT. This will be a busy month. Kindly place your orders in early and very greatly oblige. It will help us and be more satisfactory to you.

What's This?

HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH—Guaranteed absolutely the best Scotch Whiskey ever sold in Canada for the price. A mistake in shipping has overstocked us at this season, and we are reducing the price accordingly. Regular value \$1.25. Our price while these goods last, only \$1.00.

Dinner Favorites:

- Fine Old Sherry, per bottle \$1.00. Orange Curacao, per stone jar \$1.25. Fine Old Port, per bottle \$1.00. Chartreuse, per bottle \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3.25. Very Choice Apricot and Peach Brandy \$1.75. Traver's Tawny Port—very choice—per bottle \$2.00. Gilkas Kummel, per bottle \$1.50.

COPAS & YOUNG

Fort Street. Phones 94 and 95

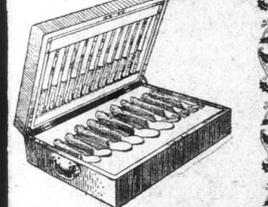
Our Hobby Again. Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 566 YATES STREET.

Friday, December 17, 1909.

Days Before Xmas. store is capable of meeting est. But to get the utmost After today there are but 9

ou prefer to shop in com- that you come in today. I deliver at your order—

are buying



rn Pots From \$3.50

POTS of more than ordinary these. A fern in any sort of re- is attractive in the home, but e in one of these and you have ing that would grace any table ne. The best we have shown \$12 to \$100. \$3.50

up Tureens From \$8

VICABLE PIECE of SILV- you should send to your own. Always useful but doubly de- e in the winter season. The de- are of superior worth, the silver- the very finest. Let us show you interesting styles at \$15 to \$8

erry Dishes From \$4

DISHES—Always useful. It is necessary to call attention to in- style to get you interested in. Come in today and let us show our new ones. Prices range at \$10 to \$15. \$4

poons, \$1.50

alt cellars with two sterling silver \$1.50 e that can excel it. Just a sample

Crumb Sets from \$4

MB SETS—A silver crumb set rikes us as being a desirable gift. n item that'll be used several mes each and every day of this nd every year—for the silver is of the best—it'll wear. From \$50 to \$4

Cake Baskets from \$4

KE BASKETS—The day of the ake basket is again dawning. And e are ready for the demand sure to me. The new arrivals are excep- tionally fine. Send a cake basket- ound to be appreciated. From \$10 to \$4

erling Silver

ver Pieces—specially chosen for the ns of the foremost silversmiths. ases for these pieces. Choose a gift

- ET GLASS VASES, at \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50. ET GLASS COLOGNE BOTTLES, at \$2.50. ALAD SERVERS, pair \$1.10. T FORKS, at \$1.10. TER KNIVES, at \$2 and \$1.75. Y LADLES, at \$5, \$1.50, and \$1.50. Y SPOONS, at \$2.50 and \$1.50. AR TONGS, at \$1.50. BON TONGS, at \$1.25.

ng of China

ant to hear the compliments we re- ass and art wares. And we feel cer-

much time and as little money as nted. You'll find a magnificent col- and let us deliver later.

oria, B.C.

NO CHANGES

Mr. Fielding's Announcements in His Annual Budget Speech

The University of California will send a rugby team to Vancouver to meet that city's team sometime toward the end of the month. While the Terminal City fifteen are practicing, and will have a first-class try-out next Saturday when they play Victoria on their own grounds in one of the McKechnie cup series, the southerners are training.

ACTING IN MATTER OF TRADE COMBINES

Mr. Foster Severely Arraigns Government on Waste of Money

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—The announcement that there would be no changes in the deficit this year, that the surplus for the present year amounted to \$18,500,000 and that the increase in the deficit in the public debt was \$45,989,000 were the features in the budget speech delivered this afternoon in the House of Commons by Hon. Mr. Fielding.

The finance minister began by alluding to the changed conditions under which the speech was made this year, the depression having entirely disappeared. A very large portion of the speech was devoted to figures showing how the property of the country had again recovered its stride, the figures of the different departments of the government being quoted in this regard. For the current fiscal year, which had still 3 1/2 months to run, the income had been \$34,656,500, a gain of 2 1/2 millions over the same period last year. The total estimated expenditure on the National Transcontinental railway to date had been \$85,000,000.

TUG ENTERPRISE WRECKED ON TEXADA

Capt. Daughton and Two Men on Board Escaped by Swimming—Watched Vessel Break Up.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 14.—The tug Enterprise, owned by Capt. Daughton, was wrecked on the shore of Texada Island in Friday night. The tug had a narrow escape. They swam ashore and watched the tug and screw break up.

FORT STREET SITES SOLD

Deal of \$175,000 Put Through Market—Other Sales Reported

The largest deal which has been put through the local realty market for some time occurred yesterday. The deal consisted of the sale of all the property lying between the New Pemberton block and the corner of Fort and Government streets. The sale price was approximately \$175,000.

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PREMIER RETURNS FROM KAMLOOPS

Convention the Greatest in History of the Province—Meets Delegations

British Columbia's favorite son, Hon. Premier McBride returned on Tuesday evening from Kamloops, where he has been attending the Conservative convention.

The convention, says the premier, was unquestionably the best gathering of any political party ever held in British Columbia—from the north as far as the Skeena, and on the south to the international boundary and any trouble in keeping a hold on the Keith cup. Condition, however, is going to be the thing that will carry the day at the games at Vancouver.

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PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Rupert. A site is now being secured and it is expected that the work of constructing a large elevator in the Royal City will be commenced in 1910.

Elmer Olney has been arrested by the provincial police on a charge of stealing seven cheques from Chinamen working at the new coal mines at Squash, Vancouver Island. It is alleged that the Chinamen gave Olney cheques to be ready endorsed in the letters which he was to register and post for them at Alert Bay.

Point Grey and District Lot 472 have been decided to come into the Greater Vancouver family.

The authorities are waging determined war against poolroom gambling at Prince Rupert.

PRINCE RUPERT CHARTER

At a meeting of the Charter committee, held on Saturday night last at Prince Rupert, the following provisions were recommended to the citizens meeting, to be embodied in the charter of the city:

1. That the qualification for mayor at the first municipal election and at every

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No new businesses are to be permitted on the reserve at Prince Rupert.

There will be more mining done next season in the Moyie camp than ever before.

Point Grey and District Lot 472 have been decided to come into the Greater Vancouver family.

The authorities are waging determined war against poolroom gambling at Prince Rupert.

Prince Rupert has now a wideawake Publicity Club, the membership of which is growing at the rate of twenty a year.

C. Stone, of Vancouver, has purchased the mill and business interests of the Duncan Lumber Co.

An excellent trail has been made from the Skeena six miles up Exquitt creek.

The Western Fuel company has presented two lots adjoining the Nanaimo general hospital to that institution.

The extension mines reopened yesterday. The mill and business interests of the Duncan Lumber Co.

John Howell and Miss O. Scott were joined in marriage at Heriot Bay a week ago.

Train service has not yet been resumed between Vancouver and Seattle on the Great Northern.

Superintendent Hussey, in his capacity of warden of provincial jails, has found everything satisfactory in a visit to the jail at New Westminster.

The four Japanese laborers charged with assault in connection with the recent race riot at Kamloops have been freed for speedy trial.

William Griffiths, a small boy, was struck by a Mountain View car at Vancouver Monday, but without serious injury.

Vancouver's tram traffic on Broadway was temporarily deranged Monday by the collapse of a bridge on Ninth avenue.

The Westholme Lumber company was the heaviest sufferer by the recent gale at Prince Rupert. The loss to this company is estimated at \$800,000.

All the sitting aldermen of North Vancouver, B. C., are making their way to the approaching elections. Ex-Mayor Kealy, A. J. Henderson, Isaac Walden and W. J. Irwin will probably be candidates for the office of mayor.

Edwin Melnes has been awarded \$1,000 damages in his suit against Naylor Bros., contractors, for injuries received during the driving of the Lake Butte tunnel.

Assessment Commissioner McQuarrie of New Westminster has resigned on account of criticism directed against him officially during the recent election campaign.

Chief Engineer Kennedy, of the Great Northern, has established a new office at Abbotsford, and Vancouver merchants will make a strong bid for the trade to the new office by construction toward the mountains.

Four successive postponements were necessary by floods and consequent Alexander Bell before the marriage of the bride and groom was celebrated at Mission City last week.

Despite a coroner's certificate of suicide, the opinion is growing in Vancouver that murder was committed in the case of the Chinaman found dead a few days ago in False Creek alley.

A final payment of \$3,000 has just been made at Vancouver, and the famous canal district has become the property of the Red Cliff Mining Company.

It was not yet known yesterday how the referendum for the purpose of obtaining a special charter or coming under the Municipal Clauses Act would probably be decided.

Eleven hundred young trees imported from nurseries in the State of Washington were on Monday condemned and destroyed at Vancouver by order of Messrs. Cunningham. The trees were mostly infected with oyster shell scale and fungus.

A large deal in cannery property was last week consummated when the Cassiar cannery was disposed of to an English fishing syndicate for \$50,000. The purchasers are chiefly business men, and they have been looking for British Columbia properties in addition to the fishing syndicate in Vancouver on all kinds of fishing and fish packing, including trawling for halibut.

Leut. Charles W. Unwin, R. N. R., of Vancouver, now in business in Vancouver, has just returned from the coast of Alaska. He has been pleased to confer the Royal Naval Officers' Decoration on four of his crew.

The new fall at Kitelas was last week formally opened with great eclat, and the following provisions were made for the purpose of handling the people's amusements. The guests of the evening were heartily invited to come again early and often.

Big Elevator for Westminster. New Westminster has been decided on as a site for the large terminal elevator for the purpose of handling the coal from the prairie provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. A recently organized company known as the British Columbia Elevator and Wharf Company has decided to erect terminal elevators in Prince Westminster, Vancouver, and Prince

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Rupert. A site is now being secured and it is expected that the work of constructing a large elevator in the Royal City will be commenced in 1910.

Elmer Olney has been arrested by the provincial police on a charge of stealing seven cheques from Chinamen working at the new coal mines at Squash, Vancouver Island. It is alleged that the Chinamen gave Olney cheques to be ready endorsed in the letters which he was to register and post for them at Alert Bay.

Point Grey and District Lot 472 have been decided to come into the Greater Vancouver family.

The authorities are waging determined war against poolroom gambling at Prince Rupert.

PRINCE RUPERT CHARTER

At a meeting of the Charter committee, held on Saturday night last at Prince Rupert, the following provisions were recommended to the citizens meeting, to be embodied in the charter of the city:

1. That the qualification for mayor at the first municipal election and at every

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CHRISTMAS

Will soon be with us. Make your choice while our stock is complete.

Bon-Bons, per box \$1.50 to 25c
Stockings, each 75c, 40c, 25c and 10c

SPECIAL

Japanese Oranges, per box 75c
The Family Cash Grocery

The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Elwood
Farm, Poultry and Lawn Wire Fencing

Build Proof Chicken Proof Fire Proof

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
Victoria, B. C. Agts. 544-546 Yates St.

CHIPS FROM LOWERY'S LEDGE

"Whom He Chasteneth"—How the Lord must love the Liberals in British Columbia!

Oh Chill Coquette—There has been some life in the weather lately and every night the thermometer has been flirting with zero.

The "Orn is on the 'Ead"—Parties claiming the bounty on bear hides must in future produce the head and not the legs, as hitherto.

The Women in Scarlet—In Fernie, election day, a lady Socialist appeared on the streets dressed in red from hat to shoes.

Almost a Thigh—James Goodyear, of Eisdenville shipped a calf to Greenwood last night which, when dressed, weighed 388 lbs. The calf was but six months old.

Glass, Necessarily?—Dave Kane has an eye on the mayor's chair in Kamloops.

Cause and Effect—Whitehorse has received 100 inches of rain in the last 24 hours. It is unlikely that the local editors will go outside this winter.

The Herosim of Houston—John Houston says that since he went to a shoshone stand in his midst. It is also reported that traces have been found of the post fire brigade.

Reforms on the Reserve—In Fort George the majority of the ladies belong to church and will not dance on Sunday.

Omnipotency—The Golden Star has lost some ads because the paper was unable to suit some of the local people. The Star man should run his paper to suit everybody and then drink any traces that have been found of the post fire brigade.

Prima Facie Evidence—The November "Collier" contains an article entitled "Old and New Kootenay" by E. W. Dymes. We assume the article is because part of the article we wrote years ago when the bloom was on the boom in Kootenay.

Fine Art Collection. LONDON, Dec. 14.—Some of the finest art treasures in existence are being sent into the market through the recent death of George Saiting, a Dane, who inherited a great collection of art treasures, and who devoted his whole life and income to art. He became one of the best known collectors in Europe, but apart from this passion, Saiting was miserly. He lived frugally in two rooms, which were crowded with priceless treasures. Popular report credited him with never having given a cent to charity, and of never spending more than a shilling on himself.

The Death of Tennyson. They tell that when his final hour drew near, he was asked to read a poem. He whose fair praise the ages shall rehearse, Whom now the living and the dead Our gray-haired master of immortal verse, Call for his Shakespeare, and with touch of rue, Turned to that page in stormy Cymbeline.

That bears the dirge. Whether he read or not, the book he laid his hand serene, And kept it there, unshaken, till there he lay—Archibald Lampman.

This glorious hour that Shakespeare loved so well, Slowly, as at a beck, without surprise, His woe, his pride, his passion and its play— Like mists and melting shadows passed away.—Archibald Lampman.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—According to reports here today from western Pennsylvania points, the damage caused by yesterday's storm will amount to \$100,000,000. The following provisions were recommended to the citizens meeting, to be embodied in the charter of the city:

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HER \$60 HAT RUINED

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Because it so nearly resembled a pot of flowers, a hat which Miss Victoria Hattel sent to her friends for an automobile ride.

Miss Harrell placed her new hat on a jardiniere and went to the porch of her house, and went to her friends for an automobile ride.

Some time afterwards, her hat came off and fell into a flower pot. The covered jardiniere came in for its share of the water. When Miss Hattel returned she found her hat in the flower pot. Many a woman finds her complete figure and her health ruined, because she does not heed nature's warning.

Constipation is what causes so many pimples, blotches and redness of the skin—so many unpleasant and many headaches, backaches and Bilious Attacks.

"Fruit-atives" or Fruit Juice taken directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach regulate bowels and kidneys—keep blood pure and rich.

50c a bottle, \$2.50 or trial 25c—at all dealers or from Fruit-atives Limited, Ottawa.

NO TRAIN SERVICE ON E. & N. RAILWAY

Operation Suspended To Because of Two Serious Wash-Outs

No trains will leave the E. & N. Railway company's local line for Island East Coast points. Both freight and passenger service have been suspended. The announcement of that fact having been made by H. E. Beasley, the superintendent, yesterday.

The receipt of information that there were two more serious wash-outs on the line between Herby and Ladysmith, and that the wash-outs were in the vicinity of the Silica Brick Works, Ladysmith, Duncan, and Ladysmith, perhaps the end of the week.

This, the second serious break in service on this route, has been occasioned by the washing away of a culvert about one half a mile north of Ladysmith and on the road to Ladysmith. At these two points, according to reports received by Mr. Beasley, the rails have been undermined for one hundred feet.

How long it will take to make necessary repairs will have to be ascertained by the washing away of a culvert about one half a mile north of Ladysmith and on the road to Ladysmith. At these two points, according to reports received by Mr. Beasley, the rails have been undermined for one hundred feet.

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MAS

your choice while our stock is
and 25¢
and 10¢
SPECIAL
..... 75¢
Cash Grocery
Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

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Ellwood

Farm, Poultry and
Lawn Wire Fencing
Bull Proof
Chicken Proof
Fire Proof

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Cause and Effect—Whitehorse has received 100 barrels of beer from Victoria. It is unlikely that the local editors will go outside this winter.

The Herosim of Houston—John Houston says that since he went to Fort George he has not bought or drunk any booze, although firewater is being sold in the camp!

Metropolitan Merritt—Merritt is advancing rapidly and will soon have a time shoeing stand in its midst. It is also reported that traces have been found of the post fire brigade.

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Fine Art Collection.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—Some of the finest art treasures in existence may come into the market through the sale of the National Gallery. One of the men who inherited a great Australian fortune, and who devoted his whole life to the study of art, has become one of the best known collectors in Europe, and has parted from this passion, Salting was miserly. He lived frugally in two rooms, which were crowded with priceless treasures. Popular report credited him with never having given a cent to charity, and of never spending one unnecessary cent on his person. Salting's collection of porcelains on loan to the Kensington Museum, is the finest perhaps in the world. Many of the paintings he owned hung in the National Gallery. One of the collector's eccentricities was a reluctance to make a will, and the museum officials fear lest the precious collection be disposed of through the auction rooms.

The Death of Tennyson.
They tell that when his final hour drew near, He would fain praise the ages shall rehearse. Whom now the living and the dead hold dear. Our gray-haired master of immortal verse. Call for his Shakespeare, and with touch of the pen, Turned to that page in stormy Cymbeline. That bears the dirge. Whether heralded or none knew. But on the book he laid his hand serene. And kept it there, unshaken, till there fell. The last gray change, and from before his eyes This glorious world that Shakespeare loved so well, Slowly, as at a beck, without surprise. Its wit, its pride, its passion and its play. Like mists and melting shadows passed away.—Archibald Lampman.

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Miss Harrel placed her new hat over a jardiniere amid ferns on the front porch of her house, and went with friends for an automobile ride for some time afterwards, her mother came out to sprinkle the flowers and the covered jardiniere came for its ferns. When Miss Harrel returned she found her hat ruined.

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Use a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c.—at all dealers. Sold by Fruit-lives Limited, Ottawa.

NO TRAIN SERVICE ON E. & N. RAILWAY

Operation Suspended Today Because of Two Serious Wash-Outs

No trains will leave the E. & N. Railway today because of two serious wash-outs on the line between here and Nanaimo. The prospect is that there will be no rail connection with Wellington, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Duncan, and other points for some days—perhaps until the end of the week.

This, the second serious break in the service this winter, has been caused by the washing away of filling about one half a mile north of W. I. and on the road between W. I. and the Victoria and the Silica Brick Works. At these two points, according to the report received by Mr. J. H. Brown, the rails have been undermined for about one hundred feet.

How long it will take to make the necessary repairs is not known. It had not been obtained all the details necessary to make an accurate estimate of the cost of the repairs. A pile driver and other machinery was sent to the scene for some days, and gangs with all equipment requisite were concentrated at both wash-outs. It is estimated that the work will require some working under high pressure until the line was in condition to bear the passage of a train. The road and passenger trains.

Meanwhile the City of Nanaimo will maintain communication between the Victoria and the Coast. It is also reported that the local editors will go outside this winter.

MURDER WHOLESALE

France Horrified at Discovery of Two Crimes—Insanity and Robbery

PARIS, Dec. 13.—France has been stirred by the discovery of two horrible crimes. A woman, who was slain by her husband and her children with a razor.

At a farm near Tonnoire, two Swiss cowboys, benighted and cruel, lured a farmer, his wife and four domestics to a farmhouse, where all were murdered. The murderers escaped to a nearby forest.

C. P. R. Improvements

Surveys have been completed for a million dollars worth of construction work on the line of the C. P. R. between Lytton and a point to the west of Hope, says the Kamloops Sentinel. The line is to be straightened and the grades reduced in order that passenger and freight traffic may be handled more expeditiously and at less cost than is possible at present. The distance embraced in the project is about 100 miles, and both the Thompson and Cascade sections will be completed. The principal part of the reconstruction will be performed in the famous Fraser Canyon, through which the railway runs for about sixty-one miles.

Ticket-Takers on C. N. R.

It is reported on good authority that the Canadian Northern railway is contemplating a very radical change in passenger train management. The change, it is said, is to consist of taking the task of ticket collecting out of the hands of the conductors and placing it in the hands of regular ticket collectors, who will accompany the trains. The work of the conductors will thus consist merely of a general supervision of the train, and the handling of train orders, and with the responsibility of taking tickets removed from the conductors, it is expected that the danger of accidents will be less. This system, which is being tried on several lines in the south, and discarded by some, while retained by others. The reported change in the C. N. R. has not yet been officially confirmed.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 13.—The list of bears in the tons war between the Yees and the On Yicks was increased on Saturday, making the total eight.

Losses Faith in Cook

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 13.—Dr. W. T. Green, the Labrador missionary, who spent some hours here today on his way to Newfoundland, from the body of Yee On a member of the Yee family, was found in the hallway of a house in the harbor. He had been killed by four bullet wounds in his head. Several strange Chinese, believed to be imported gun fighters, are under surveillance.

Annities Revue

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—Supr. Bastedo, in his annual report, expects that the revenue for the year will total \$400,000.

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AGED KING'S FIGHT FOR LIFE

Leopold of Belgium Has Apparently But Few Hours Left on Earth

OPERATION TODAY DECIDES HIS FATE

Some Pathetic Scenes at Bed-side of Old and Weary Monarch

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13.—Leopold II, King of the Belgians, is tonight making a desperate fight with death, and the odds are strongly against the aged monarch. As a last resort the surgeon's knife will be tried tomorrow. If the operation is successful King Leopold may live. If it fails the end is inevitable.

All will depend on the King's strength and vitality, which are fast ebbing away. Rheumatism has already conquered the aged and wasted monarch. Dropsy has developed, and an obstruction of the intestines, which must be removed, has greatly aggravated the seriousness of his condition. The general opinion is that the King will not survive the operation. In fact, the monarch himself is rather optimistic, and today exclaimed to his physician, "Operate, and the sooner the better." But he added, with a wan, wistful smile, "Perhaps, doctor, my wistful smile is at hand."

King Leopold is still as lucid and full of intellect as ever. His masterful hand, which conceived and carried out the gigantic Congo project, and roused the whole world into bitter dissent and discussion, calmly directed what seems to be the final chapter in his spectacular career.

The picture is a pathetic one. Separated from his two oldest daughters by a tragic skein of events, he is left with only one personal life, which is whispered by every tongue. Leopold is the victim of six rooms, close to the great empty Laken Castle, surrounded by his faithful domestics and the royal household. The castle is empty, for the king's old servants and with-drawn, and he has no one to draw to the pavilion.

The day was a mixture of anxiety and hope. The king, who is known to have failed, the king whispered to his chaplain, and the aged and wasted monarch approached the bed and heard his confession and administered communion.

During the morning the king, assisted by a notary and solicitor, dictated his will, and discussed the points in his will with perfect composure. He took farewell of the court officials. To Count Cullentrem, the marshal of the court, his Majesty said, "I have served my well for more than twenty years. I am grateful. Before I die I want to tell you so and give you my thanks."

The king then summoned Princess Clementine, whom he kissed and held in his arms. She was led fainting from the room. Other relatives, including Prince Albert, followed. Princess Clementine, who tried to prevent her from receiving her inheritance of the Queen's crown, was offered a diamond ring to touch to the present situation by sending from Hungary an insistent appeal to the special diet, and it is rumored tonight that the King has consented to see his banished daughter. Nothing has been heard from Prince Stephanie.

MAIL ROBBER PLEADS GUILTY

WINNIPEG, Dec. 13.—An additional session developed in the case of the mail car robbers today, when Howard W. Rowe, one of the prisoners, changed his plea of not guilty to one of guilty. He again elected to have a case tried by Magistrate Day, and it is expected that the trial will be held on Saturday. Not only has Rowe pleaded guilty, but he gave information to Detective Parkington of the Ottawa secret service, that was the means of locating another three thousand dollars on his homestead four miles from Springfield, Man.

PRISONERS MAINTAINED

Zelaya's Reign of Terror Continues in the Capital of Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Dec. 13.—The reign of terror continues at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. President Zelaya is ruling with a hand of iron. Political offenders, real and suspected, are crowded into the jails. The government will not permit them to receive food from their friends. The routine of their prison existence is broken only by the arrival of a new batch of prisoners. The men in chains number several hundreds.

JAILS ARE CROWDED WITH SUSPECTED MEN

Reports from Two Parties Differ Widely as to Revolution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Mexican gunboat is en route to Corico, according to an official dispatch from Managua received here today. It is expected that the gunboat will arrive in the absence of specific information on the subject this fact seems to indicate that the government is actively co-operating with the United States in its aggressive policy towards the Zelaya faction in Nicaragua.

WORK AT EXTENSION

Coal Mines Able to Resume Preparation at Nanaimo For Big Run of Herring.

NANAIMO, Dec. 13.—After an anxious wait of nearly two weeks, due to the washout on the Extension road, the mines at Extension are now able to resume operations tomorrow. The damage done to the Haslam Creek bridge by the recent heavy rain has been repaired. It is expected by the management to have the railway in operation tomorrow or next day. Good catches are reported, and the herring are being landed in large quantities. The output from the mines will be transported to Ladysmith without further interruption.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—J. F. W. Pain, Nicaraguan consul general at Berlin, today issued a statement to the public saying: "The whole of Nicaragua has declared for President Zelaya. Some of the revolutionists have sought safety abroad. The Government troops will quickly restore order. That the United States should recognize the revolutionists as belligerents is unthinkable, because the United States has engaged by treaty with the Central American states to refuse to recognize any movement to attain power through force. The Government has indeed expressed the desire for peace, and the revolt is now localized, being limited to a few places on the coast coast."

Strada's Protest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A lengthy dispatch from General Estrada, leader of the revolutionary forces in Nicaragua, was received here today. It is signed in Washington of the Nicaraguan revolutionists, was received by the United States today. Dr. Marquis, an equivocally that Dr. Marquis will not be acceptable to the revolutionary forces as a successor to President Zelaya. The rebel leader states that such a step would mean merely a continuation of the Zelaya regime, and he is committed to the proposition that he will not accept such a position. General Estrada reiterates that his army is still quartered in an impracticable position at San Juan, and that the battle there has not yet begun.

MR. McCURDY FLIES TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE

Covers Eight Miles at Height of About 250 Feet—Mr. Baldwin's Loss

DOMINION GOVERNMENT URGED TO FIGHT AGAINST WHITE PLAGUE

CATTLE CARED FOR MORE THAN MEN

Complaint From New Brunswick of Bad Pay By Sub-Contractors

C. P. R. vs. HEINZE

Mineral Strike in Ontario

Alleged Bank Robber

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—Three children aged from one to six years were injured on Saturday. A boy, who was struck by a train, was taken to the hospital. The other two children were injured by a falling object from the train.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The Supreme Court today dismissed with costs the appeal of Angus and Shughessay vs. Helms, an appeal from British Columbia. This is the case involving the land grant of the Columbia and Western Railway Company. The officials of the Canadian Pacific endeavored to obtain a court order forcing Mr. Helms to select the portion of the grant which he wished to retain by the bargain made between them. They have failed in all the courts so far, but it is supposed that they will appeal to the privy council.

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TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE

Domination Government Urged to Fight Against White Plague

CATTLE CARED FOR MORE THAN MEN

Complaint From New Brunswick of Bad Pay By Sub-Contractors

C. P. R. vs. HEINZE

Mineral Strike in Ontario

Alleged Bank Robber

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ONTARIO'S ANSWER</

A Visit East After Sixty Years of Pioneer Life

However attached the pioneer may become to this western land, he always enjoys a visit east. There is nothing so remarkable about a trip to the east, though the impressions it makes upon the average man are vivid enough. There is nothing of any particular news value in rehearsing these impressions.

But the following article is of interest in that it records the trip paid by one of the oldest pioneers in British Columbia to the east, the one trip he has made away from this Pacific slope in nearly sixty years. It records the impressions of a man who has had more to do with Nature than with the works of man, and for that very reason the latter impress him with a vividness which to the more jaded senses of the city worn is lacking.

James Moore enjoys the distinction of being the oldest prospector in British Columbia. Though nearly eighty, just a few months ago Mr. Moore heeded the call of the wild, and once more hit the trail in search of mineral.

The article which follows is told in Mr. Moore's own language, without addition, without subtraction.

In prefacing this article, I may mention in 1851 I first arrived on the Pacific Coast by water via Cape Horn, my native home being old Ireland. Since then I remained constantly west of the Rockies until the 27th September, 1909, the present year, when I decided to cross the continent of America for the first time. I will now try and give you a resume of my trip to that beautiful city of Washington, capital of the United States of America.

The train left Seattle 3:30 p.m., September 23, Spokane, Wash., 24th, Livingston, Mont., 25th, Lincoln, Neb. (the home of that great statesman, Wm. J. Bryan), 26th, St. Louis, Mo., 27th, Cincinnati, O., 28th, arriving at Washington 2:30 a.m., 29th. The morning I arrived in Washington I met a friend, the gentleman I went to see, Mr. T. L. Eggleston, who did everything possible to make my stay in the city as pleasant as possible. I am also indebted to Miss Eggleston and her little friend Viola, who were kind enough to take me to all the principal government buildings in Washington. Mr. Joel Eggleston paid me a kindness in taking me to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. I must not forget the kindness of U. S. Senator T. L. Owen, of Oklahoma, whom I first met in the Senate Annex building in his office. He was greatly interested in the history of British Columbia, particularly in our mining industry and mining laws, which he took a great interest in. After this he honored me by driving me in his car around the city and along that lovely speedway down the Potomac. I now take this opportunity of thanking him for his many kindnesses to me. I am also indebted to several others for their attention to me while with them.

I will now try to describe the city of Washington and its many beautiful buildings. I will first mention the Library of Congress. This building was finished in 1897 at a cost of \$6,347,000; the site on which the building is located cost \$585,000. Of the ten acres of ground in the plot, the floor space of the building amounts to eight acres. Built in the style of the Italian Renaissance, its walls of New Hampshire granite and elaborately carved, a dome surmounting it covered with pure gold-leaf glistening far through the distance, the approach from the west marked by expansive terraced steps of masonry, in front of which a bronze fountain representing the Court of Neptune gives action to the setting. The exterior appearance is one of great beauty and commands exceptional attention among the array of beautiful public buildings. The interior presents a sight almost bewildering in its splendor. Polished and exquisitely carved marble columns and panels in many of the sculptures and bronze figures, beautiful stained glass windows, and a wealth of decorative and allegorical paintings, all by the greatest American artists, combine in their treatment to make the Library of Congress one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The ground floor has a public corridor completely surrounding the inner courts, which is walled with blue, red and white, black and white and chocolate colored marble. The library floor is entered through bronze doors, and the entrance hall is of polished Italian marble. Double stairways of marble lead to the upper floor and the architectural arrangement is such as to make the design of greatest magnificence. A great reading-room, open to the public, offers facilities unparalleled elsewhere. Congress has an immense law library of over 100,000 volumes, and all copyrighted books, pamphlets, maps, charts, newspapers, magazines and periodicals, to the number of about 2,000,000 pieces, are catalogued, and mostly accessible to the public, making of it the largest library in America and third largest in the world. The copyright office, a reading-room for the blind, a music-room, a printing and binding establishment, a newspaper and periodical reading-room, large galleries showing special exhibits and a sumptuously equipped general reading-room and the dazzling entrance hall are the principal features to be noted.

The District of Columbia, the territory in which the city of Washington is situated, embracing nearly seventy square miles and containing a population of 340,000, of which 98,000 are colored, is under the close supervision of Congress; the district has no elective franchise, not even a representative in Congress. A board of commissioners, composed of two appointed by the President, and an army engineer officer detailed by the President from the War Department, are the immediate supervisors of the district, each receiving \$5,000

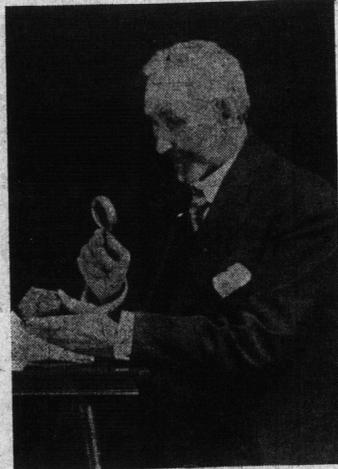
per annum. Washington is a remarkable city. The capital city of the United States would be a remarkable city wherever it might be located, for the great legislative and executive forces necessary to guide and rule the nation that are concentrated at the seat of government form in themselves a study most interesting. Grouped with those exhibits are the many and varied seats of research which naturally develop in proximity to the national capital. Science, art, history, religion and sociological conditions are deeply studied by societies and individuals of prominence, combined with the great governmental investigations for the material and physical welfare of the country, serve to place Washington high among the cities of the world in its achievements in these lines.

The parking system within the city and district is very extensive. The Mall is the largest within the city, extending for seventeen blocks through the heart of the city, with a width of four blocks the greater distance; it lays due west from the capitol and forms a dividing line between the northwestern and southwestern parts of the city. The Botanical Gardens, Fisheries Building, Medical Museum, National Museum, Smithsonian Institute, Agricultural Department and greenhouses and museum, and the Washington monument all lie within this area. Proceeding westward from the Capitol in the order named, the National Zoological Park and Rock Creek Park, each of several hundred acres extent, lie towards the northwestern border of the city. The former contains an immense zoo, filled with rare birds, beasts, reptiles, fish and fowl, and displayed under conditions as free from restraint as possible. Of smaller city parks there are scores, Lafayette, Garfield, Lincoln, Stanton and Judiciary Parks and Farragut Square being the most prominent. The Capitol faces east and the approach from that side is impressive. Expansive steps of marble lead up in three great flights to the portico of the main building and the Senate and House extensions; the main portico is graced with twenty-four mammoth monoliths of Virginia sandstone. Two colossal groups in marble on the portico are Columbus and an Indian girl and settlement of America. At the entrance to the rotunda is the Rogers bronze door, a very noted specimen of art in bronze. The porticos of the extensions are supported by 100 monoliths of Maryland marble. The group in the tympanum of the Senate portico represents American Development and the Decadence of the Indian Race. The rotunda or central portion of the building supports the immense dome, the crowning feature, which rises from a peristyle of fluted Corinthian columns, and is surmounted by a lantern upon which is posed the bronze statue of freedom by Crawford. The entrance to the Capitol from the west is noted for its beauty being approached through broad expanses of lawn set out with great trees and flowering shrubs the Capitol coming down to meet it in sweeping terraces and stairways of masonry. The interior of the Capitol consists principally of the rotunda, stately hall, the Supreme Court chamber and the chambers occupied by the Senate and House of Representatives, all connected by a longitudinal corridor. The dome is built of iron weighing 4,400 tons. The cost of the building \$14,000,000. Washington's monument, this great pile of white marble in memory of George Washington, was dedicated in 1885, a fund was

FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

By C. L. Armstrong.

Note—James Moore, the oldest miner in British Columbia, at the age of 77, will hit the trail again in search of gold.—Daily paper.



JAMES MOORE

Youngster my hair has long been grey,
Youngster, my sight is dim,
My hand is gnarled with the grip of time,
But I seek the rainbow's rim.
I've heard the call of the open trail,
Soft and far, but clear—
And, tomorrow I go, as I have to go,
To serve for another year.

Youngster, the longing never dies,
Youngster, the heart lives on,
E'en when the step is weak and slow
And the bloom of youth is gone.
My cheek is pale, my step is slow,
But the long low call I hear,
And tomorrow I go, as I have to go,
To serve for another year.

Youngster, the smell of the pine is good,
The wild hill torrent's roar
Is the sweetest sound a man can hear
Who has heard it oft before.
I've lingered long in the city's din
But the call has reached my ear,
And today I go, as I have to go,
To serve for another year.

raised by popular subscription and the cornerstone laid in 1848, but in 1855 construction had used up the funds on hand and not until 1878 was work resumed, Congress having voted money for the completion. This shaft rises to a height of 555 feet 5 1/2 inches, depth of foundation 38 feet, wall thickness at base 15 feet, at top 18 inches, weight of whole monument 81,120 tons, cost of monument \$1,300,000. It stands today the loftiest memorial elevation in the world and is the most

imposing and costly monument ever erected to man.

Corcoran Gallery of Art

To all lovers, as well as the general public, this celebrated gallery will appeal most strongly. The gallery was founded and endowed by the late William W. Corcoran. The building is of white marble. Casts of ancient sculptures including those of the Venus de Milo, Venus de Medici, Apollo, Dying Gladiator, Minerva and many others, original marbles including Velas' Last Days of Napoleon and Powers' Greek Slave; a magnificent collection of Barye bronzes, beautiful specimens of art in porcelain and glass, rare cloisonné and antiques and a very select and valuable collection of paintings by old and modern masters, including portraits of presidents, constitute an exhibit of great worth. An art school is attached to the gallery and students are offered exceptional facilities in their work. The United States government consists of three branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The legislative branch consists of two bodies, the House of Representatives and the Senate. Members of the House represent congressional districts in the various states and are elected by the people for a term of two years. A candidate for election must be at least 25 years old and must have been a citizen of the United States seven years and be an inhabitant of the state in which he is chosen. The present house consists of 391 members. A presiding officer, termed the speaker, is chosen from among the number to serve through the term popularly known as the Congress, or the two years for which elected. The Senate, or upper house, is made up of two representatives from each state chosen by their respective legislatures and elected for a term of six years. The terms of one-third of the membership expires every two years thus making the body a continuous one. The Vice-President of the United States is the presiding officer of the Senate. This is said to be the most deliberate legislative body in the world, its rules for debate being such as to allow of the widest latitude in covering the subject under discussion. It has power to borrow money, to coin it and to punish counterfeiters. The executive power is vested in the President of the United States. That official is elected every four years. To be eligible he must be at least 35 years old and must have been a United States citizen for fourteen years. His duties are to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," make treaties with foreign nations, appoint representatives to foreign countries, commission federal officers, select the heads of the various executive departments and appoint judges of the Supreme Court. He is the commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces.

The judiciary forms the third branch of the United States government. It consists of three grades of courts: the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts and District Courts. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices. The sessions of this court are held in Washington and its cases are mostly of an appellate nature, coming from the lower courts. There are nine circuit courts throughout the country, each presided over by a Supreme Court justice. These circuits are in turn divided into districts, each presided over by district judges. The judges hold office

Truth Versus Fiction in History

The iconoclastic tendencies of modern searchers into the records of former times are so well known as to have become a byword, in some cases almost a reproach. Those industrious delvers in the historical field have unearthed so many new facts and thereby added so much to our sum of accurate knowledge that our point of view of whole periods has had often and necessarily to be changed. The services thus rendered are indisputable, and we are certainly under many obligations for the saner and more correct opinions, which as a result of such labors we have been enabled to form. But there are some picturesque episodes and sayings, some delightful legends, which have been discovered to be apocryphal and must therefore, be abandoned, although generation after generation has cherished them as precious heirlooms of the storied past.

For taking away from us such charming beliefs we shall not readily forgive the modern historical school. We like to imagine Sir Philip Sidney, wounded unto death outside Zutphen, ordering the cup of cold water, which had been brought to slake his burning thirst, to be handed to the common soldier, who he was being borne past, looked on the goblet and its contents with eyes that, although glazing in the last agony, expressed unutterable longing. We prefer to think that the preux chevalier of Elizabeth's day did really utter those self-sacrificing words that have rung down the ages, "Take it thou, friend; they need it still greater than mine."

How many English schoolboys have thrilled as in fancy they heard Wellington give the short, sharp command at Waterloo, "Up, guards, and at them!" On the other hand, what a glow of patriotism has been inspired in young French hearts by the oft-quoted saying of the officer of Napoleon's old guard on the same decisive field, "La garde meurt; la garde ne se rend pas."

Who does not wish that he could go on

believing the numerous graceful or heroic stories about Marshall Soxe or Prince Eugene of Savoy? One of those concerning Eugene is that contrary to express orders from the Court of Vienna, he engaged the Turks at Zenta, gaining one of the most complete and important victories ever won by the Austrian arms, and that after the battle he narrowly escaped being court-martialed for his temerity. Another is that fighting at Malplaquet—in the front, as was his wont—he received a serious wound and was urged to retire in order to have it dressed, whereupon he replied, "It will be time enough tonight—if I am still alive."

These and countless other articles of our earlier faith were told we must let go as being mere myths and not belonging to serious history.

But sometimes the boot is on the other foot; sometimes we have to revise an ungracious or hostile sentiment. For example, posterity has formed but a poor opinion of the personal character and temperament of William of Orange. Cold, calculating, forbidding—that is the general summary made of him. Yet more recent revelations show quite another side to the picture. Even some of his contemporaries have been fairer to him than those who came after. The spectacle of the hero of the Boyne and Namur pulling a toy-coach for an hour up and down the long gallery at old Kensington Palace to amuse the four-year-old Lord Buckhurst, son of the Lord High Chamberlain, the Earl of Dorset, exhibits him in an engaging light. This supposedly unemotional sovereign was carried out in an insensible condition from the deathbed of his wife, Queen Mary; and when, seven years later, he followed her into the great beyond, those who laid out his corpse found around his neck and next to his skin a small piece of black silk ribbon containing a gold ring and a lock of Mary's hair. Not bad that for him whom even some of his friends reputed to be "the most cold-blooded of mankind." The

other description of him as a volcanous language was nearer the truth.

Thus what the spirit of research takes away with one hand she gives in bounteous measure with the other. The law of compensation is vindicated.—Washington Post.

HIS LOST CHANCE

The father of the late Benoit Constant Coquelin, the great French actor, was a baker, and the young Coquelin was brought up to the trade. At thirteen, a writer in Le Figaro says, he manifested an irresistible inclination toward the stage, an inclination which his father steadfastly strove to repress.

"Don't devote so much time to those dramas," his father used to say. "You have learned a good trade, the business is running well, and you shall be my successor."

A number of years after Constant had made his way into general favor, his father, who took pride in his boy's success, but could never quite get over the feeling that Constant should have been a baker, was congratulated upon his son's eminence.

"I remember," said the old man, "that Constant was a good baker. He would have gone far in the trade."

REVISED UPWARD

One evening at family prayers the head of the house read that chapter which concludes with, "And the wife see that she reverence her husband." After the exercises had closed and the children had gone to bed, he quoted it, looking meaningly at his wife.

"Let us see what the Revised Version says on that subject," said she. "I will follow the new teaching, if you please."

The Revised Version was produced, and her chagrin may be imagined as the head impressively read, "And let the wife see that she fear her husband."

during good behavior. By act of Congress in 1855 a court of claims was established which provides means for persons bringing suit against the government for claims arising through causes.

The principal public buildings are: Treasury, Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, built of granite, Ionic design, 486 feet long, 264 feet wide, 3 stories, 600 rooms, cost \$9,000,000; State, War and Navy, Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, built of granite, Roman-Doric design, 471 feet long, 253 feet wide, 4 stories, 500 rooms, 2 miles of marble hall, cost \$10,000,000; United States Patent Office and Department of the Interior, F and G streets Seventh and Ninth streets, built of granite and marble, Doric design, 453 feet long, 331 feet wide, 2 stories, cost \$2,700,000; Pension Bureau, G street between Fourth and Sixth streets, built of brick, 400 feet long, 200 feet wide, 2,000 clerks, inaugural ball held here; United States Postoffice, Pennsylvania avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets, built of granite, dead letter exhibit; Indian Office and Land Office Department of the Interior, Seventh between E and F streets, built of marble, Corinthian design, 300 feet long, 204 feet wide, cost \$1,700,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, B and Fourteenth street S. W., paper currency and stamps printed here; Corcoran Art Gallery, New York avenue and Seventeenth street, built of marble; Government Printing Office, North Capitol and G streets, 7 floors and basement, 408 feet long, 175 feet wide, 8 acres of floor space, 4,000 employees, largest in the world; Library of Congress, East Capitol street and B, between First and Second Public Library, New York avenue and Massachusetts avenue, built of marble; Executive Mansion (White House), Pennsylvania avenue, Sixteenth street; Fish Commission Museum, Mall, near Seventh street; Army Medical Museum, Mall, near Sixth street; National Museum, Mall, near Ninth street; Smithsonian Museum, Mall, near Twelfth street.

A statement of the sums appropriated last year to carry on the work of these various branches of the government is appended:—Legislative \$14,124,585; Executive \$440,510; State Department \$4,413,469; Treasury Department \$295,000,675; War Department \$193,328,115; Navy Department \$133,160,401; Interior Department \$212,390,745; Postoffice Department \$1,737,449; Agricultural Department \$5,786,248; Commerce and Labor Department \$1,344,105; Department of Justice \$10,993,086; Total \$832,629,393. At the close of business, December 31, 1908, the cash in the United States treasury was as follows:—Gold reserve \$150,000,000; trust funds \$1,354,084,869; general fund \$163,175,726; in national bank depositories \$123,928,435; in treasury in Philippine Islands \$5,009,728; total \$1,796,198,759. Outstanding liabilities amount to \$1,476,697,342, leaving a cash balance of \$319,501,417.

In closing this statement I must mention the Union Station, Washington, was built by the United States government, the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The cost of the land, building and terminal improvement was \$18,000,000. The structure is the finest railway station in the world. The building, of white granite, is 760 feet in length and 343 feet in width.

JAMES MOORE.

THE BISHOP STAYED

The bishop of a Southern diocese was once making a missionary journey through Arkansas and the Indian territory, and on his arrival at Natchez he said to the landlord of a hotel, "I have been traveling for a week, day and night, in a mail wagon, and I want a comfortable room."

"Sorry," said the landlord, "but I don't believe there's a vacant room in Natchez; there's a horse-race, a Methodist conference, and a political convention in the city, and every house is full up. The only thing I can give you is a shake-down." Then, observing the bishop's tired face, he added—"The best room in my house is rented to a noted gambler, who usually remains out all night and seldom gets in before breakfast. If you will take the risk, you shall have his room; but if he should come in there'll be a row, I'll promise you that."

The bishop decided to take the risk. About four o'clock in the morning the gambler returned, and promptly shook the bishop by the arm.

"Get out of here, or I'll put you out!" he shouted.

The bishop, the gentlest of men, raised himself on one elbow, so that it brought the muscles of his arm into full relief.

"My friend," he began quietly, "before you put me out, will you have the kindness to feel my arm?"

The gambler put his hand on the bishop's arm.

"Stranger," he then said respectfully, "you can stay."

Kind old gentleman—"What are you crying for, little boy?" The little boy—"Oh, my! The parrot got out of the cage, and— I'll catch it when I— I get— h-h-home. Boo-hoo-hoo!" Kind old gentleman (in disgust)—"Catch it when you get home! Well, why don't you go home and catch it? What are you standing below here for?"

He—"Have you any reason for doubting what I say?" She—"Yes, I have." He—"What is it?" She—"I don't believe you."

R.U.

WHAT ENGLAND CAN ABOUT INDOOR

By Wilhelm Miller, in America

The English people see hundred times as much pleasure in their houses as we do, and it is always well. For they have advantage over the people of the United States in the mild climate which has a delightful effect on the mind. If you add to this that there is no garden, there can be no gardening, there can be no fact that a greenhouse to enjoy gardening the year round during the five months—would account for

But the English have a greenhouse building. They cannot ripen the open air, and even grass to be grown against walls, and to get enough sunshine to appeal to the stomach is the aesthetic sense and the with a sturdy interest in eating. The first step then was to build high walls. Then they found that the brown fruit of these walls, and when some genius finest fruit of all could be there were thousands of all ready to be turned into play by adding glass to one there are hundreds of miles in England which until March, and then only frost—say a temperature of the English are in luck.

The most wonderful of greenhouses in England of small ones you see every where, and it is a source of comfort and pleasure are no careful ways of making but it is certain that the considered a "rich man's game" almost a moral certainty man who can afford a greenhouse have one. And I judge that who can afford a piano can have one.

We shall come to this to say that the era of this really began. You can now for \$50, the price of a few have a good deal of pleasure of \$50 a year. The average great deal more than and music. The \$250 a mind is about seven by not only the foundation of It is portable and can be ant. It is of the very attractive inside and out, a of foolish ornamentation.

What can you do with can force fruit or vegetable season. You can gain a outdoor season by starting You can produce flowers grow plants for decoration can grow flowers for extension. You can use your capital for house plants. You can have winter tender aniums, and all bedding starting flower seeds into a collection of your favor for plant breeding. Your house a reminder of the bright and pretty picture can make the greenhouse living room.

Not all of these things are practical, the last two are groups conflict. If you house to be a factory it the time. If you wish your living room, or a picture must not grow it with crowding is the worst greenhouses. They are poor in pictures. The room enough to develop radically different temperatures are put into the same hot roses and carnations together separate houses, or Our besetting sin is to do not give the gardener

I am sure that green realize how many different ere by the same roof and ferent aims conflict. Do greenhouses? If so, may take the list of eleven a preceding paragraph a gardener. Assign your space you are willing to Then go into your green see them from a new perspective where the shoe will help you decide how how to get more pleasure You cannot enjoy pleasure purging your greenhouse side for yourself when factory, a picture of the room.

Perhaps my reader three types of greenhouse, he may not under Well, then, any florist house is a plant factory of romance in its business. It exists solely this type of work America

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

Life

good behavior. By act of Congress a court of claims was established which means for persons bringing suit the government for claims arising causes.

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Seventh between E and F streets,
marble, Corinthian design, 300 feet
4 feet wide, cost \$1,700,000; Bureau
aving and Printing, B and Fourteenth
g, W., paper currency and stamps print-
g; Corcoran Art Gallery, New York
and Seventeenth street, built of mar-
vernment Printing Office, North Cap-
G streets, 7 floors and basement, 408
g, 175 feet wide, 8 acres of floor space,
employees, largest in the world; Library
gress, East Capitol street and B, be-
First and Second Public Library, New
venue and Massachusetts avenue, built
ble; Executive Mansion (White House),
lvania avenue, Sixteenth street; Fish-
ssion Museum, Mall, near Seventh
Army Medical Museum, Mall, near
street; National Museum, Mall and
street; Smithsonian Museum, Mall,
welfth street.

atement of the sums appropriated last
o carry on the work of these various
of the government is appended.—
ative \$14,124,385; Executive \$40,510;
Department \$4,413,469; Treasury De-
nt \$235,000,675; War Department
\$8,115; Navy Department \$133,160,401;
r Department \$212,390,745; Postoffice
ment \$1,737,449; Agricultural Depart-
\$15,786,248; Commerce and Labor De-
nt \$11,344,105; Department of Justice
\$3,086; Total \$832,629,393. At the close
sness, December 31, 1908, the cash in
ited States treasury was as follows:—
reserve \$150,000,000; trust funds \$1,354,
9; general fund \$163,175,726; in nation-
k depositories \$123,928,435; in treasury
lippine Islands \$5,009,728; total \$1,796,
9. Outstanding liabilities amount to
\$697,342, leaving a cash balance of \$319,
7.

closing this statement I must mention
ion Station, Washington, was built by
ited States government, the Pennsyl-
railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio
ad. The cost of the land, building and
nal improvement was \$18,000,000. The
ure is the finest railway station in the
l. The building, of white granite, is 760
n length and 343 feet in width.

JAMES MOORE.

THE BISHOP STAYED

he bishop of a Southern diocese was once
ng a missionary journey through Arkan-
nd the Indian territory, and on his arrival
atchez he said to the landlord of a hotel,
ave been traveling for a week, day and
n, in a mail wagon, and I want a comfort-
room."

Sorry," said the landlord, "but I don't be-
there's a vacant room in Natchez; there's
arse-race, a Methodist conference, and a
ical convention in the city, and every-
is full up. The only thing I can give
is a shake-down." Then, observing the
op's tired face, he added—"The best room
y house is rented to a noted gambler, who
lly remains out all night and seldom gets
fore breakfast. If you will take the risk,
shall have his room; but if he should come
here'll be a row, I'll promise you that."

The bishop decided to take the risk. About
o'clock in the morning the gambler re-
ded, and promptly shook the bishop by the

"Get out of here, or I'll put you out!" he
nted.

The bishop, the gentlest of men, raised him-
on one elbow, so that it brought the mus-
of his arm into full relief.

"My friend," he began quietly, "before you
me out, will you have the kindness to feel
arm?"

The gambler put his hand on the bishop's
"Stranger," he then said respectfully, "you
stay."

Kind old gentleman—"What are you cry-
for, little boy?" The little boy—"Oh, my
parrot got out of the cage, and— and I'll
h it when—I get—h-h-home. Boo-hoo-
!" Kind old gentleman (in disgust)
—h it when you get home! Well, why
t you go home and catch it? What are
standing below here for?"

He—"Have you any reason for doubting
I say?" She—"Yes, I have." He—"What
?" She—"I don't believe you."

WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT INDOOR GARDENS.

By Wilhelm Miller, in Country Life in America.

The English people seem to get about one hundred times as much pleasure out of greenhouses as we do, and it is possible that they always will. For they have a greater climatic advantage over the people of the northern United States in the mildness of their winter, which has a delightful effect upon one's coal bill. If you add to this that labor is cheaper there than here, and that everyone is interested in gardening, there can be little wonder that everybody seems to have a greenhouse. The mere fact that a greenhouse enables a family to enjoy gardening the year round—and especially during the five months when trees are bare—would account for much.

But the English have one powerful incentive to greenhouse building that we do not have. They cannot ripen peaches or melons in the open air, and even grapes and plums have to be grown against walls or under glass in order to get enough sunshine to ripen them. The appeal to the stomach is deeper seated than the aesthetic sense and the English are blessed with a sturdy interest in the simple joys of eating. The first step they took to get fruit was to build high walls to keep out thieves. Then they found that better fruit could be grown against these walls than in the open. And, when some genius discovered that the finest fruit of all could be grown under glass, there were thousands of miles of brick walls all ready to be turned into greenhouses, simply by adding glass to one side. Consequently there are hundreds of miles of lean-to greenhouses in England which are devoted to raising fruit. In many of these no heat is needed until March, and then only enough to keep out frost—a temperature of 40 degrees. Truly, the English are in luck.

The most wonderful thing, however, about greenhouses in England is the great number of small ones you see everywhere and the obvious comfort and pleasure they give. There are no accurate ways of measuring such things, but it is certain that the greenhouse is not considered a "rich man's game," as it is here. It is almost a moral certainty that every Englishman who can afford a greenhouse is bound to have one. And I judge that every Englishman who can afford a piano can also afford a greenhouse.

We shall come to this, too, for I am happy to say that the era of cheap greenhouses has really begun. You can now buy a greenhouse for \$250, the price of a fair piano. You could have a good deal of pleasure with it at a cost of \$50 a year. The average family will spend a great deal more than that on piano lessons and music. The \$250 greenhouse I have in mind is about seven by nine feet and includes not only the foundation but the heating plant. It is portable and can be taken away by a tenant. It is of the very best construction, attractive inside and out, and without a particle of foolish ornamentation.

What can you do with a greenhouse? You can force fruit or vegetables to maturity out of season. You can gain a month or more on the outdoor season by starting vegetables indoors. You can produce flowers for cutting. You can grow plants for decorating the house. You can grow plants for exhibition and competition. You can use your greenhouse as a hospital for house plants that are out of order. You can winter tender plants, such as geraniums, and all bedding material. You can make your garden bloom a month earlier by starting flower seeds indoors. You can make a collection of your favorite flowers and go in for plant breeding. You can make the greenhouse a reminder of the tropics, or at least a bright and pretty picture. And, finally, you can make the greenhouse, to some extent, a living room.

Not all of these things, however, are possible in any one house. The first nine purposes are practical, the last two are artistic, and the two groups conflict. If you want your greenhouse to be a factory it cannot be beautiful all the time. If you wish your greenhouse to be a living room, or a picture of the tropics, you must not grow it with plants. Indeed, overcrowding is the worst feature of American greenhouses. They are rich in species, but poor in pictures. The specimens do not have room enough to develop and plants demanding radically different temperatures and treatment are put into the same house. You cannot grow roses and carnations together; they must have separate houses, or separate compartments. Our besetting sin is attempting too much. We do not give the gardener a fair chance.

I am sure that greenhouse owners do not realize how many different purposes are covered by the same roof and how much these different aims conflict. Do you own a range of greenhouses? If so, may I make a suggestion? Take the list of eleven purposes mentioned in a preceding paragraph and go over it with your gardener. Assign roughly the per cent of space you are willing to give to each purpose. Then go into your greenhouses and you will see them from a new point of view. Ask your gardener where the shoe pinches. This scheme will help you decide what to throw out and how to get more pleasure from what you have. You cannot enjoy pictorial effects without purging your greenhouse. And you must decide for yourself whether you want a plant factory, a picture of the tropics, or a living room.

Perhaps my reader does not know these three types of greenhouse, and perhaps, therefore, he may not understand why they clash. Well, then, any florist's rose or carnation house is a plant factory. There is not a particle of romance in it. Every line of it means business. It exists solely for cut flowers. In this type of work America beats England, but

it is no great credit to us. A few years ago the American people spent more money on cut flowers than on plants. The English love to live with plants the year round, and so shall we when we learn better. Meanwhile, the first thing an American usually thinks of when he plants a range of private greenhouses is roses and carnations—the very things in which he cannot expect to compete with professionals who grow them by the hundred thousand. It is all well enough to grow a few roses and carnations, but to have no other idea of using greenhouses shows a deplorable lack of imagination.

Now a picture of the tropics is a very different thing. To step into the largest house at Kew is to enter a new wonder world. For there you will see all those great features of the tropics that have for centuries amazed the minds or stirred the hearts of mankind. You will see great palms and monkey puzzles tow-

ble they stand out with almost funereal blackness.

How much cheerier and inspiring is Mrs. Stewart's indoor garden at Glen Ridge, N.J.! Fancy a room about fifteen feet square, with real grass for a floor, and a border of earth out of which grow bulbs, shrubs and even young magnolia trees as naturally as out-of-doors. There is no hot, steaming atmosphere and there are no artificial benches or narrow concrete walks. You may walk on the lawn as freely as outdoors or sit in a chair upon the grass and listen to the birds singing overhead, while you look out through the glass sides of the living room upon a world of snow! No wonder this is the most popular living room in the house! And to think that all this can be had for only \$1,000 or \$1,500!

"Very fine," you may say, "but what has England to do with all this?"

"Nothing at all," is my cheerful reply. Eng-



Just the thing for a beginner with a \$40 greenhouse—a collection of amaryllis. The flowers are five or six inches across, in many colors, and can be had practically every month in the year.

ering up to a height of fifty feet or more, bananas bearing their fruit in huge bunches, the traveler's joy with its hidden cups of water, pitcher plants with insects drowned in their alluring cups, orchids that feed only upon the air, the bird of paradise plant with its undreamt of color scheme, the marvelous Madagascar lace leaf and such deathless forms like those the papyrus plant, the sacred lotus rising above the water, gorgeous blue water lilies like those that floated upon the Nile and the orange tree producing simultaneously its fragrant bloom and richly colored fruit. A greenhouse of this kind is mysterious, enchanting, full of moods. Of course the illusion is not complete, but nevertheless it is the "real thing" because it presents the spirit of the tropics in forms that powerfully stimulate the imagination.

How different from all this is the conventional hothouse in America. It may have all the plants I mentioned but the spirit is gone. Everything of natural grandeur or world-old charm is crowded by a host of modern interlopers which make no appeal to the mind—only to the lust for show. I refer to gaudy foliage plants like crotons, dracaenas, and variegated kinds of pandanus—the veriest weeds of the tropics. There is an endless feast of color, form and texture in ferns alone without going outside of nature's leaf color—green. Palms, too, would be a delight if we ever gave them room enough to show their simple majesty. But everywhere the unconscious aim is to fill a greenhouse with the showiest plants that have the longest season of showiness.

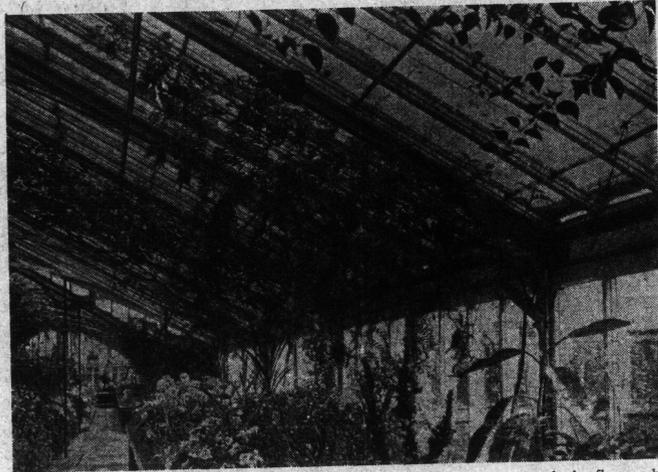
There is nothing wrong in foliage plants as such. The aspidistra, the sansevieria, the cyanophyllum, the marantas, and many of the anthuriums have something besides mere brilliancy of attire; they have some native refinement, dignity, charm, or personality. The only wrong thing is to make foliage plants the dominant feature of a greenhouse—to substitute dress for soul. If you are tired with the day's work, it will rest you to wander silently among the gigantic shapes of the tropics. But there is no spell of enchantment in a house dominated by rex begonias, for they smack of the milliner's window at its worst. There is no "universal element" in cheap variegated plants like Vinca majoh, wandering jew, acalyphas, coleus, abutilons and what an Englishman would describe as "all that sort of rot." They do not feed the soul.

The soul, however, cannot be soaring all the time, and for practical, everyday purposes the living-room type of greenhouse may be the best. The oldest way of satisfying craving to live amid flowers in the winter is to have a conservatory, i.e., a living room to which plants in their perfect state are brought from a greenhouse where they have been raised and whence they return after their beauty is past. But a conservatory usually lacks the sincerity and charm of a place in which every stage of a plant's life is spent. And I can think of nothing duller than the respectable conservatories that one sees in America's greatest cities. There is one in New York which a friend of mine calls "the morgue." It has cold marble walls, and contains not a solitary flower—only the regular florist's "truck," viz., rubber plants, Boston ferns and the commonest palms. These are estimable plants in their way, but they are done to death and against walls of white mar-

land may have a great many important lessons to teach us about greenhouses. If so, I missed them all. In manners and customs and all the externals of life the two countries are steadily growing further apart. In every department of gardening England's message to us is: "Do not copy the beauties of other countries; study your own needs and adapt your own materials to those needs."

England's greenhouse problems were three: to raise the best fruit, to harmonize the greenhouse with existing architecture, and to perfect the small, cheap greenhouse so that everybody could have one. Those problems she has solved.

Our great job, it seems to me, is to develop the idea of livability in greenhouses. The American people are "long" on ingenuity and "short" on repose. We work harder and longer than Europeans and, therefore, we need something in addition to active sports. We



A decorative way of growing greenhouse climbers without shading too much the flowers beneath them. The effect could be made even more pictorial.

need to relax. There is no relaxation in the ordinary greenhouse. One merely wanders through it with a bunch of friends to see a lot of unrelated objects that are on exhibition. But Mrs. Stewart's living room is a place to loaf and invite the soul. This, then, seems to me the first great contribution toward an American style of greenhouse.

The second important adaptation of the green house to American life has been made by Mr. Warberg, of White Plains, who has combined the idea of a greenhouse and swimming pool. For Americans are certainly fond of bathing, and swimming pools for summer use are common among the rich. Why not, then, cover the pool with glass and use it the year round? And why not cover the walls of the greenhouse with beautiful tropical vines? Thus the different members of a family may enjoy a swim before breakfast, not only in

complete privacy, but amid a scene of beauty.

The third great American idea was contributed by the late Samuel P. Parsons in a book called "About Gardens." It is to cover all the roofs in a great city with gardens of glass. These, he thinks, would furnish ideal playgrounds for children in the winter. Such greenhouses need not be an added care to the family, for the florists would supply caretakers. In the summer, when the house is shut up, the plants could be sent to the florists. If up, the plant families has to pass a night at home he could open the ventilators and sleep in the greenhouse. Mr. E. H. Harriman had on the roof of his New York house an outdoor sleeping room which was a sort of greenhouse. The fourth idea we are bound to develop is to build a house around a garden and cover the garden with glass. The Spaniards have perfected the patio garden. It remains for us to adapt it to a country that has zero weather in winter.

I could give other examples of originality in greenhouse construction, e. g., Mrs. Thompson's aviary which has a tree in it, but unique things, and things that are only for specialists, are not helpful—as a rule. The important thing is that which suits thousands or even millions of people. Originality in England has often exercised itself in making grotesques in greenhouses, with all sorts of colored lights and surprises. There is nothing in that line of effort worth while. The one problem, in which American originality could do its best, is the most democratic of all—the cheapening of the greenhouse so that everybody can have one. Already we have a portable greenhouse for \$250 which will not fall down when you breathe hard, or rot to pieces in ten years; and I hope for even better things.

Hitherto greenhouses have been such ugly things that owners of country places would not have them near the house of modern vision or shade the plants. We have evolved a type of greenhouse far brighter and cheerier than any I saw in England. Its expression of efficiency—a solid feeling of permanence, combined with a smiling and inviting exterior. The character of it is unmistakably American. It remains only to bring the workshop and vestibule into harmony with domestic architecture.

There is one English idea, however, that we can import bodily with profit, and that is the "fun of collecting." The English are a nation of collectors and hobby riders, and I feel it in my bones that we shall become so. The passion for completeness is in our blood. Orchids are the great favorites with English collectors, but many people like to have a general collection. There is no accounting for taste. Some people run after pitcher plants, some want a hundred kinds of chrysanthemums and some year after every variety of begonia. The greenhouse enables everyone who has the collecting spirit to become a world-authority, or at least a local oracle on his specialty. And the crowning joy of the collector is the production of new and improved varieties. No matter how hardy a plant you may work with you will want a greenhouse to propagate

Such a tree is of the strongest possible frame. It will carry its proper load of fruit without propping. There is no fear of it being split down to the ground, and ruined by an overweight of fruit, or by wet snow, or any other cause. The greatest damage, that will be likely to happen to it, will be the breaking of a bough, an injury which can easily be repaired, and the loss replaced within a short time. If any main branch is overladen and breaks off, the injury to the trunk will be comparatively slight, there will be no splitting. Always fresh shoots can be grown from the centre to replace broken branches. After all, the main stem is the tree, keep that intact, and the tree is still there from which to grow any branches that are required.

To illustrate the advantages of this form it is only necessary to think of another form which is common, that is, the tree, where the centre has been cut out and never replaced, where the branches all spring from about the same point as the fingers grow from the palm of the hand. Such a tree, when the day of trial comes, either from an overload of fruit, or from a fall of wet snow, and, sometimes, by reason of its own weight, will get tired and lie down, splitting right to the ground, so that there is nothing left from which a new tree can be grown.

Shaping a tree is not the whole art of pruning. By shaping a tree is meant that treatment of a tree in its earlier years which definitely determines its general form. A tree may be well shaped in this sense, yet at the time woefully in need of cutting and the pruner's art, but this latter branch of the pruner's art will not be dealt with in this paper. The object of this paper then is to outline a method, and to state a few short rules, which if followed, will ensure every tree growing up in a correct form. The rules are three in number, viz.: 1. Keep the leader, 2. have but one leader, and 3. make the leader lead. The explanation of these, and the method of carrying them out in practice, is as follows:

The tree is planted as a yearling, whip and cut back to about three feet, or a little less, from the ground, with the object of forcing buds into decided growth, so that there may be something to work on the next spring. The first real step towards shaping the tree is taken the spring after planting, preferably when the buds are just beginning to show green. It will be found then, if the tree has established itself, that some of the buds near the top, very generally three, have made a strong upstanding growth, coming out from the stem at a very acute angle, lower down, more shoots will have grown from the stem at a greater angle than the leaders, and usually have not made such a strong growth. It is from these latter that the first tier of branches may be chosen.

Of the one, two or three strong upright shoots near the top, select the best and most upright as the leader, and sacrifice the remainder. If they are retained with the idea that they will become satisfactory side branches, amenable to discipline, it will be found to be a mistake. They will not do so, but will for years be a source of bother, competing continually with the leader for supremacy. Cut them out, leaving but the one leader.

From the other shoots, lower down, select, if possible, three side branches. These must be evenly distributed around the tree in a horizontal direction. In a perpendicular direction they must be well separated. The angle they make with the trunk should be large, nearly a right angle. If there are not three shoots that satisfy these conditions, then leave only two, or one, that does—better one right than three wrongs—plenty more shoots will grow during the current year to fill any vacancies.

Note—Certain varieties of trees, for instance, the Northern Spy, have shoots which almost invariably spring from the stem at an acute angle. In such cases it cannot be expected that shoots will be found to satisfy the third condition mentioned above. It is as well then to use a spreader to cause the shoot to grow in the desired direction.

Having selected the shoots which are to remain, and removed the others, cutting them off close up to the stem, it is necessary to cut them back. It will be observed that the buds on the upper end of a wood shoot are better developed than those near the base. The object in view is to give the leader the start, and to have it keep ahead of the rest, therefore, do not cut it back too much. Cut it amongst these buds towards the upper end, perhaps one-third of its length down from the tip.

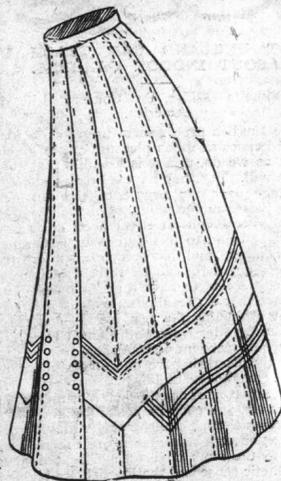
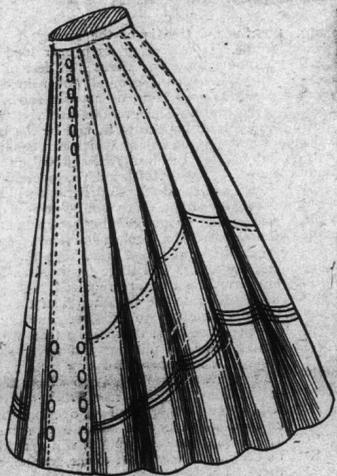
Perhaps, amongst the side branches retained, one or two are weak, and one or two are strong—these latter require to be watched, or they will start racing for the supremacy with the leader. Put them in their right place right away. Cut them back to within three buds or so of the stem. The buds here will be very much backward, and by the time they are forced into growth, the leader will have shoots several inches in length, and there is no fear that the side branches will catch up.

Everyone who has been fortunate enough to witness the flowering of the yellowwood or virgilia (Cladastria tinctoria) is enthusiastic about the spectacle. This hardy tree attains a height of fifty feet and on rare occasions is covered with drooping panicles ten to twenty inches long. The flowers are over an inch long, shaped like those of a sweet pea, and are white and fragrant. Unfortunately this tree blooms only at long intervals and not freely as a rule. We would like to know whether there is any specimen in this country that has a record for regular and profuse blooming.

FORMING AND PRUNING YOUNG APPLE TREES

The general characteristics of well-shaped apple trees are somewhat as follows, says T. W. Stirling, Kelowna, B. C., in The Canadian Horticulturist. "The main branches spring from the trunk at a good broad angle. They do not spring opposite to each other, but are distributed up and down the trunk. They are evenly placed around the tree, and do not interfere with each other. There is a definite centre stem from which they spring, and which extends above the main side branches."

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WOMEN'S SKIRTS in navy, black, green and brown French Panamas, plain circular cut, finished with rows of stitched silk around bottom in fancy design. Regular \$8.00. Friday **\$2.50**

Women's Skirts, \$5.00
Regular \$18.00. Friday
WOMEN'S SKIRTS, in all-wool French voiles and Panamas, pleated in clusters of deep pleats at the front, side and back with straps of silk on each pleat, making a very handsome skirt. Regular \$18.00. Friday **\$5.00**

Women's Skirts, \$2.50
Regular \$7.50. Friday
WOMEN'S SKIRTS, in plain French Venetian, pleated from knee in clusters of deep pleats and finished with stitching. Regular \$7.50. Friday **\$2.50**

Women's Skirts, \$5.00
Regular \$12.50. Friday
WOMEN'S SKIRTS, in light tweed effect, pleated from deep yoke in clusters, stitched with silk and finished with straps. Regular \$12.50. Friday **\$5.00**

Women's Skirts, \$2.50
Regular \$8.50. Friday
WOMEN'S SKIRTS, in tweeds, light and dark, pleated from yoke or plain circular cut, finished with stitched straps of self. Regular \$8.50. Sale **\$2.50**

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The Mill on the Floss—Eliot.
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Robinson Crusoe—Defoe.
Waverley—Scott.
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Genuine Cut Glass now showing in Government St. Window—an ideal present for any home—
DECANTERS **\$6.50**
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FANCY GLASS BOWLS, size 10 inch. Friday Bargain **25c**

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COSY CORNER SETS, china tray, teapot, sugar basin, creamer, 2 cups and saucers—two decorations, roses and violet, gilt **\$1.75**

We have received a new consignment of Tea Sets, 40 pieces. These are china and decorated in gold and colors, and sell on sight. Friday Bargain Price **\$3.50**

WHITE STONEWARE JUGS in assorted sizes. Friday Bargain, 30c, 20c and **15c**

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DECORATED EARTHENWARE TEAPOT STANDS. Friday Bargain **25c**

TOY TEA SET, including tray, teapot, sugar basin, cream jug and 2 cups and saucers, colored and gilt. Friday Bargain **\$1.00**

3-PINT GLASS JUGS, good quality and shape. Friday Bargain **35c**

OPTIC GLASS CARAFE AND TUMBLERS, English style, for use on washstand. Friday Bargain **25c**

CUT GLASS DECANTERS, with stoppers. Friday Bargain, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50 **\$1.00**

BREAKFAST CRUETS. These are English pattern and make a useful addition to the breakfast or dinner table. Nickel frame cruet with three holes, containing pepper shaker, mustard pot and open salt cellar in "Near Cut" glass **50c**

NICKEL FRAME CRUET, 3 holes, mustard pot, pepper castor and open salt cellar, in eark green patterns **\$1.00**

NICKEL FRAME CRUETS, 5 holes, "Near Cut" glass fittings, 2 bottles with stoppers, suitable for oil, vinegar or sauce, pepper shaker, mustard pot and open salt cellar **\$1.75**

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UNFAVORABLE TO DR. COOK

Preliminary Report at Copenhagen Says Proofs Not Sufficient

MAY FIND VERDICT OF "NOT PROVEN"

Steps to End Controversy Contemplated By Geographic Society

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 18.—The Associated Press is informed by authority that the committee of the University of Copenhagen in preliminary examination of his failed to discover proofs sufficient to establish the preliminary report was the examining committee at session of the committee of today, and provoked a heated discussion. It appears that the University will not permit discussion to establish the claim. The result of today's session was a request on the part of the committee that the University will leave to the investigating committee proper the matter of publicizing the results of the inquiries. In the meantime, it is announced by officials of the University that the University will not permit any communication of information received orally by the committee at today's session. The general impression is that Dr. Cook's paper as yet does not constitute proof that covered the North Pole.

His Other Records. Dr. Cook's close friends said that the doctor, previous to his departure to the University of Copenhagen, had written to the Associated Press that in the event of an admission by the University that from the finding of the instruments and three of the important to the case, Dr. Cook had out in his letter, are still and it is possible that in the fact that all of the evidence not in the Constatory might Scotch verdict of "not proven" such event, the doctor wrote that he had an expedition to go to land next Summer and bring complete records and his return back with him if the Constatory is positive how expedition will not be attempted. If the Constatory finds favor, Dr. Cook will further data, his friends add, to the University of Geneva and Brussels which have asked for an expedition to examine them. The record similarly go to London, that point Dr. Cook's friends doctor was not positive, never received an invitation to meet them from the Royal Geographical Society, the body which probably, would assume responsibility on them. Finally, passing on them, Dr. Cook decided to make one, have been pledged by two friends, Cook, who still believes in John B. Hammond has use of his yacht. There was a further run well substantiated but in positive verification, that now within thirty hours of Copenhagen, ready to personally before the University if his presence is desired. Doctor had so written to his friends as yet.

Recognition Premier. It is learned that several of the University constitute exceedingly angry over the preliminary report, one of the regret that the University waited until Dr. Cook's claim reached the pole had been fore honoring him.

The Copenhagen newspapers the present have been written to Dr. Cook, but it is some of the leading newspapers will print articles throwing Cook's trustworthiness. Cook's trustworthiness, regarded Cook in the light of hero, and think he is still man. The slightest evidence is not the case, the papers oppress all Danes with great interest at Washington. Interest was manifested by officials of the National Geographical Society in the preliminary report of the committee of the University of Copenhagen that it had proof substantiated to be true. He had reached the pole April 21, 1908. None, however, permit himself to be deceived. Dr. Cook's society a large element that for this reason Dr. Cook content to have the upon his records. As so official announcement is a conclusion of the university, the National Geographical Society will take prompt measure and the world-wide by the finding of the north pole from Dr. Cook of his claim. Falls to the public and convincing proof. His members, the Proclaim Commander Peary discoverer of the pole.

Peary Smile. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Robert E. Peary smiled when informed that a despatch had been received