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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

PREMIER MCBRIDE ANNOUNCES RAILWAY POLICY

Election Takes Place Nov. Twenty-Fifth

Canadian Northern Will Build From Yellow Head Pass to Tide Water -Ferry Connection with Island, Thence to Barkley Sound via Victoria

Canadian Northern to build from Yellow Head Pass to Kamloops, via North Thompson river; from Kamloops to Westminster and Vancouver, and from a point near Vancouver to English Bluffs.

Fast passenger ferry service to Victoria and car ferry to island with terminals here and terminals at tidewater on Barkley Sound. Government to guarantee interest at 4 per cent, upon \$35,000 of the cost per mile of the railway, holding against this a first mortgage upon the line in

ONCRETE PROPOSITION DEALING WITH RAILWAYS way Company for the construction of a line from Midway to Nicola, where connection will be made with a branch of the Canadian Pacific. The Kettle CONCRETE PROPOSITION

of the Canadian Pacific. The Kettle River Valley Rallway Company has a subsidy from the Dominion government for the construction of a line between these points, and the provinction to submit no railway policy to the people of British Columbia until I was in a position to announce a concrete proposition in the nature of a contract with a responsible organization for the immediate construction of a gread.

"This I am able to do in respect of two lines of railway and It has therefore seemed advisable to dissolve the canadian Pacific. The Kettle River Valley Rallway Company has a subsidy from the Dominion government for the construction of a line between these points, and the provinct the old Midway and Vernon subsidy of \$5,000 per mile for 150 miles, and apply it to the route referred to This will entail a cash subsidy of \$500,000, which would call for an interest charge of \$22,500 per year. But the company agrees to pay taxes on the 150 miles subsidies, which will reduce the interest to \$9,000 per year. For this relatively small sum the province will secure the construction of 2 80. This province will be the power than a province with a province with a construction of the construction of a specific than the power than a province with a construction of a line between these points, and the province the old Midway and Vernon subsidy from the Dominion government has agreed to revive the old Midway and Vernon subsidy of \$5,000 per mile for 150 miles, and apply it to the route referred to This will entail a cash subsidy of \$5,000,000, which would call for an interest charge of \$22,500 per year. For this relatively small sum the province will secure the construction of 280. This province will be the province with a position to a province with a position to a point and the province with a position to a province with a position to the province with a position to the province with a position to the province with a position to th

fore seemed advisable to dissolve the House and ask the approval of the people of the contracts which the government has made. The House will, therefore he dissolved to dissolve the through Penticton and Aspen Grove, where there are large copper mines, which the purpose of obtaining easy grades until it comes within six miles of Princeton, where there are large copper mines, where there are large copper mines, which the government has made. The House will, therefore be dissolved tomorrow, nomina-tions will be held on the 11th of No-vember and the elections on the 25th ward to Nicola.

"This railway, in connection with
the Nicola branch of the Canadian
Pacific, will provide a through all-rail
route to the boundary country and the of the same month. This will give ample time to all parties to make arrangements and I feel the utmost confidence that the people of the province will by Kootenay, give a new rail line to Spokane from the British Columbia coast cities, and in short by connect-ing up existing lines, supply what will be to all intents and purposes a

T THE PROVINCE RECEIVES AND GIVES Will be to all intents and purposes a new transcontinental railway. "Thus it will be seen that the government has been able to secure the construction of 860 miles of railway at an annual cost of \$9,000 per year, and thereby open a large and received. WHAT THE PROVINCE

"We have entered into a contract with the Canadian Northern Railway for the construction of a road from the Yellow Head Pass to Kamloops by way of the North Thompson river, from Kamloops to Westminster and Vancou ver and from a point near Vancouver English Bluff, to make a first-class connection with Victoria both for passengers and freight and to build a railway from Victoria to Barkley Sound. The distance in all will be about 600 The distance in all will be about 600 600 miles. To assist the company in the construction of this road, which will cost at least about \$50,000 per mile, the government will ask the legislature to guarantee interest at 4 per cent upon \$35,000 per mile. For security the province will hold a first mortgage on the line of railway in British Columbia and will have a covenant from the Canadian Northern Railway company, indemnifing it against any loss that might possibly occur. By the time this railway is finished the Canadian Northern will have at least 5,000 miles of railway through a highly preductive country. I may mention that this company try. I may mention that this company has already obtained guarantees from provincial governments of interest on its bonds and has never yet defaulted in its interest so that provinces giving the guarantees have never been called upon to pay a single dollar. I am confident that this experience will be repeated in British Columbia, and that we will secure the construction of this highly important railway without the outlay of any public money whatever.

NO ASIATIC LABOR AND STANDARD WAGES

"The railway is to be first-class in every respect. No Asiatics are to be employed and the standard rates of wages are to be paid. Work will be begun within three months after the begin within three months after the consent of the lieutenant governor has been given to the bill and the whole line will be completed from Yellow Head Pass to Barkley Sound within four years. From Yellow Head Pass the Canadian Northern will extend to Edmonton, a large part of the line below already completed, and will be in ready completed and will be in ction with the whole Canadian Northern system, which will be by that time a transcontinental railway in the fullest sense of the term.

BOUNDARY COUNTRY TO HAVE ROAD ALSO

"An agreement has also been reach ed with the Kettle River Valley Rail-

THIS PREMIER DOES THINGS To Be Completed Within Four Years

Vice-President Mann, of Canadian Northern, Says Work Will Commence Upon Two-thirds of Line Simultaneously — Passenger Steamers to Victoria.

Work upon the Canadian Northern in this province will commence within three months of the signing of the proposed railway bill. It will commence. simultaneously along about two-thirds of the line and with the island section included will be completed within four years from its inception.

Passenger ferry steamers between Victoria and the mainland will be provided, and a modern car ferry will be provided to ply between the terminal point on the mainland and Vancouver island. A passenger station and terinals in Victoria are embraced in the plan.

The above statements were made to the Colonist last evening by Vice-President D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern. With regard to the projected

"We have studied for many years the best route to the Pacific coast. We thought at one time of coming down the Fraser by way of Fort George and on to Bella Coola. The G. T. P. have taken that route down the Fraser to develop that portion of British Columbia. In our judgment easy grades are the most important factor next to traffic in connection with a main transcontinental line. From reports received from our engineers we believe we will secure a four or five-tenths grade both ways between the plains and the Pacific coast. I mean by this an actual grade at no point will exceed five-tenths or 26 feet to the mile both east and west.

"Oth course we will have a station and terminals in Victoria with passenger and ferry steamers between the mainland and the city of Victoria. A car ferry of the most modern type will also be provided. The point of landing will be carefully looked into and selected.

"Work will be commenced within three months and completed within four years, including the island section between the point where the car ferry lands and Barkley Sound fia Victoria. We will send men to Europe to land the Pacific coast. I mean by this an actual grade at no point will exceed five-tenths or 26 feet to the mile both east and west.

"Other roads of any transcontinenta. This means cheaper operation than any other road and consequently larger net earnings. "Of course we will have a station and terminals in Victoria with passenger and ferry steamers between the mainland and the city of Victoria. A car ferry of the most modern type will also be provided. The point of landing will be carefully looked into and terminals in Victoria with passenger and ferry steamers between the mainland and the city of Victoria. A car ferry of the most modern type will also be provided. The point of landing will be carefully looked into and terminals in Victoria. A car ferry of the most modern type will also be provided. The point with passenger and ferry steamers between the mainland and the city of Victoria. A car ferry of the most

The actual grade at he point of five-tenths or 26 feet to the mile both east and west.

"Other roads claiming a four or five-tenths grade have pusher grades along the line such as the G. T. P. have between Tete Jaune Cache and Yellow Head Pass and also on the National Transcontinental at points in New Brunswick. The terms used by railway men are 'actual five-tenths grade.

In the latter case a pusher engine is employed at a point to lift the train over the hill. We will have the actual five-tenths grade.

"By the time our road is completed to the coast we will have 5,000 miles of road in operation on the plains which will provide an immense traffic for the new road the moment it is open for operation. Therefore that is

OF ANY TO COAST ent route which enables us to secure the best grades of any transcontinental road on the continent. This means

OF GOVERNMENT

The members of the government are Hon. Richard McBride, Premier and

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-Gen Hon. F. J. Fulton, Chief Commis-sioner of Lands.

Hon. H. E. Young, Provincial Secre-tary and Minister of Education. Hon. Thos. Taylor, Chief Commis-siener of Works.

The McBride government was returned to power in December, 1907. with a majority of sixteen in a house of forty-two members, after holding office for four years.

During that time Mr. McBride had given the province a stable government, and had won the confidence of investors generally, so that instead of the depression which had reigned in the chaos of governments preceding him, good times were experienced, and British Columbia, with its coffers re-plenished, its finances upon a firm basis, forged ahead.

The prosperity which has reigned during the second term of Premier Mc-Bride and his colleagues, which closed last night, has attracted the attention of not only the whole of Canada, but also of the world generally.

During the term which has just closed, by the efforts of the premier, the case for the province for better terms from the Dominion government, was fought to the last ditch, and the effort to make the attempted settlement "final and unalterable" by decree of

the Imperial parliament, was defeated.

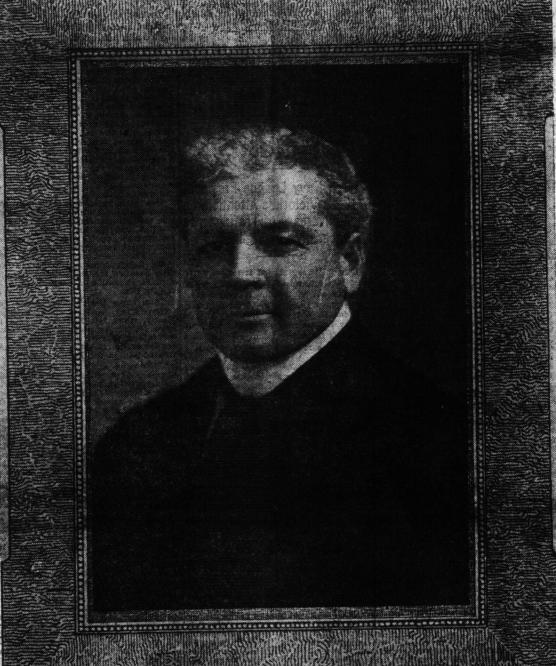
The Grand Trunk Pacific, despite
the pledges of the Dominion government, was making no headway across
this province until the provincial authorities took the matter in hand. Such terms were granted the railway which safeguarded the interests of the province, and provided for an early completion of the road.

The province, by the act of the provincial government, retains a one-quarter interest in the townsite of Prince Rupert, and steps have been taken to urge the early improvement of that townsite.

The timber resources of the province were conserved, a reserve being placed upon the timber not taken up. A for-estry commission was appointed to re-port upon the question of forest conservation.

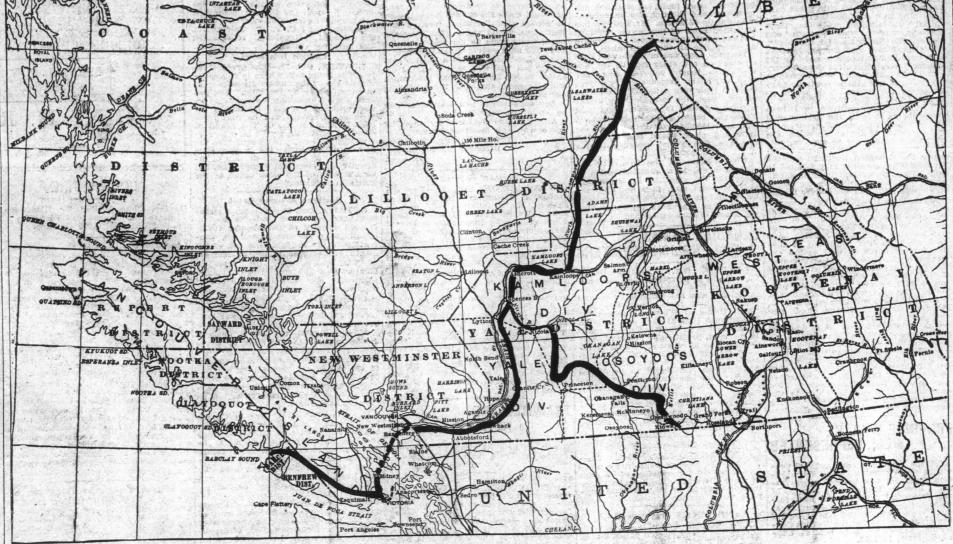
A civil service commission was appointed to place the civil service upon a graded and competitive plan. An act was passed setting aside crown lands to provide an endowment fund for a provincial university.

By the construction of roads, trails, and bridges, the province generally has been opened up, and a tide of settlement has set in from Eastern Canada, the United States, and Great Britain



HON. R. McBRIDE

Map Showing the New Railways — The Thick Lines Show the Roads to be Assisted by the Government



PREMIER BUS ARRANGING

Election Campaign in Interests of Administration Will

whelming endorsation.

Organizations Arming.

Preparations for the pending fight are in evidence. On Monday next the local Conservative party will hold a meeting to complete arrangements for a nominating convention. On Friday the Victoria Liberal association will hold a meeting to fix a date for its convention.

Noid a meeting to fix a date for its convention.

A Vancouver despatch announces that the first nominating convention in connection with the provincial elections will be held on Tuesday evening, when the Socialists plan to select five men to be candidates. Last election twenty-three Socialists were in the field in various parts of the province. This year it is expected that the number will be exceeded by at least half a dozen.

"In this connection I say that it is not too early for the Dominion and the United States to get together with a view to adopting a policy of reciprocity in canal tolls. Let Canadians give American vessels the same privileges as Canadian boats on the Georgian Bay ship canal, and exact in return similar treatment in regard to the use of the Panama Canal."

Liberals' Comment.

"The people of British Columbia and the Junited States to get together with a view to adopting a policy of reciprocity in canal tolls. Let Canadians give American vessels the same privileges as Canadian boats on the Georgian Bay ship canal, and exact in return similar treatment in regard to the use of the Panama Canal."

Liberals' Comment.

arranging the preliminaries of a work of this magnitude. Already at least eighty per cent. of the proposed road has been located, and our surveyors having got past the Fraser River canyon, are now working below a point the state of the coast.

field will be increased at once, and they will be kept busy all winter.

Want Ratification.

"To dispel any erroneous reports, I think it only fair to the public to state that we will not buy one foot of terminals on the coast or award a contract for construction until we know to a certainty that the agreement has been ratified by the provincial house. This applies equally to terminals on Vancouver Island, as well as our locations at English Bluffs, Point Roberts, on the south side of the Fraser, New Westminster, and Vancouver. No special privileges to any of these places have been incorporated in the agreement. People want us to buy now, before prices get prohibitive; but I think there will be room enough left when we get into market.

Work on Island.

Work on Island.

Work on Nia.

The proposed line on the lisa.

In the line was a line of the list of the li Work on Island.

PROVINCE WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED

having got past the Fraser River canyon, are now working below a point opposite Agassiz, headed for the coast. A month or so should see them at Tidewater. The other uncompleted survey is mainly between Tete Jaune Cache west of the Rockies. to the summit at the Yellow Head Pass, and a gap in the foothills westward to the summit. In order to hasten this work, the engineering parties now in the NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Robert Lovett was today elected president the Union Pacific railroad.

INTO BANK OF ENGLAND

uts Discount Up Another Point As Protection to Reserve, Making Rate Now to Five Per Cent. LONDON, Oct. 21.-The Bank of

England today raised its minimum rate of discount another full point to 5 per cent. the highest it has stood since the American furry in 1907. This is the third consecutive week that the governors of the bank have considered it necessary to strengthen upreme Court Hearing Today
Discovers Big Criminal Plot
Directed at Northwest and
Controlled in States

considered it necessary to strengthen the barriers against a further leakage of gold reserves. The international monetary position shows no material improvement during the past week and the bank's reserve, which is now nearing the \$110,000,000 mark, is threatened with a further depletion by the South American and Egyptian requirements, which are estimated at \$7,500,000. Foreign exchanges have been steadily Supreme Court Hearing Today ROBBERY

IS EXPLAINED

Which are estimated at \$7,500,000. Foreign exchanges have been steadily against London, particularly Berlin, where gold is badly needed, and where the next arrival of the metal would probably have gone but for the imposition of the 5 per cent. rate. It is known that requirements from other centres would soon reduce the reserve to below a hundred million unless the new rate attracts gold. new rate attracts gold.

FOOD STORED

British Navy League President Necessity For Vigilance

well-known Victorian. It was dated: "The Navy League, 11 Victoria Street, London S. W.":

you of the return of frafalgar Day.

Wreck on Erie Railroad Today When Freight Train Rolls Down Em-bankment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21.— rwenty-five persons were drowned to-lay following the bursting of a dam at Lake Derkos. The lake is thirty miles northwest of this city and sup-MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 21.—An engineer and a brakeman were scalded to death today when an Erie freight train leaped from the track and rolled down an embankment at Guermond, a few miles west of here. The fireman is missing and is supposed to be under the wreck. posed to be under the wreck.

Twenty Drowned in Turkey

Lovett Elected President U. P.

lies water for the capital.

RESIGNS FROM

Headed By Maura, Conservative Leader, the Much-Criticized Ruling Party Steps From Power Today

LIBERALS NOT ANXIOUS TO RULE

MADRID, Oct. 21.-The Spanish cabinet, headed by Premier Maura, resigned this afternoon.

The cabinet which resigned today was formed January 15, 1907. The cabnet was Conservative and succeeded mer was Conservative and succeeded in power the fall of no less than five Liberal ministers in the preceding eighteen months. The religious issue had been the root of the dissensions and the return to power of Senor Maura, leader of the Conservatives, and who before held the premiership, was regarded as a sweeping victory for the clericals and one likely to arouse a revolutionary spirit. This proved to be the case, the Opposition finally uniting in opposition to the government's conduct and the furtherance of

Calls Victoria's Attention, on Anniversary of Trafalgar, to Necessity For Vigilance the war in Morocco. Necessity For Vigilance disapproval, brought matters to a crisis when Parliament reopened. The Liberals, Republicans and Socialists bitterly assailed the government, but the cabinet showed a disposition to fight for its life.

well-known Victorian. It was dated:
"The Navy League, 11 Victoria Street,
London S. W.":
May I claim your thoughts from your
business for a few minutes and remind for falling to give him some opportunity to exercise the royal prerogatunity to exercise the royal preroga-tive of pardon for Ferrer.

tive of pardon for Ferrer.

There was a violent scene in the chamber of deputies yesterday, when the comminded of the anniversary of that glorious day when the heroic Nelson gave his life for his country, and at the same time secured for us the command of the sea which is now, more than ever, vital to our existence.

How few of us remember that we tive of pardon for Ferrer.

There was a violent scene in the chamber of deputies yesterday, when the Opposition, headed by Senor Moret in Prendergast, the former premier, renewed his attack on the government. Minister of the Interior Lacier, however, declared that the ministers would not resign under threats, as such an act would be cowardly. It was then believed that, while Senor Moret was determined to unhorse Premier Maura,

Foley would make an admirable dime many of the sea which is now, more many agazine yarn. The first development was a report from the inspector general of Australian police to Dr. Milne, local immigration agent, announcing the departure of a number of criminals for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them, als for this port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them shall be port. The latter was on the qui vive but he failed to spot them shall be port. The latter was of unity and that if was then believed that, whil

\$7,359,884, and on September 30 was

\$7,359,884, and on September 30 was \$79,207,411. The paid-up capital totaled \$97,596,901.

One of the banks took advantage during the month of the provisions of the act passed last session permitting an increase of circulation above the allowance during the crop moving period by 15 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

Phone Supercedes Telegraph.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 21.—The announcement was made here yester-the telegraph in train despatching over the telegraph in train despatching over the entire Santa Fe system. Authority was granted yesterday for the equipment of the Albuquerque and Arizona others is not known.

FENGLAND RAISES RATE AGAIN SPANISH CABINET THE FINEST TEA THE WORLD PRODUCES

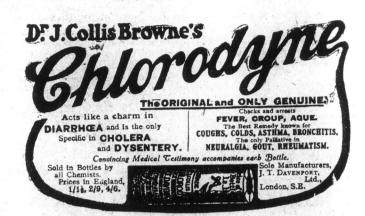
Sold only in sealed lead packets. At all grocers. 40c, 50c and 60c per pound.

BUTTER and EGGS

7. 47	95 6
TESTED EGGS, per dozen	35¢
EDECH ECCS per dozen	
VICTORIA CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb	43¢
ISLAND CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb	35¢
EASTERN CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER, 14-lb. boxes.	84.50
CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER, 1418. Bester	

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.



THE GRAND PRIZE

Has Been Awarded to The United States Separator

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SEATTLE, WASH. Again the stamp of official approval has been placed on the cream separator which the dairyman has found to be most profitable, easiest to run, easiest to clean and handsomest in appearance.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. VICTORIA B. C., AGENTS

when the Beachting data of source of the search of the sea

the total deposits in Canadian banks again constitutes a new high record over all previous months.

The total circulation increased by the functional date mentioned as possible successors to the attorney generalship of Saskatchewan.

today. The pavement nearby was up and neighboring buildings were siderably damaged. No person was jured. There is no explanation of

LIVE NEWS OF

Friday, October 22

Dr. Spencer, sur

Lockup at Sicam

A lockup is to mous, which will guards entrusted

The Salmon Arm The Salmon Arm change is this week g an exhibit of 50 boxe exhibition at the shot Horticultural Society. This display will be s sent in previous year medals, and will consiling varieties: Spy. Mann, Russett, King, Ribston Pippin, R. 1 Ribston Pippin, R. Aiken Red.

A Juvenile Co After considerable del stablish a Juvenile most necessary important should be completed despatch. In the mea of police is holding sponsible for the appropriate should relate should be sponsible for the sponsible should relate should be sho and girls charged til the time when the Co deal with them, thus av cessity of detaining th sociate with hardened co

Frank Robicheau offer prizes to the children school in the valley, where the answers to the form of the children. There is justified years between each specified with the children. exactly eight times ter Eva, who is the y family. How old is An Children trying for write their name and and give the name All answers are to Robicheau and must 22nd.—Salmon Arm

Business-Like Ch Charity on a busines the Associated Chariti for, as expressed in the Vancouver organization An illustration of this new scheme of giving n new scheme of giving m to indigents, which was arrangement has been in the cafes and lodging leity whereby printed sli the superintendent, and 15-cent meal or bed, Every charitable organicity to which an application made is urged to serent along to the superint cant along to the superi other aid is possible, and cation will be avoided a

Nelson's Car Sy The Nelson Street pany has lost no time o business, as the ever two days conclusively p day night the large meeting received a bid the \$25,000 bond issue, the \$25,000 bond issue, fact that stock subscreached a total of nearl; authorized an immediate campaign to dispose of the present stock issue, Yesterday the canvassin completed its organization of the present stock issue, yesterday the canvassin completed its organization. dentally sold several hur

worth of stock. Alex McLean, of the I Kamloops, was a visito Forks last week, being tion tour looking up tre ranch has 4,000 acres and is owned by the Ca Co. Mr. McLean has ha experience in fruit growi and his judgment on s his judgment on sees opinion the weight and his judgment on sa gives opinion the weight After visiting all the ch of the province, Mr. McLed 10,000 trees from the Nurseries in Grand For clared to the Gazette tha unsurpassed by any stocelsewhere. Hours of wo glass failed to reveal any ease or pest whatever.—(Gazette.

Game Regulati There is room for gre ment in the game regular especially in regard to ducks. At the present the man camped off the shore lake who is apparently not and a good one at the ing, and a good one at what ducks comes his presume, selling them, a impossible to use all thers, for there is no othable. He is armed with and uses decoys, so that comes his way, there a victims at each bombar victims at each bombar game laws should be ch biting the use of decoys of ducks, or sooner or likely sooner, there will b shoot. No one can questight to make a living ir long as the law does no vent it.

Fruit Growers

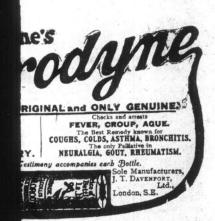
Two moves of great is the fruit growers of the announced, the first bein of the Provincial gover Campbell of the horticulas been notified that it government is sending a ple packer to this distribution. ple packer to this distristrate scientific apple peranchers. If this expert fully availed of, the dist der which some of the I labors in outside market bad packing, will be moved. The services of are given free. He will throughout the district, ed, giving demonstration ed, giving demonstra per packing of fruit. can secure a visit fro notifying Mr. Campbel the necessary arrang Campbell's address is The other move is on Nelson fair board. been reached that the been reached that the infruit growers of the Navill best be served by projected apple show concentrating all efforting a banner exhibit oproduct for the great ople show at Spokane.

ODUCES

and EGGS

h.						 	35¢
						 	55¢
BI	TTT	ER, I	er 11	D		 	45¢
IT	TER	l, per	1b.			 	35¢
RI	TTTF	ER, 3	lbs.	for		 .\$1	1.00
IT	TEF	2, 14-	1b. b	oxe	s	 .\$4	1.50
1		-,					

Cash Grocery uglas Sts. Phone 312.



AND PRIZE

Awarded to The

ates Separator

EXPOSITION, SEATTLE, WASH. approval has been placed on the cream as found to be most profitable, easiest

Hardware Co., Ltd. B. C., AGENTS

SPECIALTIES TABLE VINEGAR, per bot-

ABLE VINEGAR, per bottle .. 35c MALT VINEGAR, per gallon.75c INEGAR, per gallon75c R, per gallon 75c, per bottle...20c INEGAR, per bottle....25c T VINEGAR, per bottle.....25c AR, per bottle20c , per bottle25c GAR, per bottle50c NG SPICE, per package.....ioc

R ALL THIS WEEK Best Macaroni for 25c

ROSS & CO.

1317 Government St.

2, 1052 and 1590

divisions with telephones, and the work will be commenced at once. These two divisions total 887 miles.

Canadians Have Hard Times OTTAWA, Oct. 21 .- E. S. Kirkpat-OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—E. S. Rifapetrick, Canadian trade commissioner at Havana, reports to the department of trade and commerce that a number of Canadians who have been induced to settle at a colony known as Ocean Beach. Cuba, are having a hard experience. The sale of land which is being advertised in Canada, he says, is resulting in profits to the company which owns it only. The trouble arises from the fact that the two municipalities—Mantun and Guave—both rises from the fact that the two inticipalities—Mantun and Guave—both laim the right to collect taxes from the newcomers. One municipality adises them not to pay, while the others arresting and imprisoning them if hey refuse to do so. One of the Candians writing to a Havana newspaper says that the colony is being ground like a pebble between two the contract of th

MUNICH, Oct. 21.-A powerful bomb The pavement nearby was torn neighboring buildings were con-There is no explanation of the

HARTSHORE, Okla., Oct. 21.—An to al Mining Co. One man is known to ave been killed and the fate of eight thers is not known.

Friday, October 22, 1909.

Dr. Spencer Touring. Rev. Dr. Spencer, superintendent of the Local Option league in British Columbia, will visit Kamloops the first week in November, when he will ad-dress a public meeting in the interests of the local option propaganda.

Lockup at Sicamous. A lockup is to be erected at Sicamous, which will prove a very great convenience to police officers and jail guards entrusted with the duty of conveying prisoners to and from Vernon and other Okanagan points.

Apples for London

The Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange is this week getting into shape an exhibit of 50 boxes of apples for exhibition at the show of the Royal Horticultural Society, at London, Eng. This display will be superior to others sent in previous years, when we won medals, and will consist of the following varieties: Spy, Rome Beauty Mann, Russett, King, Golden Russett, Ribston Pippin, R. I. Greening and Aiken Red.

A Juvenile Court.

After considerable delay the city o After considerable delay the city of Vancouver has at last undertaken to establish a Juvenile Court. This is a most necessary improvement and should be completed with all possible despatch. In the meantime, the chief of police is holding the parents responsible for the appearance of boys and girls charged with any offence until the time when the Court is ready to deal with them, thus avoiding the nedeal with them, thus avoiding the ne-cessity of detaining them at the police station where they would have to associate with hardened criminals.

With Us Again!

With Us Again!

Frank Robicheau offers \$200 in cash prizes to the children attending any school in the valley, who send in correct answers to the following.

Ann is the oldest of a family of 15 children. There is just one and one-half years between each child. Ann is exactly eight times the age of her sister Eva, who is the youngest of the family. How old is Ann?

Children trying for the prize must write their name and address plainly and give the name of their teacher. All answers are to be sent to Frank Robicheau and must be in by October 22nd.—Salmon Arm Observer.

The government authorities of British Columbia had given but little assistance in solving the problem of obtaining laborers and had absolutely refused permission for the introduction of Chinese and Japanese.

Sir Charles says that personally he is opposed to the appointment of an advisory board in Canada, but that he would offer no strong objection to the plan if it should be fostered by a large proportion of the Grand Trunk's share-holders. It was indispensable, he stated, that the financial control of the company should remain in London.

Sir Charles Gets Pension

The meeting became noisy when it was proposed to grant Sir Charles

Business-Like Charity. Charity on a business basis is what the Associated Charities is striving for, as expressed in the meeting of the Vancouver organization the other day. An illustration of this is seen in the new scheme of giving meals and beds to indigents, which was adopted. An arrangement has been made with all the cafes and lodging houses of the city whereby printed slips, signed by the superintendent, and good for a 15-cent meal or bed, are honored. Every charitable organization in the city to which an application for help city to which an application for help is made is urged to send the appli-cant along to the superlytendent, who will furnish these slips or whatever other aid is possible, and thus dupli-cation will be avoided and the duplic-ity of imposters obviated.

Nelson's Car System The Nelson Street Railway Company has lost no time in getting down to business, as the events of the last two days conclusively prove. On Friday night the large shareholders' meeting received a bid of 99 1-4 for the \$25,000 bond issue, recorded the fact that stock subscriptions had reached a total of nearly \$18,000 and authorized an immediate stock selling campaign to dispose of the balance of the present stock issue, some \$7,000. Yesterday the canvassing committee completed its organization and incidentally sold several hundred dollars' worth of stock. The Nelson Street Railway

A Big Order Alex McLean, of the Harper ranch, lamloops, was a visitor to Grand mloops, was a visitor to Grand rks last week, being on an inspec-n tour looking up trees to purchase

tion tour looking up trees to purchase for that large concern. The Harper ranch has 4,000 acres in cultivation and is owned by the Canadian Cattle Co. Mr. McLean has had many years experience in fruit growing in Oregon and his judgment on such matters gives opinion the weight of authority. After visiting all the chief nurseries of the province, Mr. McLean purchased 10,000 trees from the Riverside Nurseries in Grand Forks and declared to the Gazette that they were clared to the Gazette that they were unsurpassed by any stock obtainable elsewhere. Hours of work with the glass failed to reveal any fungus, dis-ease or pest whatever.—Grand Forks

Game Regulations

There is room for great improve pecially in regard to the sale of icks. At the present time ment in the game regulations, the present time there is a ducks. At the present containing the state of the shore of Shuswap lake who is apparently making a living, and a good one at that, shooting what ducks comes his way, and we presume, selling them, as it would be impossible to use all that he slaughters, for there is no other word suitable. He is armed with a pump gun, and uses decoys, so that when a flight comes his way, there are numerous comes his way, there are numerous victims at each bombardment. The game laws should be changed prohibiting the use of decoys and the sale sooner or later, most er, there will be no ducks to

Fruit Growers Busy

Two moves of great importance to the fruit growers of the Kootenay are announced, the first being on the part of the Provincial government. J. J. Campbell of the horticultural branch, has been notified that the Provincial government is sending an expert apple packer to this district, to demonstrate scientific apple packing to the ranchers. If this expert's services are Campbell's address is Willow Point. The other move is on the part of the Nelson fair board. A decision has been reached that the interests of the fruit growers of the Nelson district will best be served by omitting the projected apple show at Nelson and concentrating all effort toward securing a banner exhibit of the district's product for the great continental approach of the district's reduct for the great continental approach of the district's product for the great continental approach of the district's product for the great continental approach of the district's product for the great continental approach of the district's product for the great continental approach of the gr luct for the great continental ap-

Charles Rivers - Wilson Complained of Government's Exclusion of Chinese and Japanese From B. C.

ROAD TO RUPERT

NOT TILL 1911

LONDON, Oct. 21.-Sir Charles Riv ers-Wilson, who is to retire from the presidency of the Grand Trunk railway at the close of the present year, acted today for the last time as president of the board of directors. Addressing the board, Sir Charles expressed a hopeful view of the business situation and said that there had been a marked improvement in the commercial conditions so far during the latter half of this year. ers-Wilson, who is to retire from the

this year.

He referred to the absence of sufficient help in British Columbia and said that he feared that the lack of laborers to be secured there will make it impossible to fulfill the promise of completing the road to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific Coast, before fall.

President Wilson complained that the government authorities of British Columbia had given but little assistance in solving the problem of obtaining laborers and had absolutely refused permission for the introduction of Chinese and Japanese.

Washington Figures Up. What It Would Cost to Exclude BERMONDSEY IS France-President May Exercise Power of Exclusion

WASHINGTON, October Drastic measures, including exclusion of importations

be held on Wednesday or Thursday next. The result is awaited with the deepest concern by both parties.

While so far the government has received no official information of the intention of the French to operate a maximum tariff against the United States upon the termination on October 31 of the commercial agreement, officials here are willing to admit that there is some danger of the two countries, for a time at least, applying their maximum rates against each there is maximum rates against each the sound of the two countries, for a time at least, applying their maximum rates against each the sound of the two countries, for a time at least, applying their maximum rates against each the sound of the two countries, for a time at least, applying their maximum rates against each the sound of the two countries, for a time at least, applying their maximum rates against each the sound of the sound of the capture of the two countries, for a time at least, applying their maximum rates against each the sound of the countries of the count

The exclusion power which President The exclusion power which President Taft might find it necessary to invoke during the period until March next, when the maximum tariff law could be brought into operation, is furnished in section five of the tariff act of August. 1890. This section empowers the president, in case American goods are injustly discriminated against by any country, absolutely to prohibit the importation to the United States from that country of any article he may see fit to name.

The aximum dark next, when the dark that the budget has done nothing to help the government.

A third pessibility is the return of the third candidate, Dr. Salter, a high-toned, cultured socialist, wosse victory would vivify Lord Rosebery's antistrike terror into every Englishman who has anything to lose.

The bye-election is caused by the death of Dr. George Joseph Cooper the Liberal member, who had represented

fit to name.

The application of the maximum rates provided for in the Payne-Aldrich bill to French goods would undoubtedly very materially reduce. American, importations from that country, and the same would be true of France should she apply her maximum rates to American goods. The result thereof to both countries would be extremely harmful. During the last result thereof to both countries would be extremely harmful. During the last fiscal year the total imports from France into the United States were \$108,387,337, of which about \$20,000,000 were free of duty. During the same time the exports of the United States to France amounted to \$108,664,262.

Senator Aldrich's Assurances PARIS, Oct. 21.—The exact assur-nces given by United States Senator

DEATH OF R. J. SKINNER Former Member of Provincial Legis-lature and for Many Years Timber Inspector

VANCOUVER, Oct. 21 .- Robert James Skinner, provincial timber inspector, died yesterday afternoon at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. Skinner was a member of the house in the seventies, and prior to that

was connected with the Hudson's Bay ompany.

A multitude of friends and admirers here and throughout the province will lament his loss.

FOOTBALLER DYING

Midshipman Playing With Naval Academy Team Fatally Injured in Game

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 21.—Hope for the recovery of Midshipman Earle D. Wilson, quarter back of the navy football team, who was injured in the Villa Nova game last Saturday, was practically abandoned yesterday. A statement was issued from the naval hospital to the effect that at a consultation of seven physicians and sursultation of seven physicians and sur-geons it was decided that an operation

It was added that the patient's con-lition is very serious, and there is lit-tle hope of recovery.

Wilson was injured in stopping a whison was injured in scoping a long run of the epposing half back, after a score had been made and another touch down was being worked down field. Wilson by a flying tackle through two interfering men, who were helping Barry, stopped the play within a few yards of the navy's goal.

When the mass of players was untangled Wilson was found at the bottom of the pile unconscious.

Paralysis developed almost at once, and since Saturday he has been untared to the players. able to move any part of his body. A second X-ray examination yester-day developed the fact that the fifth vertebra was fractured.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK ecceedings at Convention in Progress at Saskatoon—Many Papers and Addresses

SASKATOON, Sask., Oct. 21 .- Yes-Sir Charles Gets Pension

The meeting became noisy when it was proposed to grant Sir Charles an annual pension of \$7.500. A motion to that effect was vygorously criticized and an amendment to defer consideration of the matter for one year, was adopted.

At this point the temporary chairman announced that a poll would be taken to determine whether the directors were in favor of the original motion. The poll proved an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the motion and accordingly a pension for Sir Charles is assured.

SASKATOON, Sask., Oct. 21.—Yesterday's session of the Sunday School convention opened at 2 o'clock with devotional exercises by Rev. W. Arnett Lamsden, followed by praise service led by Prof. Excell. Then came the report of the department of education by A. H. Tasker; and an instructive address by Rev. McMillan, of Yellowgrass on "How to organize a teacher training class." Strant Mulrhead next conducted a forty-five minute class on "How to conduct a teacher training class," and at 4 o'clock Marion Lawrence conducted a teachers' meeting, taking for his theme "The teachers' meeting as a means of training." school convention opened at 2 o'clock with devotional exercises by Rev. W. Arnett Lamsden, followed by praise service led by Prof. Excell. Then

training."
The last item of business before adjournment was the presentation of diplomas and an address by Rev. Dr. Murray of Saskatchewan University. The visitors were entertained at a banquet provided by the local Sunday school workers, after whihe the even-ing session was beging with a peace ing session was begun with a peace service under the leadership of Prof.

Excell.

The most important address last night was that of Rev. J. L. Gordon, of Central Congregational church, Winnipeg, who spoke on "The Men of Canada for the Man of Galilee," to an audience which filled every available seat and all standing room in the building.

TEST CONSTITUENCY

Elections in London Suburb Will Be Awaited With Interest as Straws in the Wind of Public Opinion. LONDON, Eng., Oct. 21.—All eyes in and on are on the suburb of Bermond.

sexclusion of importations from any country unjustly discriminating against the United States, might be found necessary by the president in the event that it should be regarded as necessary to adopt retaliatory measures against the should be regarded as necessary to adopt retaliatory measures against the should be held on Wednesday or Thursday next. The result is awaited with the sev famed for its leather tanneries former, Mr. Humphreys, wins, the

conclusion will be drawn that the bud-

Liberal member, who had represented the constituency since 1906.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 21.

FRAUD ALLEGED Shareholder in People's National Coal Company Makes Charges Against Directors

preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Hollisey yesterday against the People's National Coal Co., on the complaint of E. M. Minnick. The concern was formed with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, and the plaintiff alleges PARIS, Oct. 21.—The exact assurdance given by United States Senator Nelson Aldrich during his recent talks with government is sending an expert apple packer to this district, to demonstrate scientific apple packing to the ranchers. If this expert's services are fully availed of, the disadvantage under which some of the Kootenay fruit labors in outside markets, owing to bad packing, will be completely removed. The services of the expert are given free. He will visit ranches throughout the district, wherever called in the proper packing of fruit. Any ranchers assure as visit from the expert by notifying demonstrations in the proper packing of fruit. Any rancher can secure a visit from the expert by notifying Mr. Campbell, who will make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Campbell's address is Willow Point. The other move is on the part of the Nelson fair board. A *decision has been reached that the interests of the fruit growers of the Nelson district will best be served by omitting the that a bogus directors' meeting was held in New York on June 11, 1909, Patrick McCarren Better
NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—State Senator
Patrick H. McCarren, the Democratic to Hard there was a coal mine in operatic dependency of Brooklyn, whose fight for life has supplied the principal element

New York, Oct. 21.—State Senator of Brooklyn, whose fight for life has supplied the principal element

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Flannelette nightgowns, at 65¢ Special



THE PARTION CENTRE 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET We Ourselves the Better Serve by Serving Others Best, Undervest, high neck, long sleeves, 35¢ and 50¢ Special



Latest Arrivals In Exclusive Coats And Costumes

OUR STOCK of exclusive coats and suits is now complete, and we offer for your inspection the latest European models, embodying all that can be desired by the particular dresser. All are hand-tailored - simple in design - and most effective in style. Exceptionally good line of suits at

> \$15, \$17.50, \$21 and \$25

You will observe these prices are very moderate-they are within reach of all. To see one is to buy one. All our coats are appropriately designed for stormy cold weather, broadcloths, novelty cheviots and fancy mixtures.



We are also showing a particularly smart and complete line of misses' coats and suits conveniently priced.

Undervest, high neck, long sleeves, 35¢ and 50¢ Special

Flannelette nightgowns, at 65¢ Special

Mrs. Hubbard Killed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Gard-ner Hubbard, mother of Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, was killed yesterday when her automobile collided with a

Ottawa Growing OTTAWA, Oct. 21 .- The assessment commissioner's report gives Ottawa a population of \$3,360, an increase of 3,076 over last year. The total assessment, exclusive of government property, is over \$53,000,000, an increase of the second property is over \$53,000,000, an increase of the second property is over \$53,000,000, an increase of the second property is over \$53,000,000, an increase of the second property is second property in the second property in the second property is over \$50,000,000, an increase of t

crease of nearly \$5,000,000 compared Nelson Grand Jury NELSON, Oct. 21.—The grand jury at the fall assizes yesterday made a new presentment to Chief Justice Hun-ter, and was discharged. The members visited the provincial gaol and made a favorable report there on, their only recommendation being the substitution

iron doors for the cells in place of Empress of Ireland Repairs MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—G. M. Bosworth, of the C.P.R., yesterday stated that it had been found that the injuries received by the Empress of Ireland were not as serious as at first feared. Temporary repairs will be made at Quebec, requiring about a week's time, after which the ship will sail for Liverpool, carrying freight only. There she will go into drydock and be overhauled.

and be overhauled Boy Maltreated Boy Maitreated

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—
James Kelly and his wife, of Pine
Plains, sixteen miles from this city, are
in the county jail charged with having
brutally abused seven-year-old Charles
Williams, a boy who had been "farmed
out" to them by the Hope Farm of
Verbank, Duchess county. Young Williams is in Vassar hospital greatly
emaciated and suffering from beatings
and staryation.

Jail railway commission reports an increase in the gross earnings for the
first six months of the fiscal year of
\$100,000. The heavy expense of winter
operation will, however, cut this down,
but it is hoped to come out about even
on the year. There is a deficit from
last year which cannot be reduced by
any profits this year.

Maine Central Directors

and starvation.

To Manufacture at Calgary CALGARY, Oct. 21.—The latest manufacturing firm to announce its intention of locating here is the Patent Holding & Manufacturing Company, of Holding & Manufacturing Company, or Spokane. This firm proposes to erect next spring a \$50,000 waggon plant. The negotiations for a site are practically completed. The Calgary plant will supply the demand for the Can-

Calgary Y. M. C. A. CALGARY, Oct. 21.—Fifty thousand dollars in eight days. The Y. M. C. A. here has launched forth on a building fund campaign of these proportions. At yesterday's banquet to William Jennings Bryan, the association's guest of honor, \$5,000 was subscribed by those at table. One hundred earnest energetic men have formed ten-men teems and will make a thorough canteams, and will make a thorough can-vass of the city.

teams, and will make a thorough canvass of the city.

Nelson Tramway Stock

NELSON, Oct. 21.—The full issue of the Nelson Tramway company stock \$25,000, has been over-subscribed locally, and offers of nearly par have been made for the company's debentures, guaranteed by the city. Nelson's street railway will be shortly once more in operation, the close down having been caused by destruction of cars, etc., by fire over a year ago. The city supplies free power from the civic power

will upon their arrival find home

Canadian Northern Debentures LONDON, Eng., Oct. 21.—The London stock exchange has listed £61,600 additional Canadian Northern 4 per cent debentures.

Winnipeg Gets Convention OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—It is now regarded fiere as most probable that the Conservative convention, called for September, 1910, will meet in Winni-

Passenger Agent for Kootenay WINNIPEG, Oct. 21.—R. J. McNeilile, chief clerk to C. E. McPherson, general pasenger agent has been appointed district passenger agent of the C.P.R. for the Kootenay.

Lacrosse Man Dead MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—The death oc-curred at the Verdun Insane Asylum today of Tom Moore, the well-known coach of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and for many years a prominent player.

Intercolonial Finances OTAWA, Oct. 21.-The Intercolor ial railway commission reports an in

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 21 .- Four more Boston and Maine directors were added to the directorate of the Maine Central railway at the annual meeting today of the stockholders of the latter company. They were Amory A. Lawrence and Alex. Cochrane of Bospan

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—The Japanese merchant commission paid its respects to Sir Richard Cartwright yesterday, holding a short conference with him in respect of trade matters. In their quest of knowledge of Canadian affairs they have visited all the local schools from the highest to the lowest the difference of the conference with the conference with the conference with the conference with the conference of the grade, the civic water plant, govern-ment departments, work of international marine signal company, and the parliamentary library.

To Produce Correspondence

Lord Strathcona

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is understood that there is no truth in the state-ment that Lord Strathcona is prement that John Statesona is senting "Silver Heights" to Winnipeg. His Lordship keeps in good health, though his arm is still in a sling. He left Euston station today in company with his daughter, Mrs. Howard, for

ST. JOHN'S, Nfd., Oct. 21 .- Two Newfoundland schooners with eleven persons on board are missing and it is feared they may have perished.

C. N. R. at Hamilton HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 21.-The city hall officials were informed yesterday that the Canadian Northern had com-pleted its survey for entrance into Hamilton from the West.

Japanese Visitors OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—The visiting Japanese merchants spent a busy day. They called on Sir Richard Cartwright and afterwards visited the parliamentbuildings, a number of public ols, the marine signal station and

the city water works. Y. M. C. A. Building at Manila MANILA, Oct. 21.—The handsome new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, erected at an expense of \$125,000, was opened tonight. Congratulatory cable messages were received from President Taft, J. R. Mott, foreign secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., and from kindred organizations throughout the Origin

throughout the Orient. Ontario Tug Burned TOBERMORY, Ont., Oct. 21 -- Yes terday morning the tug Winnana, of Midland, owned by Capt, White, was burned to the water's edge. The Winnana was a comparatively new tug, and was partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Found Dead in Rig COBALT, Ont., Oct. 21.—James Mc-Gee, the district representative of the Singer Sewing Machine company, was found dead in his rig near North Cobalt while returning to his home in Halleybury from Cobalt. He was 41 years of age and had lived at Temis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 21 .-MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 21.— Every shipping record in the milling history of Minneapolis was broken yes-terday, when the railroads took out 556 cars, containing 110,560 barrels of flour. The mills have all been in op-eration for the last ten days, and the industry is active beyond precedent.

Arrow Lake Murder Case NELSON, Oct. 21.-Kootenay Frank NELSON, Oct. 21.—Rootenay Frank, an Indian, aged 48, was placed on trial yesterday at the assizes on the charge of murdering Antoine, another Indian, at Grassey Point, on Lower Arrow lake, on August 15. A. M. Johnson, for the defense, succeeded in shutting out an aileged confession made to Chief Constable Devitt at the time of the arrest, and the case will go

No Outside Employment OTTAWA, Oct. 21.-The governmen has taken action to put an end to the laint often voiced by Ottawa tha complaint often voiced by ortawa that the public servants have in spare mo-ments competed with outsiders for temporary employment. At least one department has issued orders that no permanent employee of the government shall accept employment at ex hibitions or fall fairs, and it is under stood that similar instructions will be issued by the other departments.

Plucky Capture SUDBURY, Ont., Oct. 21.—At noon yesterday V. J. Roy, a young man of Markstay surprised the crown officials of Sudbury by delivering to them

camps at Chapleau. From there he came back to Onaping siding, and in er a lumber camp found his man. Though is the two men were known to each other and Jeunette took to the bushes a shot from Roy's revolver halted him, and he was safely handcuffed. When caught he was armed with a 32-calibre revolver hesides his woodsman's axe.

Protection for Czar

PARIS. Oct. 21.—Thorough preparations have been taken to safeguard Emperor Nicholas as he passes through French territory on his way to Italy. It is possible that the imperial party will enter France on Friday, crossing the border into Italy by way of the famous Mont Cenis tunnel at Modane. It is understood that if the emperor goes to Naples by sea his escort will include three French battleships.

Commends Mare Island Yard. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.— Commendation of the present plan of administration of the navy yard at Mare island is contained in a letter reaching the navy department yester-day from the California promotion committee, transmitting a communicacommittee, transmitting a continuous civic organizations of San Francisco. The communication speaks in favorable terms of the "centralization of the management of the plant at

Mare island." Arrested on Suspicion NEW YORK, Oct. 21 .- An Austrian youth, said by the police to be Fred Felici, 18 years old, was arrested of the street in New York yesterday on a the street in New York yesterday on a technical charge of carrying concealed weapons. A youth of the same name and general appearance disappeared from the farm of John Lachappelle, near Albany, N. Y., after Lachappelle had been murdered in a carriage house on Tuesday night last. His head was crushed with a hammer. The prisoner admits that his last name is Felici, but save that his first name is Lester. t says that his first name is Lester,

********** Births. Marriages, Deaths

............. BORN.

CLARKE—On the 12th inst., the wife of Capt. Chas. E. Clarke, of a son.

CULLIN—At Victoria, B. C., Saturday, October 15, the wife of Captain H. T. Rous Cullin, bursar of the University school, of a daughter.

MOODY—On the 11th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Moody, 1020 St. Charles street, a daughter.

FORNERI—At Victoria, B. C., Sunday, October 17, the wife of F. F. Forneri, October 17, the wife of F. F. Forneri,

of a daughter. MARRIED.

ODARD-MOWAT-At 1455 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., on Saturday, October 16th, by the Rev. Leslie W. Clay, Lil-ian Mitchell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. S. Mowat, to George Clifford Godard, of Halleybury, Ont.

DIED. AASSARD—In this city on the 14th inst, at Jubilee hospital, William Hassard, aged 73 years, a native of Ireland.

WINTER HARBOR CANNING COMPANY

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. heretofore existing between Ben Williams Leeson and Robert Eglinton Montgomery under the above name has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 30th day of September, 1909, the said R. E. Montgomery retiring.

All moneys owing to the firm are payable to the said B. W. Leeson, who will continue the business under the same firm name and be solely responsible for the debts of the late firm.

Dated 19th October, 1909.

B. W. LEESON.

R. E. MONTGOMERY,

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE RAILWAY GRANTS

province upon the Dominion in the thought above referred to; that if they matter of railway construction with- propose to urge upon the Dominion out introducing party politics. We are told that "the conveyance which is now condemned was the work of a former Conservative government of the province and Con- able claim for consideration. servative government of the Dominion." As a matter of fact the Colonist did not condemn the conveyance, but of this we shall say something later. We do not know what the political complexion of the provincial government was when the "Act relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and railway lands of the Province" was passed. Our recollection of the matter is that federal lines had not then been introduced into local politics. But been introduced into local politics. But we are unable to see what bearing this has upon the case. For ourselves we are prepared to admit that the bargain was as good as could have been made at the time, and that the majority of the people of British Columbia thought the people of British Columbia thought that they were doing very well in ship, but he has not appeared to lacksecuring railway construction on the ing in ordinary common sense, and terms reached between the two government at that time.

show how the account stands between and repression, than which there can the province and the Dominion in the be nothing more fraught with danger matter referred to. We do not deny to the nation. On the other hand, we that the Dominion had a perfect right had supposed that Alfonso was proto keep all the land it received from gressive in his views, and closely the province; we are not so absurd as enough in touch with modern ideas to to ask a reconveyance of it. We have realize that the blood of martyrs is the already pointed out that some of the seed of revolution. land has already passed out of the possession of the Dominion and hence it cannot be reconveyed. We did take the position before the Peace River lands were selected by the Department of the Interior, that it would be a graceful and generous act on the part of the Dominion government to waive its right to that land under the Act of 1884; but our view did not prevail. It was stoutly opposed by the Liberal press of the province and not a public man on the Liberal side of politics backed up the suggestion. We then proposed that if the Dominion government did not feel able to vacate its ever that the whole northwest counrights under the Act referred to. it try has profited immensely by it. might select lands which would not Probably Seattle has experienced the be the first to be occupied by settlers, because, as we pointed out, the cost of the administration would fall result from it and will in some slight upon the provincial government measure offset the great advantages. from the land out of which to meet it.
This view was not accepted. The
Minister of the Interior, as he had a ministry can be held chargeable for anything in the premises is the selection of the best available land instead of that which is more remote. But these are only incidents of the case, and ought not in any way to be considered as effecting the equitable claim who had the courage and enterprise to which we are trying to establish.

The case, as we are endeavoring to present it, and as we hope it will be through successfully. President Chilunderstood by the gentlemen who speak this evening, is not that the bargain was an unreasonable one in the more than ordinary ability, and they derstanding between employers and first place, nor that the present or any had under them a corps of exceptionpreceding federal ministry has done ally able assistants. It was a very anything in the premises that it was ambitious undertaking and deserved not entitled to do, but only that Brit- the success with which it has been sort, ish Columbia, in order to secure railway construction in this province has given to the Dominion land which is to- well represented at the Exposition. day equal in value to \$120,000 a mile, We believe it was in the columns of to motoring, Mr. Ernest McGaffey more or less, for every mile of railway | the Colonist that the first request was | Secretary of the Vancouver Island constructed under the agreement by made to the Dominion government to Development League, has an admirvirtue of which it is given. We would see that the Dominion was properly able article entitled "Autoing on Vanlike the speakers this evening, if they represented, and therefore we take the couver Island." It is beautifully illuscan see their way clear to do so, to greater pleasure in saying that every can see their way clear to do so, to greater pleasure in saying that every written. Such an advertisement as consider this proposition and say whether or not it is correct. If it is was fully met. The Canadian Pacific money payment. The magazine printcorrect, the people of Canada cannot and the Grand Trunk Pacific ably ed it because of its merits. be made to understand it any too soon; because it is a very common thing, when aid to railways in British Columbia is asked from Ottawa, to be told that millions were expended in building the Canadian Pacific Railway, whereas, in point of fact, the land given by the province to the Dominion for railway purposes is worth at least twice the cash subsidy given by the Dominion to that railway and to the E. and N. Railway. In other words, British Columbia does not stand towards the Dominion in railway matters in the attitude of a poor relation.

In this conection, the relative merits of the Conservative policy as illustrated in the assistance given to the Canadian Pacific and the Liberal policy, as exemplified in assistance to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, are not proper subjects for discussion. They are in every way proper in a political cam-It would be quite legitimate for a Liberal paper to show, if it could

that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy was better for the country than that of Sir supposed the policy of the Building, and also through the efforts two administrations in that be- of Mr. R. Marpole, of the E. & N. half to be somewhat in the nature Railway, who secured space in the hear tonight, we hope, what attitude take towards railway construction in this province, and in our humble judgtake towards railway construction in lent account. Sent postpaid to Canada and the ment, we think it important to draw the province has done, and what it received for doing it. We would have pire, but if Baron Kurd von Strantz is discuss the equitable claims of the come the suggestion of the line of the ambitions of the Vaterland are supposed that the speakers would welgovernment a policy of liberal aid to Baron says: railway construction, they would welcome the case as we have presented it, and we venture to say that they will it as establishing an equit-

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

has quarrelled with his Prime Minister created such a turmoil, discloses, if going on; and yet we can appreciate that, in the midst of the strenuous times now prevailing in Spain, the Sovereign might easily have been unaware of the trial and sentence of Ferrer. Alfonso has not yet exhibited certainly the execution of Ferrer appears to have been an act that no man Again we are told that we do not of good judgment, able to take an unsay what we think ought to be done. biased view of events, would for a To our way of thinking it is a good single moment have thought to sanction plan to diagnose a case correctly before Premier Maura seems to be a reacventuring to prescribe a remedy. We tionary of an extreme type. He aphave endeavored in all good faith to pears to believe in a policy of severity

THE A.-Y .- P. EXPOSITION

Now that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has closed its doors after a successful financial history, it is fit ting to say something about it, and the first question which arises, is: Was it worth while? There can hard- Ketchell into a condition of temporly be any doubt on that point. At any insensibility, it was eminently fitthe outset it was said that the Ex- ting that all the steamers on the position would advertise the Pacific Mississippi should be tied up for want Northwest as it never had been ad- of deck hands. vertised before. This promise has certainly been made good in the fullest sense, and we have no doubt whatand it would have no revenue Some individuals may find that they perfect right to do, sent his surveyors is certain to gain very much more for have been in just a little hurry to into the country and selected what is, the good results of these things will form conclusions on this exceedingly if not the best land in the northwestern continue. There will be no reaction important question. ce, among the best elsewhere on the coast: every other and is certainly the most conveniently place is "all to the good." Our own situated for purposes of colonization. city has directly profited much by the ters in hand from correspondents, but The title to the 3,500,000 acres passed Exposition and will profit much more will not those, who are good enough automatically to the Dominion, and the in the future. Victoria has gained only thing in which the present federal very greatly in reputation this year limit to the amount of type that can by reason of the good accounts taken home by the tens of thousands of vis- to the patience of readers. We would itors who came West to see the Exposition and took in this city en route.

The whole Pacific Northwest is under a debt of gratitude to the men, plan such an Exposition, and the executive ability required to carry it berg and Director-General L A. Na- adian industries, the object being to deau have shown themselves to be of develop a close and sympathetic un-

crowned.

It is fitting to say that Canada was

seconded what was done by the govofficial in charge of the Canadian of ancient history. The people of Canadian Pacific exhibit for that pur-Canada have endorsed both. We are pose, Victoria and Vancouver Island looking to the future. We are going to were afforded an opportunity for advertising, which the Vancouver Island

CLAIMING A NATION.

We have heard very much of Germany's designs on the British Emaimed is nothing more nor less than the United States of America. The

Baron Kurd von Strantz, a promin-ent member of the Pan-German party, has rediscovered America. He declares that the people of the United States are suffering under a pitiable delusion in regarding Great Britain as their mother country, and claims that Ger-many is entitled to that distinction. The report that the King of Spain thirty million people in the Republic of German extraction, and these conbecause the latter did not give him an opportunity to pardon Ferrer, the Barcelona revolutionist, whose death has millions for forgetting that they are language on full terms of equality with English in the schools, courts and legislatures of the nation. Britain still dominates the Republic intellectually, but that is because the Ge movement is only beginning. It will not reach its full momentum until three-quarters of the American citizens of German descent recover their nationality.

The San Jose Mercury has a correspondent who says that the Kaiser is preparing a campaign against the South American Republics, which some readers may recall the Colonist as saying was by no means improbable. This would compel the United States to assert the Monroe doctrine. What would happen in such an event if Baron Kurd von Strantz knows what he is talking about?

A correspondent is informed that the award of the German Emperor in the San Juan question was given on October 10, 1872.

Canadian foreign trade is forging ahead at tremendous speed, but the wonderful progress which the country is making is correctly reflected by the trade returns.

The Honorable John Johnson having pounded the Honorable Stanley

It is understood that the Dominion government will ask Parliament to sanction the expenditure of \$18,000,000 on the improvement of Montreal harbor, the payments to be in annual instalments of \$1,500,000. This is a pretty heavy appropriation, but Montreal is a very important harbor.

The Montreal Gazette very wisely says: "As to Imperial defence, the

We will do the best we can with letto write us remember that there is a be got into a column, and also a limit, not think of writing an editorial on a single point at the length which some correspondents think it necessary to

dilate. It is said that Mr. Mackenzie King and the Department of Labor are endeavoring to perfect a system of conciliation boards for the several Canemployed, whereby strikes may be prevented and a resort to conciliation rendered necessary only as a last re-

leading periodical in America devoted

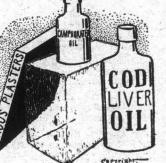
The System is Weak

at this season of the year. Most people need something to in-crease vitality. Bowes' splendid

FERRATED EMULSION OF

is a grand remedy—a food as well as a bracing tonic. In-creases weight—makes you strong and hearty. Pleasant to take. Per bottle \$1, at this





Through no other means than right prices and fair dealing could we secure our volume of trade.

Wire Spark Guards Are Here Now

Choose Yours From the Best Assortment We Have Shown

F YOU have been one of many who have been disappointed in their enquiries for wire spark guards during the past few days—owing to our selling out of the lower priced styles—the news that we now have a complete range will be welcome news.

We now have one of the most complete showings of wire spark guards it has ever been our good pleasure to show and we invite you to see this exhibition. We have the bright finish, have them in copper and in brass and in an attractive black and brass. Prices are easy considering the excellent style and quality of these guards.

Bright Finish Snark Guards

Bright Finish Spark Guards
Made of best quality of wire—closely woven. A service-able guard that will last for years—Size—24 x 30 inches, at each \$1.75 Size—30 x 30 inches, at each \$2.00 Size—36 x 30 inches, at each \$2.50
Copper Wire Guards

lade of copper wire, closely wo	ven. A	ttractiv	re in ap-
pearance and very durable— Size—24 x 30 inches, at each			
Size—24 x 30 inches, at each.			\$2.00
C: as at as inches at each			
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C' a6 inches at each			
Size—30 x 30 inches, at each			,

Brass Wire Spark Guards

ade of cl	osely woven b	rass wire and of	course attract
tive and Size—24	durable as bra x 30 inches, a	ass is— t each	\$6.00 \$6.50 \$7.00

Black and Brass Wire Guards

Ţ	hese are just about the we have ever shown.	most stylish wi Made of black	wire with bra	ass
	trimmings— Size—25 x 31 inches, a		- X	

trimmings-			\$2.50
Size-25 x 3	inches,	at each	\$3.00
Size -37×3	inches,	at each	\$3.50

We Show a Very Complete Range of Fireside Furniture

OUR OFFERINGS in fireside furniture aren't surpassed elsewhere in B. C. The showing is unusual in size and variety of styles at is unusual in size and variety of styles shown. The latest shapes and the newest finishes -best creations of both local and foreign makers are shown.

Visit our balcony and see the offerings. There is something there that'll improve your fireplace-make it even more attractive than it is at present. And at little expense, for these pieces are fairly marked. A grate fire is necessary these evenings. Start the winter season right, by having a properly furnished grate.

Here's a New Drapery Material You'll Like A Material That Drapes Easily and Gracefully-Lasting Colors

WE HAVE a new wool drapery material on our second floor that you'll like. It's an all wool material with straight basket weave and is an affect to the like. material with straight basket weave and is one of the latest materials for curtains or furniture coverings. Self colors in pretty shades of green, crimson and golden brown. Colors are lasting. The peculiar weave causes this to drape easily—hanging in nice, graceful folds. Come up to the second floor and let us show you this. Priced at, per yard, \$2.

Warm Bedding Fill Your Wants Here

THE FROST of these fall nights reminds one that the season for warmer bedding is here-that the time for even more and warmer bedding is not far hence. In the bedding line it is better to be prepared than otherwise and we suggest that you inspect

our bedding offerings at an early date. We show one of the most complete ranges of blankets and comforts to be found anywhere. Our blankets are all guaranteed and our comfort offerings include such world-famous makes as the McLintock Down Quilts and the Maish cotton comforts.

Values unbeatable in all. Shown on second floor.



Cake Basket Times

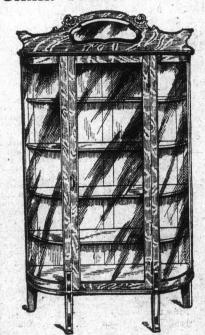
Cake basket times are again dawning-the cake basket is growing in popularity. New designs are appealing to the homekeepers. Artistic patterns and silver plate that is superior are combined in our offerings. Let us show you our cake baskets at-

\$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$8.00 \$10.00

While in the silverware department don't fail to see the grand assortment of silver mounted oak pieces we are showing. We have never had a better assortment to offer. Prices are right,

We have just remodeled the silver shop and now have one of the most attractive stores in the city. Pleased to have you visit us.

The Newest Styles In China Cabinets—Here



OST every woman delights M dainty china and few women there are who wouldn't like to own one of these dainty cabinets in which to keep their treasures of china. We show a big assortment of china cabinets in the several woods and finishes and in wall and corner styles. Cabinets to suit your other furniture and your room are to be found in our stocks. The price range is broad also.

We have two cabinets in early finished oak which we wish to move out of our showrooms in a hurry. We have but one of each style in stock and that's the only reason for this reduction in price-they are "lonelies."

One style has 4 shelves and a very attractive leaded glass door. Glass ends. Made of oak in the popular Early English finish. Special value at\$22.50 Another is an Early English finished

oak cabinet with 4 shelves. Has glass door and ends-door of pleasing design. Special value at\$25.00

For Thanksgiving

Get a New Dinner Service THE THANKSGIVING feast deserves a dinner service worthy of the occasion. Why not get that new service you have been promising yourself in time for the Thanksgiving

dinner? We have a great choice of moderately priced dinner services that are unusually pleasing in decoration. The choice of colorings and patterns is broad and the ware is of excellent quality. Our sets in semi-porcelain are daily finding enthusiastic new owners. Let us show you our offer-

ings in these. If the stock pattern idea appeals to which to choose here. There's no obligation to purchase incurred in asking to be shown.

See Our Ladies' Desks



Ladies' desks in new and very stylish designs are now shown on the third floor. The recent additions are

Useful items these, in the home. A convenient place to store your writing materials and a comfortable place to do the writing should appeal to you. Then these coupled with a desk of artistic design makes a furniture piece that should find a place in your home. Let us show you our offerings in . ladies' desks.

Here is a splendid desk style-Has drawer, shelf beneath and the top section is conveniently arranged for the storage of papers, envelopes, pens, etc. Made of oak and nicely finished in Early English finish. Priced at\$18.00

SOLE AGENTS FOR THOSE FAMOUS McLINTOCK DOWN QUILTS

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C.

COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE **OSTERMOOR MATTRESS** PRICE \$15



and Russia at a tit have saved Europe, self against victorio treaty of peace she to which she had a less Napoleon was make this concessi that the Duchy of H of the English King ations. Russia was young Tsar Alexand inflicted upon him garded merely as a lu the King of Prussia declaring war again assistance. But th more ambition than have the glory of o handed he did not Russian allies and se The result was the Auerstadt-Jena, usual name only, in which completely defeated for the Emperor of t Russia, seeing the f ally, was willing to was the famous mee at Tilsit, on a raft u the Russian bounda was reached by whi between the two m west and Alexander former outlined his declaring all the por ships. Thus it came alone against them resolution of our na moment. With a her set herself to work tion with which she

Her efforts were part of the common the absolutism of wh sonification and their ing enamored. The to be allowed to try who not only profess countries to his favor his personal belonging right to say with w ness. The first s Spain, where Napole as king. The story paign will be told or be sufficient to say to the European p France were not in

Meanwhile the pe der the Napoleonic found their trade ru trade with England ancient liberties be them. There was Germany, Austria a tense resentment, w tunity to make itse couraged Austriaperhaps it would b impatience of the trian emperor to t country. Napoleon what he called the with defeat. Russia that she would no commerce, and Na his great expedition astrously in the ret story of this also m casion, as in this s may be called the with. After this a France. Dr. Charle was something awe of Europe. The P the other German p with the advancing led by Wellington s The Britons crossed The Swedes came of

Napoleon collect men of France had campaigns. His n chiefly of boys and advanced to meet l Prussians and their a new spirit. The courage. At first N two fierce battles him; but a new con Previously after a had scattered in di again. When their they fought with clu a people fighting poleon realized the the work he had ur armistice, but at th threw her sword war was resumed. of Leipsic, which of the Nations."

The battle began Napoleon himself future was at stake day he exclaimed tourne pour nous.' anything decisive the 18th the Allies courage and discre Napoleon ordered a ing of the 19th he of saving some of

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for wire spark guards -the news that we now

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ark Guards ire and of course attrac-

\$6.50 \$7.00

Wire Guards

tylish wire spark guards of black wire with brass

.\$3.00

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The showing newest finishes

rove your fireise, for these



like. It's an all wool curtains or furniture Colors are lasting. al folds. Come up to

Thanksgiving New Dinner Service

THANKSGIVING feast dea dinner service worthy of ion. Why not get that new ou have been promising yourime for the Thanksgiving

we a great choice of moderced dinner services that are pleasing in decoration. The colorings and patterns is the ware is of excellent Our sets in semi-porcelain finding enthusiastic new Let us show you our offer-

stock pattern idea appeals to Il find many patterns from choose here. There's no to purchase incurred in ask-

Our Ladies' Desks



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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE **OSTERMOOR** MATTRESS PRICE \$15

11

E THOUR WITH THE ENTERINE



After the victory of Austerlitz, Prussia which had been unwilling to assist Austria and Russia at a time when her army could have saved Europe, determined to match herself against victorious France, although in the treaty of peace she had been given Hanover to which she had absolutely no right. Doubtless Napoleon was quite as much influenced to make this concession to Prussia by the fact that the Duchy of Hanover was the patrimony of the English King as by any other considerations. Russia was also ambitious and her oung Tsar Alexander chafed under the blow nflicted upon him by the man whom he regarded merely as a lucky adventurer, and when the King of Prussia avowed his intention of declaring war against France he promised his assistance. But the Prussian monarch had more ambition than judgment, and anxious to have the glory of defeating Napoleon single-handed he did not await the coming of his Russian allies and set out to meet the enemy. The result was the great double battle of Auerstadt-Jena, usually spoken of by the latter name only, in which the Prussian forces were completely defeated and the way was opened for the Emperor of the French to enter Berlin. Russia, seeing the fate that had befallen her ally, was willing to make peace and the result was the famous meeting of the two emperors at Tilsit, on a raft upon a river which formed the Russian boundary. Here an agreement was reached by which Europe was divided between the two men, Napoleon to have the west and Alexander the east. Here also the former outlined his plan to crush England by declaring all the ports of Europe closed to her ships. Thus it came about that Britain stood alone against them all. But the courage and moment. With a heroism that was sublime she set herself to work to demolish the combination with which she was confronted.

Her efforts were assisted by a revolt on the part of the common people of Europe against the absolutism of which Napoleon was the personification and their own rulers were becoming enamored. They were growing impatient to be allowed to try conclusions with the man, who not only professed to give them and their countries to his favorites, as though they were his personal belongings, but who assumed the right to say with whom they should do business. The first sign of restlessness was in Spain, where Napoleon had set up his brother as king. The story of the Peninsular Campaign will be told on another occasion. It will be sufficient to say here that it demonstrated to the European powers that the armies of France were not invincible.

Meanwhile the people of Europe chafed under the Napoleonic domination. Merchants found their trade ruined by the prohibition of trade with England and the masses saw their ancient liberties being steadily taken from them. There was everywhere throughout Germany, Austria and Russia a feeling of intunity to make itself felt. These things encountry. Napoleon advanced to suppress what he called their rebellion, only to meet with defeat. Russia thereupon gave him notice that she would no longer exclude British commerce, and Napoleon promptly planned his great expedition which terminated so disastrously in the retreat from Moscow, The story of this also may be told on another occasion, as in this series of articles only what may be called the pivotal battles are dealt with. After this all Europe arose against France. Dr. Charles F. Horne says: "There was something awe-inspiring in that uprising of Europe. The Prussians led the way, then the other German peoples, then Austria joined with the advancing Russians. The Spaniards led by Wellington swarmed over the Pyrenees. The Britons crossed from their island refuge. The Swedes came down from the North."

Napoleon collected a new army. The young men of France had perished miserably in his campaigns. His new force was composed chiefly of boys and old men and with these he advanced to meet his resolute enemies. The Prussians and their continental allies exhibited a new spirit. They were filled with a new courage. At first Napoleon was successful. In two fierce battles he drove his foes before him; but a new condition of things had arisen. Previously after a defeat the Prussian forces had scattered in disorder; now they rallied again. When their ammunition failed them. they fought with clubbed muskets. They were a people fighting for their fatherland. Napoleon realized the superhuman character of the work he had undertaken. He obtained an armistice, but at the critical moment Austria threw her sword into the balance, and the war was resumed. The result was the battle of Leipsic, which has been called the "Battle

of the Nations." The battle began on October 16, 1813, and on the first day the French were successful. Napoleon himself considered that his whole future was at stake for on the evening of that day he exclaimed with elation, "Le monde tourne pour nous." The 17th passed without anything decisive being accomplished, but on the sense in which the term is here used; that the 18th the Allies attacked the French with is, to take an active and successful part in courage and discretion. When night came the business affairs of every day life, to be

But his efforts were in vain. He was driven rapidly from the field and fled with what troops he could save. After a disastrous retreat he reached France with only 70,000 men left out of the 350,000 with which he had left that country only a few months before. The number of killed on both sides in the four days' fighting at Leipsic is put at 80,000. The number of the wounded was never ascertained. Thousands of them died from wounds and

Notwithstanding these awful losses, the French Senate consented to another levy of 300,000 men, and with these Napoleon attempted to drive the Allies out of France. He displayed his customary skill and vigor, but to these was added a fierceness which seemed to be inspired by dispair. The end came on March 20th, 1814, when the fortifications of Paris were captured, and on the following day the Tsar Alexander and the King of Prussia entered the city. On April 4th Napoleon abdicated and he was banished to Elba.

MANLY CHRISTIANITY

No doubt many of the early Christians had

a pretty hard time, but they all did not. Those

who suffered were not the victims of persecution because they were righteous people or because they believed in Christ as a Saviour, They were caught in the maelstrom of what passed for politics in those days; they were the scapegoats of ambitious and unprincipled men; they were the victims of their own aggressiveness; probably in a minority of cases they suffered because they were unwilling to conform to the vicious practices of the times. But as a general proposition men are not persecuted for righteousness' sake. 'On the conresolution of our nation never faltered for a trary, they are respected. A good deal of harm has been done by the presentation of the opposite idea. Many teachers take the language addressed to people who had come out from a nominally pagan community to espouse the cause of Christianity and insist that it shall be applied literally to people who live in what is at least nominally a Christian community. The consequence is that a good many people think that oddity is a necessary accompaniment of a religious life, and that those, who claim to have the new birth, which comes from an appreciation of spiritual power, must exhibit certain outward marks which will distinguish them from what they call "the world." Now this world is a pretty good sort of a place after all. The Creator did not make any mistake when He formed it. We may reasonably assume that it is a world fitted to be the home of people, who live as their Creator would have them live. If there is such a thing as law; if love is the fulfilling of law, if the Creator is a God of Love-and surely all people, claiming to be Christians, will admit these suppositions-it seems to follow, unless the whole creation is a huge blunder, that a man, who really conforms his life as nearly as he can to the laws of God, ought to find the world a pretty satisfactory place tense resentment, which only needed an oppor- to live in. It ought not to be necessary for him to die in order to be happy, and he ought couraged Austria to assert her dignity, or to be able so to live that his fellows would perhaps it would be more correct to say the esteem him. If any person's experience is to impatience of the people compelled the Austhe contrary of this, he ought to indulge in a heat of the Sun causes air currents, and these trian emperor to reassert the dignity of his little self-examination. Some people mistake bodies of water in the form of clouds or inindigestion for religion. They disregard the visible vapor, chiefly in the latter form, are laws of hygiene to such an extent that they cannot enjoy life in this world, and so they sigh for life in another. Others mistake mental laziness for religion, and sigh for a time to come when they shall have nothing to do but sit around with golden crowns on their heads and play on golden harps. Others mistake selfishness for religion. They think all creation hinges on themselves. They attribute the phenomena of nature to the pleasure or displeasure of the Almighty with themselves. If their friends die they regard their deaths as "judgments" upon them. The singing of hymns more or less harmoniously is not religion, nor is prayer, although undoubtedly it is an expression of it. Religion the word religion to mean the Christian religion. It is a spiritual life. It is the development of the higher, better and stronger side of our natures. James in his General Epistle says that to enjoy true religion one must keep himself "unspotted from the world"; but you will take the trouble to follow this ought out in the light cast upon it by other passages of Scripture, you will see that it does not mean to isolate one's self from the world, but rather to bear your share of the burdens of life, being ever mindful of your obligation

to your fellows. An irreligious man, and this does not necessarily mean a bad man, but only one who has not grown spiritually, has only developed one half of his nature. An all-round man should be strong spiritually as well as mentally, and physically. Now spiritual development does not imply namby-pambiness, or a snivelling attitude towards mankind. man, who is spiritually strong, acknowledges no superior; he feels under no occasion to apologize for himself; he does not recognize in himself a poor, weak creature, whose sole hope consists in the fact that by a vicarious sacrifice he is entitled to an imaginary bliss in an imaginary heaven. He has developed the God-like side of his nature. It is possible to be a good citizen and yet be irreligious in

sacrificed a whole army corps for that purpose. ple, and they are growing more numerous every day. The standard of social and business manhood is steadily growing higher, notwithstanding all that pessimists may assert to the contrary, and this very fact is one of the reasons why Christianity, as it is ordinarily preached, does not appeal as a practical factor in our daily life, to more people than it does. One frequently hears it said that certain people are foremost in good works and are absolutely reliable in every kind of transaction, and yet they make no profession of religion, and in fact give no thought to if at all. Occasionally one meets those of whom all these things are true, and yet they are in possession of something more, and that something consists in the fact that they have developed the spiritual side of their natures.

This is what is meant by a manly Christianity. It is a Christianity that can be taken into the workshop or the office. It is a Christianity that does not weaken a man to bear his share of the burdens of citizenship, but rather gives him a keener zest for them, for it enables him to see further than those who are without that far-sightedness which comes from spiritual development. The early Christians lived, spoke and acted as they were compelled to by their environment. The environment has changed, and it seems like a mistake to insist that modern Christianity shall pattern itself upon the examples of the remote past. No one is now called upon to "wrestle with principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places." A man, who has developed himself spiritually, that is to say, a manly Twentieth Century Christian, is the best type that the human race has ever pro-

FORCE Science appears to have demonstrated that creation, as we see it today, is the result of the operation of force upon matter. This hypothesis does not dispense with the necessity of a Creator, for it is inconceivable that either matter or force could have been without an origin. When we enter that realm of thought we find "No Thoroughfare" written on every hand. If it is said to be inconceivable how matter could be created from nothing, it is equally unthinkable that it always existed. In following the mazes into which such speculation leads us, we will become hopelessly lost, or else driven to the assumption that there is neither matter nor force, and that we with all the Universe, visible and invisible, are only, as it were, a dream. "That way madness lies." We cannot attempt with impunity to crowd God out of the Universe. We may, however, very properly and very profitably consider the properties and processes of Nature, and these expressed in general terms may be divided into two classes:

matter and force. We do not know what force is. We only know some of its manifestations. We do not know if there are one or more forces, although it has been shown that forces, apparently dissimilar, may be converted into each other. Let us take an illustration that may be a familiar one, but it will do no harm to use it again. The heat of the Sun falls upon the ocean, and vast bodies of water are lifted into the air. The bodies of water in the form of clouds or incarried over the land and deposited in the form of rain on elevated places. The water, in obedience to an intangible force, seeks the sea level, and on its way we harness it to wheels. These we attach to other wheels, and the running water drives a dynamo. From the dynamo we get heat again, and, with the heat, light, just as with the heat of the Sun there was also light. In this process we find heat, evaporation, wind, gravity and motion all playing a part, and it seems as though we might say that these are not several forces, but only different manifestations of the same force. We rub our hands together and they become warm. The motion seems to have been converted into heat. Or as by the rubis something within its possessor, that is using bing we excite the circulation of the blood, let us take two inanimate things, a hammer and a nail. We can make the nail warm by striking it with the hammer. Seemingly each blow -and a blow is only arrested motion-is converted into heat. It is demonstrable that if two absolutely cold bodies come into contact with each other at a sufficiently high rate of speed, the heat produced by the arrested motion would convert both of them into gas. Apparently, therefore, heat and motion are manifestations of the same force, and with them may be coupled light and electricity.

We speak of the force of gravitation. The law of gravitation may be thus illustrated: A body dropped from a point above the surface of the earth always falls in a straight line, which is directed to the centre of the earth. Speaking more widely, all objects have a tendency to come together under normal conditions. It is possible so to affect objects each other, only the attraction is so slight that it cannot overcome the friction. It is direction of the centre of the earth, not beof saving some of his force, and deliberately able. The community is full of just such peo- second it will fall 48.3 feet. These figures pily or sadly. Bulwer-Lytton's novels inter-

third second it would fall 80.5 feet. It is now going at a velocity of 96.6 feet per second. From these facts it is found that the velocity of a falling body is found by multiplying the number of seconds it has been falling by 32.2, and this will give in feet the speed with which it strikes the earth. The distance which a body falls may be arrived at by squaring the number of seconds occupied in its fall and multiplying the result by 16.1. Thus if a body is 5 seconds in falling, the distance it has fallen is 5 times 5 multiplied by 16.1; that is to say, 402 feet 6 inches. From this there would have to be some deduction for atmospheric resistance, and this would depend upon the shape of the falling body; so that it may be said, approximately, that a solid body, permitted to fall from rest, will descend 400 feet in 5 seconds. The material of which the body is composed makes no difference. The only reason why a feather does not fall as quickly as a stone is that the feather presents more surface to the air. Roll up the feather so that it will present no more surface than the stone and it will fall just as rapidly.

This is one manifestation of force, and Newton's great discovery was that its law seems to pervade the whole visible Universe. The law of gravitation is thus stated: Any two bodies in the Universe attract each other in proportion to the inverse square of the distance. By it the revolution of the planets in their orbits is explained, and from it the existence of unknown planets has been proved and their location has been fixed before they themselves were actually seen. There is another phase of the attraction of bodies to each other, which we call magnetic attraction. So far as we know, magnetic attraction and the attraction of gravitation have no relation to each other. As is generally known, all substances are not magnetically attracted by all other substances. Thus the ordinary magnet attracts steel, but it will not attract paper; but if a piece of ordinary red sealing wax be rubbed upon the coat sleeve, it will attract small pieces of paper to it. This suggests that possibly all substances may be made to have magnetic attraction for each other. This absence of magnetism in some objects, or their inability to respond to magnetic influences, and the possibility of magnetizing and demagnetizing certain substances is of immense mportance. The first makes the mariner's compass possible for it is evident that if everything alike attracted the needle it would be useless as a guide to direction. The second has made possible the application of electricity to mechanical purposes. No satisfactory explanation of the nature of magnetism has ever been given. Like gravitation, its laws are known in part, but what it is has as yet absolutely eluded science. Here, then, we have two manifestations of force about which a great deal is known, but of the origin and nature of which the wisest philosopher, is as ignorant as the babe, who may wonder in its

little mind why things fall from its fingers. The consideration of this subject will be enewed in a subsequent article.

A Century of Fiction

Edward Bulwer-Lytton

Adversity is one of the best schools for novelists. In fact, to be a great writer one must of necessity have experienced disappointment and sorrow, and all those griefs which are part and parcel of the ills apportioned human-kind; though they must have known, too, the courage which enabled them to rise superior to all obstacles, and they must have possessed sufficient insight to perceive the worth of trial that they might know sublimest joy. It is not necessary that one should suffrom actual want, though even genuine privation, in many cases, is not without its benefit, providing it does not tend to weaken the person's physical capacity. Any experience whatsoever that does not lower the moral standard or work havoc with the body, will broaden, deepen and strengthen human sympathies and human understanding. In order to write graphically and appealingly we must know the circumstances of which we write, from having felt the force of those circumstances ourselves; and we must know the people with whom we deal from having come in direct personal contact with them.

Edward Bulwer-Lytton has written voluminously, and a past generation was quite unstinted in its praise of what they called his great genius. There is no doubt whatever about his exceptional talents, and at times he rose to rhetorical heights that were sublime; but the works of a genius must be that they will repel each other, but under nor- of such a character that they live as long mal conditions all objects have this tendency as the language in which he writes is underto come together. There is no doubt that two stood. Bulwer-Lytton essentially belongs to plates placed upon a table are attracted to the period which is just past. For that matter so do Thackeray and Dickens, but the two latter belong to the present as well, and the this inherent quality of matter that causes a characters which they created will live for stone to fall to the ground, and it falls in the our children and our children's children. Thackeray and Dickens were men of excepcause there is anything at the centre to at- tional breadth of character. Their fund of tract it, but because the movement is towards humor was inexhaustible. They viewed life the centre of the attracting mass. The speed in a thousand different aspects. They laughed of a falling body increases very rapidly. In or sang, or wept and suffered like those of Napoleon ordered a full retreat. On the morn- at the front in public-movements, to be charthefirst second it will fall 16.1 feet, if it has whom they wrote, and reading their books, ing of the 19th he resumed battle in the hope itable and kindly, to be in all things honor-received no external impetus. In the next we, too, laugh or weep as the story runs, hap-

apply to this latitude. Nearer the Equator the rate would be slightly less rapid. In the women remain story-book men and women; they do not seem to really live for us. And yet when we read of the novelist's life, we admire the man for his strong personality and can realize how very nearly he came to being classed with the Immortal Literati.

First and foremost he was a patrician by birth. Heydon Hall in Norfolk was the ancestral home of the Norman Bulwers, and the Saxon Lyttons had lived at Knebworth in Derbyshire since the days of the conquest. Edward was the youngest son of the union between William Bulwer and Elizabeth Lytton. He was a very delicate child, remarkably precocious, and thoroughly spoiled by numerous admiring relatives. Thus he wins our sympathies in the beginning. His early works gained such unstinted praise that it is a matter of surprise that the young man did not become so self-satisfied as to think they could never be improved upon. He seems to have retained his own good judgment, however, and realizing the defects of his literary efforts, he strove earnestly to remedy them. His best productions never satisfied him in spite of their popularity. He wrote with painstaking care, and always methodically and rhetorically. His versatility was amazing, his command of language enormous. But he lacked the sparkling spontaniety of genius, though he must impress every one with the largeness of his capacity.

At a very early age he entered Parliament, where he distinguished himself only less than his brother Henry, who was a brilliant politician. His married life was very unhappy. He finally separated from his wife, who, though pretty and clever, seems to have been both venomous and vulgar. She never ceased to malign her husband, although he showed his innate breeding and self-respect by speaking no ill word of the woman who slandered him, and allowing no criticism of her by his friends.

He wrote "Pelham" when he was twentyfive, and his last book was "Kenelm Chillingly." In the interim he produced over fifty volumes. All through his life he suffered from ill-health and occasional breakdown, but he never ceased to work, and he seems to have accomplished everything he set out to do. 'He lived in the midst of events; he was a friend of the men who made the age, and saw them make it, lending a hand himself when he could." Though at the beginning of his career he made enemies and suffered from poverty, in the end he had overcome all prejudice and won for himself all honor and kind-

Bulwer-Lytton, besides his novel-writing, produced several plays, among them the well known "Lady of Lyons," which has always been a favorite with theatre-goers.

One of the best of his stories, interesting alike to the old and young, is "The Last Days of Pompeii." The beautiful blind girl Nydia, who is the heroine, has been the subject of many lovely paintings. The action of the story is supposed to take place during the few days before the destruction of the beautiful ill-fated city. Glaucus, a handsome, high-bred Athenian of noble character, and great physical strength, is in love with a charming young women called Ione. Ione has a guardian, one Arbaces, an evil-minded, crafty voluptuary, who cloaks his wicked designs under a cover of religion. Arbaces has conceived a violet passion for Ione, and tries by every means in his power to injure Glaucus in her eyes. Nothing can shake her faith in her lover, however, and Arbaces, through evil scheming, contrives to have Glaucus accused of murder, and almost brings about the young man's death in the arena. The chapter which is descriptive of the gladiatoral combats and of Glaucus' encounter with the lion, and which ends with a graphic description of the first terrible eruption of Vesuvius, when the frenzied people flee in horror from the great amphitheatre, is the most powerful in the book.

Nydia, the blind girl, also loves Glaucus, though she never confesses her affection. When the storm of ashes and lava blind the eyes of the fugitive people so that they know not where they are going, and, thinking to escape, only run to death, Nydia, with her unerring instincts, finds the lovers, Glaucus and Ione, and bids them follow her, leading them through a subterranean passage to the sea, where they escape.

The story teems with charming and minute descriptions of the ancient city, its customs and its people.

Curate (at Sunday school) "Now, children, we'll close with hymn 589, Little drops of water.' Now, do put a litle more spirit into

Landlady-"You will either have to pay what you owe or leave." Slowpay-"Thanks The last place I was at they made me do

"Do you think that our Joe's inventions will work?" asked Mrs. Corne. "I hope so," answered her husband; "I know well that Joe

"Hello, old chap! What are you doing in the chemist's?" "I want something for my head." "H'm! How much do you reckon you'll

Bob-"If you do not marry me I shall take poison." Ethel-"Well, don't forget that papa keeps a chemist's shop, and his aim is to please.

Mistress-"You seem to want very large wages for one so inexperienced." Biddy-"Shure, mum, isn't it harder for me when I don't know how?"

SHOULD BE ENDORSED

sether with the policy of the malluded in laudatory terms. He referred to the difficulties of dealing with the land question in British Columbia. The policy of the minister of the interior, however, was successfully grappling with these. The railway development in the upper country was in the opinion of the speaker entirely due to the plicy f subsidizing carried out by the Ottawa authorities. He referred to the telegraph line having been constructed from Ashcroft to Dawson and its usefulness. The speaker alluded to its construction as an instance of the Dominion government policy in opening up the country.

The policy of the minister of the interior, however, was successfully grappling with these. The railway development in the upper country was in the opinion of the speaker entirely due to the plicy f subsidizing carried out by the Ottawa authorities. He referred to the telegraph line having been constructed from Ashcroft to Dawson and its usefulness. The speaker alluded to its construction as an instance of the Dominion government policy in opening up the country.

The policy of the Liberal as of British Columbia would come in line, and that was the policy of naval defence. The policy of Ottawa in this respect was a careful and cautlous one, and he hoped that the opposition in British Columbia would dissociate themselves from the lavish expenditures pursued by the Tory party in the old land.

One of Mr. Smith's concluding to the contract to furnish all the explosives to be used on the canal next plosives to be used on the ca

The Liberal Leader

John Oliver, the next speaker, after John Oliver, the next speaker, after paying a tribute to his predecessor, J. A. Macdonald, said that he hoped that he was not as low down in the sphere of humanity as was alleged by his political opponents. He alluded to the fact that he had been accused of only possessing the campaigning attribute of obstructive criticism. In defence of this he said that his party had many things to find fault with. It was true he said that British Columbia had advanced very materially during the last ten years, but it had not advanced proportion-King.

vince was going outside to buy the necessaries of life. People in Victoria were complaining that they had to pay \$7.50 per ton for coal which was produced so near at hand. This was due to the fact that the coal operators were allowed to sell coal for foreign consumption cheaper than they sold it at home.

In municipalities the revenues at present derivable were inadequate to meet the requirements. Municipalities wanted better terms. The Premier had been shouting for better terms, and he could hardly turn a deaf ear to municipalities. He thought that the provincial assessments should be turned over to the municipalities, and that thus sufficient revenue to meet their requirements should be raised.

Mr. Oliver stated that he was willing

Mr. Oliver stated that he was willing to meet Premier McBride on any platform in the province and discuss the question of better terms. The premier, he said, had misstated the account of the province with the Dominion government to the tune of minion government to the tune of twenty-five and a half million dollars. Railway Matters

Railway Matters

Since 1903, when the McBride government had taken office, up to date they had not provided for the construction of one mile of railroad, while the Dominion government had aided in the construction of 1700 miles, involving an expenditure by the Ottawa authorities of six and a half millions. Mr. Oliver here showed a map illustrating the railways which the Dominion government had subsidized. The G. T. P., he stated, had been opposed by the provincial authorities posed by the provincial authorities simply because it was being supported by the federal powers.

It was at this juncture that the leader of the opposition made It was at this jineture that the leader of the opposition made the statement which opens this story. Continuing, he said that it was generally believed that the McBride government of the statement of the matter of the statement erally believed that the McBride government was about to make a contract with the Canadian Northern. Supposing, he said, it does, and that subsequently the Dominion government does not give any subsidy to that line in this province, why then Premier McBride would lay the blame on the Ottawa authorities. Mr. Oliver interlarded his remarks with sarcastic references to the Canadian Northern, and stated that D. D. Mann had already twice broken faith with the province in reference to the construction of railways. Any contract signed with the Canadian Northern would, he stated, be looked on with suspicion by the electorate. The Liberal party had bona fide railway propositions to lay

wages given to competent white workmen in the district where they labored.
The record of the McBride government,
on the Asiatic question was that they
talked white, but voted yellow. The
Liberals did not propose to adopt the
policy of Premier McBride on this
question.

question.

In conclusion, the speaker stated that the Liberals did not want to create a condition in British Columbia analagous with that which now prevailed in Great Britain. The Liberals did not want to bring the province to the verge of revolution. the verge of revolution

Ralph Smith, M. P.

One of Mr. Smith's concluding One of Mr. Smith's concluding phrases was: "That the time has arrived when the people of British Columbia should come to a knowledge of the folly and absurdity of the cries, 'Better Terms, and Asiatic Exclusion.' The meeting came to a conclusion with the singing of "God Save the

Legislators May Go Hungry. OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—The wholesale price of pork in Ottawa is now \$30 per barrel of 100 lbs. This is the highest

Power House Destroyed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—The Hull Electric railway company's power house there to live upon the land and to make it productive.

Enlarging on his theme, the speaker said that the bulk of the revenue derived from the resources of the province was going outside to buy the necessaries of life. People in Victoria were complaining that the polarity of the province was going outside to buy the necessaries of life. People in Victoria were complaining that the polarity of the polarity of the province was going outside to buy the necessaries of life. People in Victoria were complaining that the polarity of t

Death of Celebrated Showman, TORONTO, Oct. 20.—M. J. Downs, one of the best known showmen in America, and sole owner of Cole Bros, circus, died in the general hospital this morning after suffering for five months from the kick of a horse at Grove City, Fenna. He was 44 years old.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—After being out since 6:30 last night, the jury in the sessions court vesterday morning reported they could not agree on a verdict in the case of Herbert Hood, charged with stealing fares from the Toronto Street railway. Hood will have to be tried again.

Hon, S. H. Blake Marries

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—A cable receivances the marriage of Hon. S. H. Blake, of Toronto, to Miss Baird, his private secretary. Mr. and Mrs. Blake will reside in England.

Faith Curist Prosecuted.

WELLAND, Oct. 20.—C. Bechan of Cortland, was committed for trial here charged with neglecting to provide medicine and medical assistance for his daughter Ruth, aged 5 years, who was ill of diphtheria, which is the alleged cause of her death. Beckan, who is a faith curist, is out on bail.

Doad in Hotel Fire

SEATTLE, Oct. 20.—The fire that destroyed the Denver hotel in Ballard early yesterday, caused the death of Edwin Burch, who had arrived from Alaska yesterday. Three other men were seriously and perhaps fatally burned.

Brazeau Coal Fields

Alberta Butter.

the Canadian Robust of the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department, states that returns from provinting the Robust of the Provincial Dairy department of the Provincia tic question, which he said he intended keeping a live matter, was somewhat nebulous. Conditions which he said his party would impose on the construction of railways in the province would be the absolute control of freights and the insurance that employees engaged on the construction would be paid the rate of

Liberal Leader Announces
That if Good Bargain Has
Been Made For Road It
Should Be Supported

That if the premier announces a policy of railway development in British Columbia It should be supported

That if the premier announces a policy of railway development in British Columbia It should be supported

That if the premier announces a policy of railway development in British Columbia It should be supported.

That if the premier announces a policy of railway development of British Columbia had shown sagacity at the beginning of his campaign of his campa

LONDON, Oct. 20 .- The verdict of the turned today, and is to the effect that "Teath was due to natural causes."

The evidence given was a repetition of the racts already made public, the only new feature being the testimon of Dr. Trever, of St. George's hospital from fatty degeneration of the heart the presence of gall stones and incipien Bright's disease. Death, he said, resulted from heart failure consequent upon the condition of fatty degeneration and dis-

materially during the last ten years, but it had not advanced proportionately with the other provinces of the Dominion. The fault of this was due to the present government. As collectors of the revenue they had been very successful, but the real prosperity of the province was due to the Dominion government.

Continuing, Mr. Oliver stated that thousands of acres of land had been allenated on the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific. When the line was completed the land would be held by speculators at high figures, and the development of the province would be retarded. From this he drew the conclusion that if the land was to be made productive it was only possible and each of the province would be as through the agency of a Lib-

Young Girl's Suicide.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—Hazel Rockburn was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday for teempting suicide. The young girl alleged that her it parents forbade her going to dances, which consequently made her morose and melancholy.

Leniently Treated.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Oct. 20.—John McGuire, the Grand Trunk yardman, found guilty of criminal negligence in connection with the collision at Mount Vernon a year ago, in which three men were killed, was released to the service of gambling from the elimination of gambling from McGuire, the Grand Trunk yardman, that the betting law should be amended.

The premier's sympathetic atticuted toward the movement which aims at the elimination of gambling from the race track, is all the more significant because of the indefinite attitude shown by other prominent citizens and politicians.

Colombian Politics BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 20 .- The political situation here continues con-fused. The house of representatives today voted down a motion asking for the resignation of the cabinet.

Hon. S. H. Blake Marries

Charge of Manslaughter.

PETERBORO, Oct. 20.—Fred and Harry Jopling, charged with the manslaughter of Arthur Bollard, of Toronto, who is alleged to have died of injuries infilited by the accused in a fight at Chemong Park on August 23 last, were placed on trial at the fall assizes here yesterday.

Brazeau Coal Fields

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—One of the officers of the Canadian Northern said today that the statement that Mackenzie and Mann were interested with Germans in a \$10,000,000 purchase of Brazeau coal fields in Alberta, was incorrect. For several years, he stated, that road, or interests closely allied with it, had held several thousand acres of coal lands in the Brazeau region, and the rest of the story was moonshine so far as they were concerned.



Your Best Chance at the New Linens for the Thanksgiving Season

Thanksgiving approaches—and the thoughts of careful housewives are reverting to a fresh supply

Those who remember our last Thanksgiving Sale of Linens-and every wise woman who benefited by it recalls it with pleasure—are awaiting with keenest anticipation our announcement of another of these great events.

Our best efforts for many months have been directed toward preparing for this pre-eminent occasion. Larger stocks of the finest Foreign and Domestic Linens have been carefully selected, and are now brought forward as the store's chiefest attraction.

Prices have been marked a little too low for our advantage-but this is the way we substantially express our thankfulness and appreciation for the patronage of our customers during the year-and profits are secondary.

If you have the assurance that such prices as these on the highest grade Table Linens will not be offered in another twelve months-that you will not have so perfect and complete a stock to choose from-isn't it wise to anticipate all of your needs now? Well-we give you that ashere are prices to back us up. Come!

Table Damask, bleached.	Cream Damask Tablings.	Damask Wapkins, hemmed and unhemmed.
72 inch, regular \$1.25. Sale price906 67 inch, regular \$1.25. Sale price906 72 inch, regular \$1.75. Sale price\$1.35	### Remstitched Table Covers. 8x10, regular \$5.00. Sale	Regular \$4.00. Sale
Several patterns in each price. Table Damask, unbleached.	72x108, regular \$9.50. Sale. \$7.50 72x108, regular \$7.75. Sale. \$5.85 72x108, regular \$6.50. Sale. \$4.75 72x108, regular \$6.25. Sale. \$4.15	Regular \$4.50. Sale

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California Port, per bottle. 50c. Fine Old Sherry, per battle ... 750 California Sherry, per bot 50c Duff Gordon's No. 28, per bot-\$1.25 Hennessy's 3-Star Brandy, per \$1.75 Hennessy's 1-Star Brandy, per \$1.50 Fine Invalid Brandy, 3-Star, per Nice Cognac Brandy, bot. \$1.00 Nice Cognac Brandy, flasks 500
Gordon's London Dry Gin, per
bottle 85c
Coates Plymouth Gin, bot 90c
Old Tom Gin, per bottle 85c
J. De Kuyper's Geneva Gin:
Large bottle \$1.10
Medium size 75c
Small size 35c

Small size

Holland's Key Brand, large bot\$1.00

WE STOCK CHAMPAGNES, LIQUEURS AND WINES

Flasks, each Bottles, each . perial quart \$1.25
Round bottle 90c
Jno. Jamieson's 3-Star Irish, per
bottle \$1.25
Keegan's Irish, Imperial pt. 75c
Per flask 40c

SCOTCH WHISKIES Mitchell's Heather Dew, Imperial quart \$1.00 White Horse Cellar, per bot, \$1.00 White & McKay's Special, per bottle \$1.00
King George IV, per bottle \$1.25
Buchanan's Black & White, \$1.25
Buchanan's House of Commons,
per bottle \$1.00 J. & R. Harvey's Special Scotch,

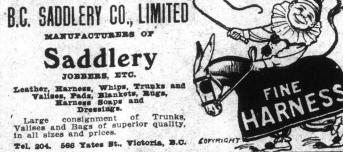
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PREMIER ANNOUNCES RAILWAY

tive portion of the prov which a great revenue v n royalties and taxes, moting a rapid settleme the roads will run.

TO TAKE PLEBISCITE ON LOCAL

vincial taxati equitable basis tha den bridges

siatic immigratio take the same stand t ways taken, namely, t lumbia shall remain

Mr. McBride also

Procure a Sanitary Bo protect your school books and wear, free, at T. N Co.'s., the Victoria Book Co., and A. W. Knight. Cobalt Sunday Milk

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—Rev Hanna, secretary of the L Alliance, yesterday made lowing statement on case: "Regarding which recently appeared to the effect that the Lor liance interfered to prev-livery of milk on Sunday pital at Cobalt, Dr. A. E. pital at Cobait, Dr. A. E. M. president of the Cobalt bran. The rumor is unfounded lutely untrue. The Cobal states that it was simply Mr. Sims the express agent the Lord's Day people are to blame in the matter."

Doctor Found Guilt
TORONTO, Oct. 20.—The
the criminal sessions last in
Dr. Stephen B. Pollard, of
guilty of performing an ille
tion. He will be sentenc
close of the session. In th
Mrs. Mary Tinsley, charged
cessory before the fact, the
agreed. She will be tried
December. She was allowed

QUEBEC, Oct. 20.—Geo. charged with forgery, was on one charge and was adon bail on another until

PORT HOPE, Ont., Oc last night by a defect

CURE THAT OBSTINATI

Where Ordinary Salves Fai

Chronic sores, which c by breaking open," may b Zam-Buk, as well as rece and diseases. If you suffer and diseases. If you suited old sore—hidden, perhaps, b less painful for that—don't Nature's healing essences in Zam-Buk. Mrs. I. E. As Vickers street, Fort William valuable Zam-Buk is as a fight used Zam-Buk is a fight used Zam-Buk i She says: "We first used Z cuts and bruises, etc., and satisfactory that my husb using it for a chronic sore. time he had been bothered sore on his leg, and had use the same and had used t sore on his leg, and had upreparations, yet nothing hently cured it. He begar Zam-Buk balm, and was agreeably surprised to not improvement.

"It was only a matter of a before Zam-Buk had cleansed the sore of all ford healing commenced.

and healing commenced.
some months since the sore
pletely closed, and there is
hood of it breaking out aga "Since then my bab months old, has been cure on the scalp by Zam-Buk.
came in red pimples, and
scratched, formed into
child was very fretful fr tation of the scalp, bu tation of the scalp, but whe Buk was applied, it seem the greatest relief. Frequions were effective in traces of the disease from scalp in a short space of it my duty to give the due, and I cheerfully recombuk to all sufferers from clean clean."

Zam-Buk is Nature's clean being composed of Zam-Buk is Nature's dealing, being composed of essences. It is a sure cure ringworm, ulcers, cuts, but poisoned sores, chronic welg, piles, festering sore hands, cold-sores, frost-biskin injuries and diseases. and stores everywhere box, or post free for pri Buk Co., Toronto; 3 box

are warned against harm represented to be "just a

Highest prices paid for Alaskan furs. Write fo

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g Season

to a fresh supply

oman who beneuncement of an-

this pre-eminent arefully selected,

e way we submers during the

able Linens will complete a stock ive you that as-

.83.70

.\$5.60

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have entrenched themselves in the favor of men and young men who know.

Their grace and good form, distinction, style and symmetry represent the supreme achievement of the designers' cunning and the tailor's craft

See the new Fall Suits in single breasted and double breasted at \$18, \$20 and \$30.

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Sunny

Air Tight Heaters

assorted stock in the city.

ware Co., Ltd.

PREMIER ANNOUNCES RAILWAY POLICY

Friday, October 22, 1909,

(Continued from Page 1.) royalties and taxes, besides pro-

TO TAKE PLEBISCITE

Mrs. Hackett Dying.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Mrs. James
Henry Hackett, mother of James K.
Hackett, the actor. was still unconstituction, and I may mention
hoposed trans-provincial road
the southern part of the prolight intends to give its immedilight was intended to give its immedilight was of incendiary
origin.

LeBlanc Wins Cup.

DONCASTER, Oct. 20.—In the aviation contests here yesterday, Le Blanc
driving a Bleriot monoplane, won the
Bradford cup and a prize of \$200 for
the fastest time in ten circuits of the
course.

Killed by Fall of Balconv

Killed by Fall of Balconv Speaking generally I may say that trunk roads and to erectsteel in all suitable places for ex-has shown that while these re costly at the outset than ridges they are more econ-the end. In respect to the

ersity, a part for sale and a part "I have no hesitation in asking a verdict of the electors upon the general policy of the administration which I have the honor to lead, not only so far as that policy relates to matters coming wholly within the intrisdiction of the provincial parliament, but also as to its course upon he question of Better Terms, in repect of which I do not think justice as been done the province, and as to as been done the province, and as to has been done the province, and a washatic immigration, upon which we take the same stand that we have always taken, namely, that British Columbia shall remain a white man's

McBride also stated that a plebiscite upon the question of local Country and City Students

Logger Sues For Damages.

ABERDEEN, Oct. 20.—Claiming damages in the sum of \$6,330. Ralph Lockwood, a logger, has brought suit against the logging firm of Preston & Hayns. Lockwood was employed as a bucker and was driving wedges in a blocker and leave been busy today circulating petitions to have a special election to decide on local option held December of the contesting aero-nauts.

Start Local Option Fight.

WALLA WALLA, Oct. 20.—Eighteen men have been busy today circulating petitions to have a special election to decide on local option held December and petitions to have a special election to decide on local option held December success The anti-saloon men feel that they we set the required number. The saloon in have net started their fight, but promise to make a hot one if the election is called.

Prisoner Confesses Murder.

TORONTO, Oct. 20:—The jusy in e criminal sessions last night found Stephen B. Pollard, of Toronto, t

QUEBEC. Oct. 20.—Geo. Atkinson, charged with forgery; was acquitted on one charge and was admitted out on ball on another until the next

Where Ordinary Salves Fail, Zam-Buk court after

Chronic sores, which cause trouble by 'breaking open," may be cured by Zam-Buk, as well as recent injuries and diseases. If you suffer from some old sore—hidden, perhaps, but none the less painful for that—don't dally, apply Nature's healing essences as provided in Zam-Buk. Mrs. I. E. Ashton, of 111 Vickers street, Fort William, tells how valuable Zam-Buk is as a family balm. She says: "We first used Zam-Buk for cuts and bruises, etc., and found it so satisfactory that my husband started using it for a chronic sore. For a long time he had been bothered with an old sore on his leg, and had used various preparations, yet nothing had permanent reconsents. This action was upon the request of M. Pinchon, minister of forouts and bruises, etc., and found it so satisfactory that my husband started using it for a chronic sore. For a long time he had been bothered with an old sore on his leg, and had used various preparations, yet nothing had permanent reconvened by esterday. The senate, following an interpellation of the government concerning the relations between France and Spain, was adjourned by unanimous consent. This action was upon the request of M. Pinchon, minister of forouts and bruises, etc., and found it so the control of M. Pinchon, minister of forouts and bruises, etc., and found it so was able to kee doc, on the New Jersey shore. After the steamer was docked at Hoboken it was found that her fifty passengers had been taken off by another steamer. Nobody was injured.

CALGARY, Oct. 20.—The distribution of wheat arriving at Calgary during the volve the discussion of the domestic affairs of a foreign country, which would involve the discussion of the domestic affairs of a foreign country, which would involve the discussion of the domestic affairs of a foreign country, which would involve the discussion of the domestic affairs of a foreign country, which would involve the discussion of the domestic affairs of a foreign country, which would involve the discussion of the domestic affairs of a foreign country, whi

preparations, yet nothing had permanently cured it. He began applying Zam-Buk balm, and was very soon agreeably surprised to notice a great

on the scalp by Zam-Buk. This eczema came in red pimples, and if rubbed or scratched, formed into sores. The child was very fretful from the irricame in red pimples, and if rubbed or scratched, formed into sores. The child was very fretful from the irritation of the scalp, but whenever Zamtation of the Canadian who is charged on his own confession with the murder of Ethel Kinrade at Hamilton, Ontario, was called yesterday in Bow street police at Hamilton, Ontario, was called yesterday in Bow street police court, but the prisoner was again remanded for one week, when it was announced that certain papers concerning the case expect-

essences. It is a sure cure the extension ringworm, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, poisoned sores, chronic wounds, badleg, piles, festering sores, chapped hands, cold-sores, frost-bite, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists everywhere sell at 50c a or post free for price from Zam-Co Toronto: 3 boxes \$1.25. You

RAW FURS

ntaining much information to raw

M. J. JEWETT & SONS Redwood, New York, Department 13.

News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

NEW YORK. Oct. 20.—No director to fill the place of the late B. H. Harriman was elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eric Railroda Company yesterday. The former directors were re-elected.

Four Men Burn in Burn.

WICHITA, Kan. Oct. 20.—Four men to get in your 'teens or twenties.

The cases are parallel. You are like the fire that is choked with ashes.

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The cases are parallel. You are like the fire that is choked with ashes.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Oct. 20.—A balcony on East avenue gave way yesterday afternoon, on which stood a party of women viewing the Rochester industrial and civic parade. Mrs. Henry G. Meyers was killed, and two other women were slightly hurt.

cal in the end. In respect to the vn lands of the province I have ady said that the government will vide for a permanency of tenure, necessarily the details of any sure dealing with the timber lands depend in large degree upon the ort of the forestry commission. It is we are reserving a part for the swe are reserving a part for the continual part of the persons were injured the woman was terribly beaten after the shooting and is at a local hospital.

Whirled to Death on Shaft.

Ridgeways Sell Out

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The stock of
the Ridgeway Company, publishers of
Everybody's Magazine, will be taken
over by the Butterick Publishing Company, and the capital of the latter
concern will be increased from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to allow of the
consolidation. Approval of this proposed increase in capital stock was
voted yesterday by the stockholders of
the Butterick Company.

Logger Sues For Damages.

prisal at Cobait, Dr. A. E. Munroe, the president of the Cobait branch, writes. The rumor is unfounded and absolutely untrue. The Cobait Nugget isolated on account of roads and who isolated to account of roads and who isolated to account of roads and who isolated on account of roads and who isolated to account of the harbor with the account of the harbor with the account of the population of the harbor with the account of the population of the harbor with the account of the population of the harbor with the population of th

High School Building Needed. TORONTO, Oct. 20.—The jury in the criminal sessions last night found Dr. Stephen B. Pollard, of Toronto, gullty of performing an illegal operation. He will be sentenced at the close of the session. In the case of Mrs. Mary Tinsley, charged as an accessory before the fact, the jury disagreed. She will be tried again in December. She was allowed out on ball.

Tried for Forgery

QUEBEC. Oct. 20.—Geo. Atkinson,

White Girl Marries Jap. SEATTLE, Oct. 20.—After several white clergymen had refused to perform the ceremony, Miss May Clayton, PORT HOPE, Ont., Oct. 20.—Nine cars of eastbound freight were derailed here last night by a defective rail.

CURE THAT OBSINATE SORE

Where Ordinary Salves Fail, Zam-Buk

form the ceremony, Miss May Clayton, of Denver daughter of a small merchant of that city, was married here yesterday to Harry Tsúfi, a Japanese yesterday to Harry Tsúfi, a J

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 20.—
The motor of the government's aeroplane, with Wilbur Wright and Lleut. Lahm aboard, stopped while the machine was encircling the aerodrome early yesterday. The machine was about twenty feet from the ground, but was

Socialist Members on Rampage

LONDON. Oct. 20.—The Socialist members of the House of Commons tried to adjourn the session of the lower house yesterday afternoon in order to discuss the execution at Barcelona last week of Prof. Ferrer, but only fourteen Labor and four Radical members could be found to support the motion. Albert Victor Grayson, the Socialist member for the Colne Valley division of Yorkshire, and Wm. J. Thorne, Labor member for South West Ham, then created a disturbance by anathematizing their colleagues as "Shameful cowards." Thorne shouted out that it was his plous hope that "those who signed for the prosecution were sworn yesterday, telling the story as already known of the kidnapping of the children, the killing of Theresa, the mortal wounding of Fanny Infusino. Yesterday afternoon Fanny Infus Socialist Members on Rampage

Do You Need Shaking?

Like a Stove Choked With Ashes. You have probably noticed how much more briskly the fire burns when fresh-ly built or shaken. You doubtless re-member too, how much more briskly you used to get around when you were

in your 'teens or twenties.

Four Men Burn in Barn.

ELDORADO, Ark., Oct. 20.—Seven employees were killed and three other persons injured by the explosion of a boiler at the plant of the Griffin Sawmill Company, near Eldorado, last night.

Cheap Freight For Des Moines. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Reduction of the freight rates from Eastern points to Des Moines, Ia., ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commis will go into effect today despite protests of the railways involved. Pianist Operated On. NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- Ossip Gabri-

Miss Clara Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain, was operated on for appendicitis here yesterday. It is said that he Guilty of Criminal Libel.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Oct. 20. tion to an alleged delinquent debtor. Sentence will be passed Friday. The maximum penalty is one year's im-

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Keen rivalry among several cities for the two international aeronautic events are to be held in this country summer has already developed, a is probable that the Aero Club of is probable that the Aero Club of America will be able to offer from \$150,000 to \$200,000 to the contesting aero-

one of two men whom he had arrested for a hold-up. R. E. Kennedy was ar-rested with Driskell at Ogden.

Rich Youth Travels as Tramp. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—J. Eads How, grandson of the great Mississippi engineer, Harvard graduate, and reputed millionaire, has returned here in the togs of a tramp, after an investigation of the problem of the unemployed in Europe. Mr. How, who organized the international Association of the unemployed anyonage that the complexity of the tion of delegates representing the un-employed in all countries will be held

J., collided with a scow yesterday off the Battery. At first she was thought to be sinking, and run toward Ellis Island to be beached. Later it was found that she was able to keep affoat, and she proceeded to a dock on the New Jersey shore. After the steamer was docked at Hoboken it was found that her fifty passengers had been taken off by another steamer. Nobody was injured.

cleansed the sore of all foul matter, and healing commenced. It is now some months since the sore was completely closed, and there is no likelihood of it breaking out again.

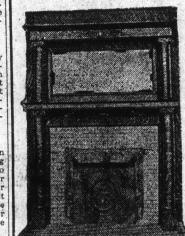
"Since them my baby, eighteen months old, has been cured of eczema on the scalp by Zam-Buk. This eczema on the scalp by Zam-Buk. This eczema on the scalp by Zam-Buk. This eczema of came in red pimples, and if rubbed or

scalp in a short space of thick that the part of the p

NOTICE

the food to be removed. This cleansing of the body is the duty of the bowels, DONCASTER, Oct. 20.—In the avia-tion contests here yesterday, Le Blanc griving a Bleriot monoplane, won the burns low. There is an increasing tendency to

There is an increasing tendency to-wards constipation, kidney trouble and poisoned blood as one grows older. In most cases, the need is felt of some--, which Building, Rooms 301-2-28-23, Van-



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement Sole agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

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



FREE Estimates on Heating and Lighting Plants

For Houses, Churches, Schools and Stores. Make your home comfortable—heat and light are the means by which you can do so

HAYWARD & DODS SANITARY PLUMBING Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fit-tings, Acetylene Gas Ma-chines and Supplies

Fort Street, cor. Blanchard

Phone 1854

"SWEET GIRL OF MY DREAMS" One of the prettiest of Chauncey Olcott's Songs in "Ragged Robin." This and all Olcott's other song successes are to be found here. Popular price.

FLETCHER BROS. The Music House

1231 Government St.

Corrig College

Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of & to 1f years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone. Victoria 743. Autumn term, Sept. 1st. Principal, J. W. CEURCH, M. A.

"Companies Act, 1897."

There is an increasing tendency towafets constituation, kidney trouble and
poisoned blood as one grown older. In
most class, the these vital organs.

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MELVIN HARTFIELD. 16th August, A. D. 1909.

MELVIN HARTFIELD.

16th August, A. D. 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Edwin C, Whitney S, Lumberman, of the City of Ottawa, and Further take notice that action, ontario, intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described corshore lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post pranted on or near the northwest corner of Section Seventeen (17), Township Five (5), and marked "M. Mc., N.W. corner," thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 120 chains south, thence west following foreshore of Section Eight (8) to point of, commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

MAURICE MCARDLE.

Joseph Renaldi, Agent

NOTICE

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply for a lease of the foreshore rights apply for a lease of the foreshore rights apply for a lease of the foreshore rights are contained to apply to the Assistant of the Assistant of the Carboo, about sixteen (16) miles south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain 640 acres.

MAURICE MCARDLE.

Joseph Renaldi, Agent

NOTICE

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply for a lease of the foreshore rights apply for a lease of the foreshore rights are contained to apply for a lease of the foreshore rights are contained to apply for a lease of the foreshore rights are contained to apply for a lease of the foreshore rights are contained to apply for a lease of the foreshore rights are contained to apply for a lease of the foreshore rights are contained to apply for a lease of the foreshore of section Eight and District, District the following described lands, situated in feace River Land District, District to for Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, ALD, 1909.

R. C. PRICE, NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate of Improvements, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a purpose of

apply for a lease of the foreshore rights appertaining to Lot 37 of the Garbally Estate, Victoria District. GEORGE E. SMITH.

Victoria, B.C., August 25, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that 50 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner and marked J. C. N.W. corner, located on the south shore of Johnston Straits; on point between Beaver Cove and Bauza Cove, Rupert District, also about 5 chains west of entrance to small cove located on said point; thence 40 chains east, more or less, to the shore of Bauza Cove; thence north and west, following shore line to point of commencement.

John COWDRY.

Located July 29th, 1909.

Located July 29th, 1909.

Located July 29th, 1909.

Located July 29th, 1909.

Eagle No. 8 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Claim, stuated in Peace River Land District, obsouth fourteen (14) miles southwest of Hudson's Hopes.

(C. L. Hervey's N. E. corner.'

Take Notice that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence morth 89 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

D'ated at Fort St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

C. L. HERVEY.

Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

MOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Larmour, St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Larmour, St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Larmour, St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Larmour, St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Irree Miner's Certificate of Improvements, Irree

Located July 29th, 1909.

Dated this 10th day of September, R. C. FRICE, Agent.

Last Chance Mineral Claim, situate

in the Quatsino Mining Division of Ru-pert District: Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound. Lot No. 286. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Cortificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action,

under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September,

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Ambrose F.

Mulhern, Coal Merchant of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for all cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in peace River Land District, District of Caribco, about fourteen the next legislature will be held at Colwood Hall, Colwood, on Tuesday, the 26th day of October, 1909, at 8 p.m.

The Company.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Ambrose F.

Mulhern, Coal Merchant of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for all cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in peace River Land District, District of Caribco, about fourteen (14) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "A. F. Mulhern's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 claims, thence north 80 chains, thence of such Certificate of Improvements, Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent. south of R. Larmour's claim.
Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 16th

August, 1939. A. F. MULHERN. Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE.

ley Hervey, of Montreal, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a leaves of the district hereinafter mentioned for the district hereinafter he for the Assistant Commissioner of Lamber for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following desoribed lands, situated in Peace River Land Dis-

TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Larmour, Merchant, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a ROTICE.

R. C. P. No. 9 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 28f.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 10th day of September,

McLennan, of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Feace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen (13) mlles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "F. D. McLennan's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres, Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

F. D. McLENNAN.

Per F. de C. Devise Accept

F. D. McLENNAN.
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent. NOTICE.

Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

Seattle Mineral Claim, situate in the

MOTICE. R. C. P. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

ertificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of

Eagle No. 8 Mineral Claim, situate

NOTICE.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

JAMES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

NOTICE.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Morton Rattenbury of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, missioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in lowing described. Take NOTICE that James A Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a locence River. Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "M. Rattenbury's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence ment, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies immediately south or Morton Rattenbury's claim.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1999.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles Tupper, Baronet of England, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "M. Rattenbury's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies immediately south of F. de C. Davies' claim and north of Sir Charles Tupper's claim.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1999.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

Fer F. de C. Davies, Agent.

UDSON BAY ROUTE TO E

(Read before British Association, Winnipeg, August 25, 1909).

The question of a feasible route to Europe from the prairie provinces of Canada, by way of Hudson Bay, is of the first importance to the Dominion, for several reasons. It is the shortest possible course from the centre of this group of provinces to Liverpool, as it follows approximately a segment of a great circle between these points. Not only is the total length the shortest, but this route affords a greater proportion of transportation by sea, with a shorter land haul than any other. More than 1,000 miles of its water transportation is within the British possessions, Hudson Bay having only one opening to the ocean may be considered a mare clausum. The land portion is shorter than that by any existing line, and it passes through an even country with a very gentle slope towards the sea. The bay and strait are free from rocks and shoals and may be easily navigated by the largest ocean-going vessels.

The advantage of utilizing this route have been discussed by public men and the press ever since Canada acquired the Northwest Territories from the Hudson's Bay Company. On the other hand, a great deal of nonsense has been written and strong opinions have been given against the practicability of the route, mostly by people who had no personal or direct knowledge of the subject. The history of the question and the various circumstances connected therewith, all tended to prejudice the public against it. A constant effort was made to associate Hudson Bay and Strait with the Arctic regions. Although the Bay stretches for a thousand miles from south to north, and the distance is still greater from the Atlantic Ocean at the entrance of the Strait to the western shore of the Bay, yet these waters do not anywhere reach the Arctic circle and the latitude of the southern extremity is south of that of London. The writer has devoted about twenty-five seasons to the exploration and survey of the shores of Hudson Bay and the country lying to the south and west for long distances inland. He has passed through Hudson Strait nine different times and has surveyed a great part of its northern coast.

The Hudson's Bay Company, which had successfully used the route in question for more than 200 years, regarded the Bay and all the country extending thence to the Rocky Mountains, as their own property and were jealous of anyone intruding on their preserves, who might some day dispute their monopoly of trade or their ownership of the country, Not only did their officers and men and their supplies enter the country every year by this route, but the first military force and the first permanent settlers, in what is now Manitoba, came in by the same route. Viewed from the British Islands, it seemed by far the easiest and most direct way into the Canadian Northwest.

Notwithstanding the fact that Hudson Strait and Bay have been navigated with success for 240 years by the company, there is no doubt that, in the old days of sailing ships, floe ice often retarded the progress of their vessels, and much has been made of this fact by the opponents of the proposal to use these waters as a highway to Europe. But steam navigation has changed all that and has put a kept similar meteorologica new aspect on the whole question. The writer set of books. They were also instructed to was a passenger on one of the company's sailing ships in 1880, when a small-scattered field of ice entirely stopped our progress in the Strait. Four years afterwards, when I was on board the steamship Neptune, in about the same part of the strait, we met a much worse field of ice and steamed through it with little or no loss of time.

The delay in attempting to develop this route for commerce has arisen from several causes, among which are the following: When it was first advocated as a modern commercial route, the population in the interior was so small that there would have been too little business to give employment to a railway and line of steamships. As soon as the Hudson's Bay Company territories had been purchased and the Canadian Pacific railway had been constructed, both at the expense of the people of Canada, in order to secure the trade of the Northwest for the older portions of the country, it was argued that it would be unwise to open a shorter and more direct route to Britain, which would divert the very trade and

travel we were so anxious to obtain for that railway, in order to secure these advantages for the Canadians themselves. It was therefore natural that the proposed route should be opposed by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Canadian Pacific railway, the manufacturers of Eastern Canada and all others, who thought their own particular interests were menaced. The Canadian government was also opposed to it, for the time being. In fact, the Hudson Bay route had few friends or advocates. The people of the Western prairies who wanted the route opened up were not sufficiently numerous and had not the necessary political influence to secure for the project the consideration it deserved. No class of people of the Eastern parts of the Dominion felt themselves

And so this great question has dragged itself along to the present time. In the natural course of events, the opening up of this channel for trade, could only become a living issue when the exports became sufficiently great to force their way to the sea by the cheapest and easiest route. When this shall have been accomplished, a large proportion of the imports cause people erroneously suppose that the will, of course, come the same way and there Strait is frozen over during the winter and

called upon to take any active interest in the

will also be a considerable passenger traffic. The people of Great Britain will soon learn that the increase in their own trade, which this route will afford, is a matter of much interest to them.

To an outsider, the virtual obstructions placed in the way of developing this route by such means as I have mentioned, will appear to have been short-sighted and unpatriotic; for, let us suppose that if, by any means besides those which have been referred to, a large population could be rapidly poured into that vast uninhabited region, would this not be the very best means of furnishing the desired traffic for the Canadian Pacific railway and trade for the tariff-protected Canadian manufacturers?

Small as was the population of Manitoba, there was always a clamor from that quarter for some consideration of the Hudson Bay route by the government. This was appeased by sending out a Hudson Bay expedition on several occasions and thus time was gained, to the evident satisfaction of the government of

The writer accompanied three of these expeditions, as naturalist and geologist. On two of them he was also medical officer, but he was not asked to report anything as to the question of the suitability or otherwise of the Strait and Bay as part of a commercial route between our Northwest Tetritories and Europe. He had, however, previously written a number of papers on this subject for publication, including one for the geographical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, York meeting, and accompanied it with a map. But his most complete paper in this connection was one entitled 'A New Route to Europe (from the interior of British North America), published in Montreal, as a pamphlet, in 1880. Much of the general literature on the Hudson Bay route, which has since appeared, is based on the information contained in this pamphlet.

In connection with the expedition of 1884, by the steamship Neptune, the government arranged to send out six small parties to make meteorological and other observations, for one year each, at six stations, to be placed as three pairs on the opposite shores of Hudson Strait. One pair was to be at the entrance from the Atlantic, one pair on the north and the south side, midway up, and the third pair on each side of the outlet into the bay. All the stations were successfully placed where intended, except the one which was to have been built on the north side of the entrance. The weather and other circumstances prevented a landing being effected in this vicinity, and the station was built at Nachvak Inlet, on the Labrador coast, about fifty miles south of the Strait. Small, but comfortable wooden houses, each containing three good rooms, besides an attic, and having from one to three outbuildings, were erected for each station. The limension timber, the sawn lumber and the doors and windows were taken out in the ship, but all the cutting and fitting were done after the materials had been placed on the ground. Only from two to three days were required to land the building materials, the fuel and supplies of all kinds for a year and to erect the

The officers and men left at these stations ascend the highest hills near their stations, from time to time, in order to make telescopic observations on the condition of the Strait during the winter months.

At the end of the first year, or in 1885, fresh officers and men were sent out on the steamship Alert to replace the first parties, who were then brought home. At the end of the next year the second parties also returned by the ship and all the stations were demoralized, except that on Big Island, midway up the

north shore. It is to be regretted that, in neither year, were the officers in charge of these various stations asked to make reports on the results f their own observations during the two whole years, and as to the information they obtained from the Eskimos. They were merely required to hand in their books of records, after which a general report, purporting to be based on all of them, was prepared by some

one else for publication each year. In 1897 the Canadian government sent out an expedition by the steamship Diana to test the length of the season of navigation in Hudson Strait by making occasional voyages from end to end, beginning as soon as it could be entered and continuing till it might be closed by ice, as at that time it was supposed by many that such a thing sometimes occurred, although there was no proof that it had ever happened. But when the Diana reached the Strait (on the 22nd of June) the entrance was already quite clear and no ice in sight, but our ship soon afterwards got entangled in ice by going too close to Big Island, about halfway up the north shore, and it was not ascertained whether or not she might have passed on into the Bay by keeping the centre or the southern side. The Strait was found to be clear of ice until the Diana left for Halifax late in the autumn.

The writer was a member of the Diana exto Big Island on the deck of the steamer, he surveyed a considerable portion of the north shore of the Strait, which forms the south

coast of Baffin Land. Against the Hudson Bay route it is urged that the season of navigation is too short, be-

that Churchill harbor, on the west side of the Bay, the only natural port known to be available for large vessels, is not clear of ice for a sufficient length of time each season. The harbor is, however, open for about four and a half months during the summer and autumn and this period might be considerably lengthened by artificial means.

From the land side this harbor may be difficult to approach by a railway on account of exfensive bogs or "muskegs." The writer in 1879 surveyed the Churchill river, from a point a long distance inland, all the way to the mouth, and also the harbor itself, I have entered this port by sailing ships and I had the honor, in 1884, of piloting the first steamship that ever entered it.

By prolonging the railway northward up the coast a salt water harbor may perhaps be found which is open during a longer season than Churchill, while the total distance might be only slightly increased.

The name "Port Nelson" has been retained by map-makers for the mouth of Nelson river, perhaps because on paper it looks as if a port should still be there, but in reality no port for sea-going vessels exists at this locality at the present day. It is recorded that some of the small vessels first sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company, 240 years ago, went to Gillam's Island, which is now just above the tide water at the mouth of the river. The writer has ascertained that the land on the west side of Hudson Bay is, geologically speaking, rising very rapidly, apparently at the high rate of nearly five feet per century.

Thirty years ago, or in 1879, I examined carefully all the waters in the vicinity of Gillam's Island and took many soundings, especially around this island itself, and nowhere could I find a greater depth than ten feet. Although the island is now above the level of the highest tides, it is probable that at the time of Radisson, the water around it would be twelve feet deeper, making a total of twentytwo feet, which would be quite sufficient for the ships frequenting Hudson Bay up to the time of the adventures of D'Iverville in these waters. The Nelson descends with a swift current to high tide level at the foot of Gillam's Island and from this outward, the principal single discharge of the river water into the bay, at low tide, consists of a narrow, shallow and very crooked stream, running for miles through the great mud flats which fill the estuary, and interrupted throughout by

many large boulders. Then Inned Ship's Hole, in front of York Factory, in the mouth of Hayes river, is not deep enough for vessels drawing more than eight feet. In 1880 I sailed from the anchorage to London in the Hudson's Bay Company's bark Ocean Nymph, which required only this depth of water, and it was by the most careful piloting at the top of high water that we managed to get out to sea, a distance of twenty miles from the Factory.

A very short outline should here be given of the geography and the leading physical features of Hudson Bay and Strait. The former is fully 600 miles in width, the area being nearly half that of the Mediterranean of the Old World; James Bay, which constitutes its southern portion, measures 350 miles from north to south by 150 miles in breadth, and has an area more than 50 per cent greater than that of Lake Superior. Having these large dimensions and being situated in the heart of the continent, Hudson, Bay is the most striking feature in the geography of North America, and the writer, long ago, suggested that it might be more appropriately and correctly called Hudson Sea, being, as it were, the Mediterranean of this continent. It is separated from the ocean by a very long strait and is really a mare clausum surrounded by British territory. Roughly speaking, Hudson Strait measures 500 miles in length by 100 miles in

A very large extent of country immediately around Hudson Sea, on the east, south and the west, drains directly into it, by upwards of 30 good sized rivers and innumerable smaller ones. The great drainage system tributary to the Manitoba lakes forms a supplementary basin, which derives its waters from all sides and sends them to the sea by a single trunk stream, the Nelson, one of the great rivers of the world. The Saskatchewan, which falls into Lake Winnipeg, originates west of the Rocky Mountains, and has a course of more than a thousand miles. The Winnipeg river, one of the largest tributaries, rises near Lake Superior, and flows westward into the southeastern bay of Lake Winnipeg. The Red river, the most southern affluent of Lake Winnipeg, has its source south of latitude 45 degrees. This with the tributaries from the north, or opposite direction, gives a total north and south drainage of 1,500 miles. The limits of the basin of Hudson Sea, therefore, extend from the centre of the Labrador Peninsula west to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 2,100 miles, and from the source of Red river and the height of land near Lake Superior, northward to Repulse Bay, the distance being equally great.

Hudson Sea and Strait are both easy to navigate. The former has an average depth of seventy fathoms, deepening to one hunpedition and by means of a yacht, carried out dred towards its outlet. The west end of the Strait has a depth of 150 fathoms and deepens regularly to 300 as it enters the Atlantic. There are many good harbors on both sides. The bottom in all cases is stiff boulder clay. affording good holding ground. The land on the southern side rises to heights of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet, and is more precipitous than on the northern side, the western half of which with scarcely any loss for 240 years, for the

is not so high as the eastern. A few light and signal stations might be erected on elevated points, which could inform passing ships as to trade is in sight. If railways were built the position of any ice that might be in the the prairie provinces to Hudson Sea the Strait. Both sides could be easily and effectively lighted at a very small expense.

The country on the eastern side of Hudson Sea is much higher than that on the west. From Cape Jones, on the east shore, where James Bay widens into Hudson Sea, to the north, all the way to Cape Dufferin, the east coast rises to a height of about 2,000 feet, and in parts is quite precipitous. The west side is everywhere low, with shallow water, from the southern extremity of James Bay nearly to Chesterfield Inlet.

None of the rivers of the east shore are navigable for light canoes between the portages, but some of those coming from the west might be navigated during high water by steamers with powerful machinery. By such craft the Moose and its west branch, the Missinabi, might be ascended for 130 miles from the sea, the Albeny and the Attawapiskat, to the north of it, each for 250 miles, the Kapusko, between these, for 50 miles, the Ekwan, Wenusk, Severn and the Hayes, together with both its branches, the Shamattawa and Steele rivers, for about 130 miles each, and the Nelson for 70 miles above tide. There is a rapid at the head of the tidal lagoon of the Churchill, but a strong steamer might ascend this at high water, in which case the river might be navigated for about 100 miles, or to the mouth of the Little Churchill. The Harricanaw river, which enters the southern extremity of James Bay, might be utilized for 80 miles up from its mouth during high water, but it is extremely shallow during the summer. In the central sections of this river and also of the Nelson some stretches are navigable for steamers for many miles. In the event of steamships running into Hudson Sea, the rivers I have indicated may be used for bringing the produce of the country to the coast or shipment to Europe or elsewhere. The small harbors at the mouths of these streams have an average

depth of only about ten feet at high tide. The mean rise of the spring tides on the west side of Hudson Sea is eleven or twelve feet, and is pretty uniform, but it diminishes somewhat as we go south. At the south end of James Bay, when a northerly wind blows at the time of spring tide, the water sometimes rises to nearly double the ordinary height. The greatest spring tides are at the mouth of Nelson river, where they rise fifteen feet. The tides are low all along the east coast. In the eastern half of Hudson Strait the tides are very high, but towards the west end they have diminished very much. At Ungava Bay, just within the entrance and on the south side, some tides may rise to a height of fifty feet. At Fort Chimo, twenty miles up the Ungava river, Commander Bolton, R.N., found a tide 381/2 feet. At Ashe Inlet, on Big Island, the average spring tide was accurately ascertained

to be 31 feet. The resources of Hudson Sea and of the diacent regions, from which exports may be expected in the future, include timber, minerals, agricultural produce, fish, fur and oil. These may some day furnish considerable business in addition to the great traffic passing through the sea from the regions west of Lake Winnipeg.

It is probable that nothing but experience gained after the opening of the Hudson Bay route will dispel the bugaboo as to the ice and the supposed impossible climate. Not only has it been supposed that the Strait is closed during the winter, but that the sea itself freezes across. A little reflection would convince anyone that this is quite impossible with a body of salt water 600 miles wide and a thousand miles long, within the latitudes of the British Islands. It is equally impossible for this to happen to a deep channel like the Strait, connecting this great sea and the Atlantic ocean, and having a high tide swinging rapidly through it twice every twenty-four The presence of so much open water and the lower altitude give Hudson Sea and Strait a milder winter climate than that of

Manitoba or Minnesota. The writer has in his possession a record of the climate, including seasonable and perodic events, for nearly a hundred years at an inland post on the Albany river. This gives an average of six months of open water each year. Another record kept at York Factory for fifty years shows an average of fully six months of open water in the year. The difference in latitude between York Factory and Churchill harbor is only about one hundred miles. As neither Hudson Strait or Sea is frozen over at any time, they might be navigated for six months or more in the year, but the season of navigation should only be reckoned as the period during which vessels could enter a suitable harbor.

Much has been ascertained in the last thirty years, and a great deal had been previously recorded since the Danish captain, John Monck, wintered at Churchill in 1619-1620, to show that this harbor has an open season averaging four and a half months in the year, or from about the middle of June to the end of October, and there is no doubt that a powerful ice-breaking steamer, such as some of those used in Russia, could materially extend the time of open water, both in spring and autumn, and the clear open sea being just outside, could always be utilized. We need not, therefore, despair of navigating these waters on account of the shortness of the season.

The fact that the Strait and this great inland sea have been navigated by sailing ships

sake of the small business available, sh what might be done when a great carry mers of these regions would be in as goo position in regard to a seaport as those of interlake peninsula of Ontario are in relat to the St. Lawrence. If the average price wheat throughout the Northwest were creased ten cents a bushel, owing to such proved facilities for marketing it in Euro and if only one-fourth of our 200,000,000 of good wheat land in the Northwest, or, s 50,000,000 acres, were producing this grain the rate of twenty bushels an acre, the annu value of its crop alone would be increased \$100,000,000, or enough (at a moderate price to build a new transcontinental railway eve year. The combined value of all other ducts would double this amount, and the of the land itself would be correspondingly enhanced. These advantages, together w the many others which would result from the greatly reduced rates for freight, would seem to justify the Canadian government and peo-

ple for at least making every effort to establish this line of transportation. The city of Winnipeg is near the southeastern corner of the whole area of the prairie provinces, and yet the distance from it to iverpool by the Hudson Bay route is 800 miles less than by the St. Lawrence, while the saving of distance in favor of all other points is greater as we advance northwestward into the interior. This may be illustrated by supposing that two travellers start for Liverpool from some point in that direction, one going by Lake Superior and Montreal, the other via Churchill, the latter arrives at Churchill as soon as the other reaches Winnipeg. From Winnipeg this traveller has still to go 1,291 miles by Lake Superior to reach Montreal, where he will still be no nearer to Liverpool than the other is when he reaches Churchill. In other words, the traveller by Churchill saves the whole distance between Winnipeg and Montreal. By way of New York the distance is, of course, still greater.

It will probably be found that some of the products of the Northwest can be profitably exported by the Hudson Bay route, which would not pay at all to send by the St. Lawrence.

For more than thirty years the writer has advocated the consideration of this route. In 1878 a paper which he had prepared on the subject was published in the report of the Minister of the Interior for that year. During the session of 1878-79, the Hon. Thomas Ryan called the attention of the Senate to the importance of this subject and stated his belief that a railway might be advantageously constructed from Manitoba to Hudson Bay. In 1880, parliament granted charters to two companies for building such railways, and in the following years one of them, the Nelson Valley Railway & Transportation Company (of Montreal) appointed Mr. George Bayne as its chief engineer and caused a survey to be made from Playgreen Lake to Churchill. The company also opened a right-of-way along its line for many miles.

The region between Lake Winnipeg and Churchill, which a railway would require to traverse, has been supposed to be hilly and rocky, but this is a mistake. In the wide valley of the Nelson river there is much good soil, consisting of a soft clay loam.

The railway might be originally constructed so as to be operated by hydro-electric power, which can be furnished on a great scale by the falls and chutes of both the Churchill and Nelson rivers, and also from those along the travelled boat route, via Hill, Steel and

Once the sea route through Hudson Strait has been proved feasible, railways will carry to the coast of Hudson Sea, not only the grain, cattle and other products of our prairie provinces, but also of some of the Northwestern states, such as Dakota and Minnesota. Some kinds of farm produce, which will not bear the cost of transportation to Europe by the longer routes, may be sent by the shorter and cheaper one through Hudson Strait. Mr. Isaac Cowie suggests that by establishing this British route from the vast interior of North America, Canada will be virtually giving a preferential trade to Great Britain as compared with other countries.

HE WAS INTERESTED

Mr. Collins stood before the Court, his hands on the rail. His head was completely wrapped in bandages, just one little peep-hole being left, through which a gleam of light penetrated.

"You are charged with disorderly conduct,"

said the Court. "I know it," the prisoner mumbled. "I want to be held for trial.

"You - want - to - be - held - for trial?" gasped the Court. "Why not plead guilty now and pay a dollar fine and go away

"No," said Collins, with determination. "I want to be tried."

"But why?" asked the Court. 'Because," said Collins, through his swollen lips, "the last I can remember was when I was standing, peaceful-like, on a corner. Then the next thing I can remember is two doctors sewing me together so I wouldn't fall apart before I got to Court. I want to be tried so I can hear the stories of the witnesses. That's the only way I'll ever find out what come

Tales c

way lessened by the nur which season after season the devotees of that m tremely dangerous past few weeks grim Death number of unfortunate rarely indeed does one out being confronted wi ment, "Another Alpine

Only the other day, f fall of nearly one thousa Verins, in the French Herr Gley, a German, of Lyons—were killed, ther, M. Capdepond, was were descending a "con when all lost their foo downwards at a fearful nearly one thousand fee skull on the glacier, Mdl downwards, and her bro

When the young man his left arm was broken injuries, while his sister a heroic endeavor to car down to La Beharde, br gave out. He then proce nights and a day to rea tance which a strong i hours. A rescue party covered Mdlle. Capdepo

Four Sources There are four princi one may come to grief i One is from falling ava bad weather; a third fr a fourth from slipping.

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three guides lived to tel A tragedy hardly let that occurred on August consisting of Herr Roch de Faverney, three gr started to ascend Mont ond day, when only ab were obliged, owing to weather, to abandon th was joined by four other ward journey was comr descending they were or anche, which caught swept five of them-I Michel Simond, Count guides, and a porter-Herr Roche and his gui pily the others were

Whole Party In the long list of the history of Mont I however, took place in no fewer than eleven American gentlemen, Beau, and Mr. MacCon Chamouni with three A little after two on party were seen near from that time nothin them for several days days afterwards that t ciently for a search bodies were recovered were placed in sacks glaciers, the search pa transport them back mains of the other mer

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Tales of Climbing the Alps

way lessened by the numerous tragic accidents his last. which season after season occur to so many of the devotees of that most enthralling yet extremely dangerous pastime. Within the last few weeks grim Death has claimed quite a number of unfortunate mountain climbers, and rarely indeed does one lift a newspaper without being confronted with the brief announcement, "Another Alpine Tragedy."

Only the other day, for instance, in a fearful fall of nearly one thousand feet on the Col des Verins, in the French Alps, two tourists-Herr Gley, a German, and Mdlle. Capdepond, yons-were killed, while the latter's brother, M. Capdepond, was gravely injured. They were descending a "couloir," or corridor of ice, when all lost their foothold, and slid rapidly downwards at a fearful speed. After falling nearly one thousand feet Herr Gley broke his skull on the glacier, Mdlle. Capdepond fell face downwards, and her brother on his back.

When the young man revived he found that his left arm was broken, among many other injuries, while his sister was dying. He made a heroic endeavor to carry her on his shoulder down to La Beharde, but his strength quickly gave out. He then proceeded alone, taking two nights and a day to reach La Beharde, a distance which a strong man can cover in four hours. A rescue party at once started and recovered Mdlle. Capdepond's body.

Four Sources of Danger

There are four principal ways in which anyone may come to grief in mountainous regions. One is from falling avalanches; another from bad weather; a third from falling stones; and a fourth from slipping.

There are avalanches of different kinds, but when the term "avalanche" is used it is generally supposed to apply to falls of great bodies of snow or ice. One of the first occasions of this kind which attracted attention was what is known in mountaineering annals as the Hamel accident. In August, 1820, two young Englishmen named Durnford and Henderson, accompanied by Dr. Hamel, a German, and eight guides, began the ascent of Mont Blanc. They had ascended to a height of more than 14,000 feet, with five guides in front, who were cutting or making steps, when all at once the snow above them gave way and the entire party was carried down a thousand feet or more over the slopes up which they had toiled. Snow again broke away above, and more or less cover up the whole party. In the end only three guides lived to tell the tale.

A tragedy hardly less terrible was the one that occurred on August 20th, 1891. A party consisting of Herr Roche, of Brunswick, Count de Faverney, three guides and two porters started to ascend Mont Blanc, but on the second day, when only about half-way up, they were obliged, owing to the inclemency of the weather, to abandon the attempt. The party was joined by four other men, and the downward journey was commenced. As they were descending they were overwhelmed by an avalanche, which caught those in the rear and swept five of them-Herr Roche, his guide, Michel Simond, Count de Faverney, one of his guides, and a porter-into a great crevasse. afternoon. At that time they were distinctly pily the others were extricated and saved

from a similar fate.

Whole Party Wiped Out In the long list of disasters which darken the history of Mont Blanc, the most awful, however, took place in September, 1870, when no fewer than eleven persons perished. Two American gentlemen, Messrs. Randall and Beau, and Mr. MacCorkindale, a Scotsman, left Chamouni with three guides and five porters, A little after two on the following day the party were seen near the Petits Mulots; but from that time nothing was seen or heard of them for several days. It was not until ten days afterwards that the weather cleared sufficiently for a search party to set out. Five bodies were recovered, all frozen hard. They were placed in sacks and dragged across the glaciers, the search party taking three days to transport them back to Chamouni. The remains of the other members of the party have never been found.

Among Alpine climbers many are the tales of daring and of narrow escapes from death that are told, and many a thrilling story of the splendid heroism and the noble self-sacrifice of the celebrated mountain guides is enshrined for ever in the heroes' scroll of fame. One of the most famous guides was Michel Auguste Croz, of whom it used to be said that "he was only happy when upwards of ten thousand feet The following are a few out of innumerable instances in which he faced death in the discharge of duty, the first given being one of the commonest and greatest risks to

which guides are exposed. On July 10, 1864, Mr. Whymper and Mr. Moore, accompanied by the two guides, Almer and Croz, left Zinal with the object of reaching Zermatt by the Moming Pass. After proceeding a considerable distance, two routes offered themselves, and-it would seem contrary to the suggestions of the guides-the shorter but more dangerous one was chosen. his way led across a long slope of ice built up from the debris of a glacier that had fallen rom above. Further huge masses and pinnacles of ice were ready to topple over, and light do so at any moment, and, as there was not the slightest protection against them, the eril was extreme. Their only chance of safety ly in hurrying forward. Croz began, thereore, to cut steps as fast as he possibly could, but for twenty minutes each member of the

The fascination of mountaineering is in no party expected that the next moment might be

In the Nick of Time

When they were safely across, Croz acknowledged that it was the most dangerous place he had ever crossed, and that no consideration whatever would tempt him to cross it again. As if to emphasize his words, as the party were resting from their exertions, one of the largest pinnacles of ice, at least a couple of hundred feet high, without the slightest warning, heeled over, and fell bodily upon the very track they had just traversed

The descent of the other side of the pass was actually undertaken in a dense mist, and involved a succession of perils which few guides would have had the courage or the skill to face. But Croz took it easily, as part of the day's work.

Fancy crossing a narrow edge of ice with an unfathomable abyss on either hand, by placing your feet in notches cut large enough just to admit the heel only, balancing yourself

the while like a tight-rope dancer, with the knowledge that a false step was certain death! Even here Croz was equal to the emergency, and, held up by the others, cut a pathway for hands and feet with his trusty axe.

"Have a care, dear sirs; slip not!" The warning was scarcely necessary, and the party, one by one, crept cautiously along, holding on by "the skin of their teeth" until the chasm narrowed and they could drop across. Thus they proceeded for hours-not minutes-having neither the time nor the opportunity for rest or refreshment, for to be overtaken by the night was to be overtaken by destruction! Try to picture the situation, and you will get some idea of what it is to face death among the high Alps

On the 17th of June, 1864, Mr. Whymper, accompanied by the guides Almer, Biener and Croz, climbed the most difficult mountain, the Dent Blanche. They began the descent in a furious hurricane, and in pitiless cold that frosted the hair and congealed the breath in icicles on beard and moustache. Gloves were useless, for they were slippery with ice, but cling to the ice-bound rocks with naked hands was like holding red-hot iron, and dragged the skin from the fingers, so that the perilous track was marked by a stain of red; and yet to stop was to be frozen to death! After fearful risk, at last they got down safely, but in such an exhausted state that the wonder was any of them were left to tell the tale.

da be. Last of a Famous Guide The peak of the Matterhorn for long baf-

fled even the bravest of mountaineers-it seemed unconquerable. Mr. Whymper was one of those who had tried and had failed, but, undaunted, he determined to try again. On July 13, 1865, he set out, accompanied by three members of the Alpine Club-Rev. C. Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas. As guides they had Michel Croz and the Tangwalders-father and son. They passed the night of the 13th on the snow at the foot of the Cervin. At daybright they pursued their journey, and, finding the ascent much easier than they expected, pushed on and reached the summit about two o'clock in the Herr Roche and his guide were killed, but hap- seen at Zermatt with the aid of a telescope; they remained on the summit till three o'clock, when they began the descent.

All were roped together when they came to the awkward bit, which sloped at an angle of about 40 degrees. Croz here laid aside his axe, and, in order to give Mr. Hadow greater security, was actually taking hold of his legs and putting his feet one by one into their proper positions. It is believed that Croz was in the act of turning round to go down a step or two himself, and at that moment Mr. Hadow slipped, fell on him, and knocked him They could not save themselves, and over. Mr. Hudson and Lord Douglas were dragged with them. The other three stood firm, and the shock came upon them as on one man, and the rope could not stand the severe strain, and broke between Lord Douglas and the elder

Tangwalder. For a brief moment the four unfortunate men were seen by their horrified companions as they sped swiftly downwards, bounding from crag to crag, until they disappeared into the awful abyss! The three who remained were so paralyzed with terror that for a full half-hour they dared not move an inch; eventually, however, they reached Zermatt in safety

-the sole survivors of the expedition. Another Victim of the Matterhorn

Jean Antoine Carrel-another splendid guide-was the first to make the ascent of the Matterhorn from the Italian side, but he, too, fell a victim to the terrible mountain. In August, 1890, he conducted a party up the Matterhorn, and they reached the hut on the south side at a close of a cloudless day. During the night, however, a fearful hurricane arose, which raged without intermission for six-and-thirty hours. The fightning was blinding and incessant, and seemed to wrap them flame; the thunder burst over their heads like salvoes of artillery, and the uproar was echoed from the surrounding heights; the hail deluged them, the bitter cold seemed to freeze the marrow in their bones, whilst the raging wind threatened every moment to destroy their frail shelter. All the party were more or less frost-bitten, and, their provisions having given out, starvation stared them in the

As a forlorn hope, their intrepid guide proposed that they should try to descend. Accordingly they started, he leading the way, and working with almost superhuman strength,

whilst his resolute spirit encouraged the fainting, and cheered the desponding. Marvellous to relate, after literally battling for every inch of ground during fourteen hours of incessant labor, Carrel brought them to a place of comparative safety. But the mental and physical strain proved too great, and, his duty ended, the brave man sat down and immediately ex-

A marvellous feat of strength-to say nothing of the superb presence of mind displayed—was once performed by a famous Oberlander guide named Lauener. One day he was climbing up a steep ice-slope, at the bottom of which was a precipice. He was alone with the climber who had engaged his services, when they came to a big boulder, apparently deeply embedded in the ice. When the guide, however, put his foot on the rock, to his horror it began to move, for the other climber stood immediately below the boulder, directly in its path if it should fall. And fall The guide took one quick step backwards, and, with a superhuman effort, seized the rope, and swung his man clean out of the steps, dangling him against the ice-slope, while the huge rock plunged down the mountain side, passing over the identical spot where the climber had stood a moment before,

A Tragedy and an Escape

In August, 1899, the Dent Blanche was the scene of a tragedy and a wonderful escape. A party of five roped together were ascending the mountain. Everything went on all right till they reached a buttress of rock ten feet in height which it was necessary to negotiate. The buttress of rock was so smooth that the leading guide could gain no hold on it. He called on his mate behind him to hold an axe so that he might stand on the head of it and reach to the buttress top. This the second guide did, with the assistance of the third climber. The leading guide, Furrer, stepped on the axe, but when he attempted to grip the rock to raise himself, his hands slipped, and he fell backwards on the two crouching men, and the three fell as one into the abyss below. A moment later the next guide was jerked after them, and also disappeared. The last climber, Mr. Glynne Jones, turned his face to the wall awaiting his turn, clinging to the rock. When no jerk came, however, he found that in some unaccountable way the rope had been severed, and he was safe.

So deeply impressed was Professor Maitland Balfour, brother of Mr. Arthur Balfour, with the perils involved in mountaineering, that before attempting on July 19, 1882, the hazardous ascent of Mont Blanc, he made his will, and insured an ample provision for the family of the guide who was to accompany The sad premonition, if one might so term it, was all too tragically fulfilled, Professor Balfour and his guide perishing in the attempt. Their bodies were found together, attached by a rope, where they fell on the Fresnay Glacier.

Another eminent man who met his fate in the neighborhood of this same white monster, Mont Blanc, was Mr. Nettleship, the distinguished Oxford scholar and philosopher. Mr. Nettleship took to climbing at a comparatively late period of life, and his friends always felt somewhat nervous at the zeal with which he threw himself into it.

His guides escaped from the storm after a night in a snow cave, which they dug out, but Mr. Nettleship fell dead from exhaustion just as they were emerging into sunlight. Nothing could be finer in the history of climbing than the story of the high Socratic calm with which the heroic scholar faced his death, or the efforts which he made during that night in the icy cave to keep up his companions' spirits and to cheer them in the cold and darkness.

BEHIND THE SCREEN.

A negro preacher in a Georgia town was edified on one occasion by the recital of a dream had by a member of his church.

"I was a-dreamin' all dis time," said the narrator, "dat I was in Ole Satan's dominions. I tell you, pahson, dat was shore a bad dream!" "Was dere any white men dere?" asked

the dusky divine. 'Shore dere was plenty of 'em," the other hastened to assure his minister.

'What was dey a-doin?" "Ebery one of 'em," was the answer, "was a-holdin' a cullud pusson between him an' de

NOT WELL PUT

Thomas Nelson Page, in the smoking-room of a hotel, criticised trenchantly the work of

a popular novelist. This man," declared Mr. Page, "has no idea of precision. He doesn't say what he means; he circles about his meaning, about and about it, never once hitting it.

"He is like a young soldier in the Philippines whom a nurse told me about. She nursed the lad through a fever. On his recovery he thanked her like this-

'Thank you very much, ma'am, for yer kindness. I shan't never forgit it. If ever there was a fallen angel, you're one."

A MISTAKE

A farmer and his man rose one very foggy morning at the early hour of four to drive a troublesome bullock to market. When they had cramped about eight miles the farmer said to his man, who was walking behind him:

'We are getting along fine, Bill, aren't we?" Bill muttered an ejaculation of surprise. "Why, mister, is that you? I thought you was the bullock all the time."

He had mistaken his master's fat figure for the bullock in the fog and had been diligently driving him. The tiresome animal had given them the slip eight miles behind.

Books of the Apocrypha

Although, for a variety of reasons, the Apocrypha has no honoured name, there is no question whatsoever that the books of which it is composed are an exceedingly important and interesting collection of the literature which intervenes between the Old Testament and the New. It is more than a little curious that writings of such intrinsic value as the Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus and the First Book of the Maccabees should have been looked at askance by religious sects, and especially by Scotland. It was due to Scotland, with its strict and narrow views of orthodoxy, that the British and Foreign Bible Society excluded the Apocrypha from the Scriptures intended for circulation in foreign countries. What is the reason for this strange attitude? Something, no doubt, is due to the name. Apocrypha has come to mean "spurious" in our use of it; but that is by no means the original meaning. Apocrypha properly means hidden books"; that is to say, works which contain more or less secret or esoteric doctrine, books put away from the ordinary reader, because he has not got the necessary knowledge and initiative to understand them. Now, inasmuch as books of this description very often belonged to bodies which the Church considered heretical, and also because some of the books included under the general title were attributed falsely to well-known Old Testament figures, such as Solomon and Baruch, and Jeremiah, the notions of falsity, and spuriousness, and forgery began to be attached to the term Apocrypha, and they have done much to give it an ill reputation. The history is curious, in one respect. The Bible used by New Testament writers-that is to say, the Septuagint version-makes no distinction between the Apocrypha and the rest of the Scriptures, and various allusions to it are to be found in the New Testament. The author of the Epistle of Jude, for instance, refers to the conflict of Michael and Satan for the possession of Moses' body. This comes out of one of the so-called prophetical Apocrypha. "The Assumption of Moses." While, however, the Alexandrinian canon accepted the Apocrypha, the Palestinian, the Bible of the Hebrews, rejected it, or, at all events, placed it on a lower level. St. Augustine was inclined to accept it without demur. St. Jerome, on the contrary, set the example to a great many of the reforming divines in denying to the Apocrypha the same inspiration and authority which belong to the books of the Old Testament. Backward and forward the controversy about these books has continued. The general attitude of the Anglican Church has been based on the views of St. Jerome. In other words, the Apocryphal literature is held to be useful for purposes of edification, but not for purposes of dogma. For instance, there seems be some justification for prayers for the dead in the Second Book of the Maccabees; but that is not a doctrine which has recommended itself to the Anglican community. Indeed, in the Book of Esdras it seems to be distinctly prohibited.

Between the Old and the New

Quite apart from the various disputes which have gathered round the authenticity and sacred value of the Apocrypha, the books themselves have no little importance because hey fill in the gap between the Old Testament and the New. According to the theory of the Jewish Church, direct revelations ceased with the Prophets. Hence no books were admitted into the Old Testament canon which were known to have been produced after the time of Ezra and the great Synagogue. Now, the Apocrypha clearly comes from the first or second centuries, and emanates from centres so widely diffused as Egypt, Palestine and Babylonia. The external history of the time can be easily summarized. The captivity was ended with the fall of the Babylonian Empire before the victorious arms of Cyrus; and in the times of Nehemiah and E: , that is to say, about 446 to 430, B. C., the Jewish State was re-established at Jerusalem itself. Persian dominion in its turn fell before the conquests of Alexander the Great, and after the death of the great conqueror, in 323, two new kingdoms emerged, those of Egypt and Syria. Under the first three Ptolemies of Egypt, the Jews were quite contented and prosperous, and to this period belongs the original nucleus of the Septuagint version of the Scriptures. Then succeeds the terrible domination of Syria under the Seleucidae, and the tryanny of Antiochus Epiphanes, which led at once to that splendid era when the Jewish heroes, the Maccabees, raised the standard of revolt against Syria, and eventually secured for the Jewish State some years of independence before the might of Rome once more reduced it to subservience. Such, in the briefest possible fashon, is what intervened historically between the close of the Old Testament dispensation and the beginning of the New; and the literature of this period is represented by the Apocrypha. It is needless to say that without these books, which have been treated with so little reverence by some religious organizations, we should have hardly any idea of the general tendency of thought, or the character of that development which rendered Christianity pos-

History and Romance

Various influences meet in the Apocrypha. Some of the books represent Greek culture; others the stricter faith of the Hebrew; others, again, seem touched with Christian feeling. The most valuable, from a strictly historical standpoint, is undoubtedly the First Book of the Maccabees, which records the exploits of the old country priest, Mattathias, and his

greater son, Judas Maccabaeus. The faithful record of the Maccabean revolt gives point to that well-known paradox that there is, strictly speaking, no real history in Hebrew literature until we reach the Apocrypha. Then we have various idylls and stories of marvels, interesting as exhibiting social customs, or else proving the immense reverence which surrounded the heroes of the Old Testament. When Shylock, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice, says to Portia that she is "a Daniel come to judgment," the reader of the ordinary Bible might be a little puzzled. The reference, no doubt, is to Apocryphal story of Susanna and the Elders, or possibly Bel and the Dragon, in which Daniel is shown to have had a power of judicial discrimination almost equal to that of Solomon. Judith contains the romantic story of the heroism of a Hebrew widow, who, in her single-handed attack on Holofernes, recalls for us the exploits of Jael against Sisera. Perhaps one of the pleasantest books of all is the Book of Tobit. Tobit's blindness, his wonderful generosity and almsgiving, his commission to his son, Tobias, to recover some of the money that he had put aside in moments of greater prosperity; the journey of the son and his companion, who turns out to be none other than the Archangel Raphael; the strange case of Sarah, tormented by the evil spirit. Asmodeus, the means by which the evil spirit is exorcised, and how Tobias takes Sarah to wife—all these incidents form a fascinating romance, which incidentally throws light on the religious feelings and the ordinary social customs which prevailed either in the second or the first century B. C. Nor let us forget the mention of Tobias' dog, obviously regarded as a friendly companion by the young man. Eastern literature as such speaks very disrespectfully of dogs. Indeed, "Is thy servant a dog?" is a type of the usual estimation in which canine companions were held. So, too, I am afraid that Shakespeare disliked dogs very much indeed, especially spaniels. If it were not for Launce's Crab, in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and some admiring references to well-bred hounds in other plays, we should imagine that Shakespeare had no perception of the intimate friendship which might exist between men and dogs.

Development of Doctrine

More significant still are those gradual changes in doctrine which progressively lead from the theology of the Old Testament to that of the New. There is a good deal of Wisdom Literature in the canonical books, generally associated with the name of Solomon. Naturally, therefore, when the Apocryphal writer desires to continue the same philosophical subjects, he entitles his book 'The Wisdom of Solomon." Here we distinctly see the influence of Greek thought, for the "Wisdom" to which such high tribute is given is almost personified, and comes very near to the "Logos" of later Alexandrian teaching and "the Word" of St. John's Gospel. And in other points, too, we see a development. The theory of Angels has a much wider range, and we are constantly coming across the agency of intermediate beings between God and man, to whom are assigned various tasks. And much more clearly than was ever possible under the older dispensation, the idea of Personal Immortality and the Resurrection the Body are brought to light. The Old Testament, of course, has little to say upon the subject of individual immortality; but about the time of the Maccabean Wars this, together with the resurrection of the body, was put forward as an essential part of the Orthodox creed. The change is the more interesting because just twenty years before the time of the Maccabees, when the greatest teacher of the time, the son of Sirach, was writing Ecclesiasticus, he could only speak of departure from the world in strains of such

pathetic hopelessness as these: Who shall give prase to the Most High in

the grave, Instead of them which live and return thanks?

Thanksgiving perisheth from the dead, as from one that is not:

He that is in life and health shall praise the Lord.

St. Paul, apparently, knew the Apocrypha well, and when he had to describe the Christian's armour, in the Epistle to the Ephesians, he imitated the very similar account of the fifth chapter of the so-called "Wisdom of Solomon."-London Daily Telegraph.

TAKEN LITERALLY

Carelessness in the use of language is quite as reprehensible as carelessness in cookery, and with a literal-minded servant in the case, it may accomplish the same results. A writer tells of a Southern woman who was leaving her home in a great hurry and wanted to remind her negro maid of some apples baking in the oven.

"Watch when the apples burn, Chloe!" she called, as she was leaving the house.

When she returned there was a pan of burned and charred apples on the kitchen table, but Chloe was placid and happy.

"Dem apples burned at just eleven o'clock this morning, "maam," said Chloe, compla-cently," for I noticed the time particular."

There are at least two things that a woman is ever ready to jump at," remarked the cynic. "What are they?" queried the innocent bystander. "A mouse and an offer of



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THE



NEW ISLAND TO BE RUSH

Construction of C. N on Mainland and I gin' Simultaneously forced Quietness i

LULL BEFORE

That the Canadian Nort way lines on the British mainland and island, which assured by virtue of the entered into between the government and the compaconstructed simultaneously statement made by Premitoday. In making this deexplained that he was on ating what D. D. Mann, vioof the C. N. R., had most eaffirmed.

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uary 20th and the Railway one of the first submitted.

Another statement mad Mann, and one of special residents of this part of Island, is that half of the from this city to Alberni west coast, will be completed to the completed of the court of revision, and, printing. In Victoria there are a great many fact the list will present and appearance than it disassion of the last election upwards of 2,000 new about 1,000 which have be the majority of which will the conservatives Enthalted on the conservatives and the completed of the conservatives the completed of the conservatives the completed of the conservatives the conservatives the conservatives the conservatives the conservatives of the con

At the local Conservatives Enthirooms there is manifes spirit of optimism and a ingness to put shoulders to aid in the government is predicted that the me executive of the local as be held next Monday evelargely attended. That the convention will be fixed lowing Monday appears to sensus of opinion. sensus of opinion

HENEY TRIUMPHS

SAN FRANCISCO.

The recount of vin the recent primation for district att the Democratic tic concluded yesterds Francis J. Heney clared the party's elected by sixty-frover Charles Fickey, can and Union Labor for the same office.