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DEMAND CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

Leaders of German Parties on Principle of Ministers' Responsibility

FIVE RESOLUTIONS OFFERED

Minister Says Bundesrath Will

Minister Says Bundesrath Will

Consider Definite Proposals

Berlin, Dec. 2.—The constitutional debate in the Reichstag today was notable for the unanimous view expressed by the all-Liberal party and supported by the powerful Centreparty, that some change in the constitution was desirable to the end of making the ministers responsible to the country. The motions brought in however, varied considerably in their phraseology, and because of the existing party jealousy it does not seem probable that an agreement regarding a final formula can be reached. The present plan is to refer the five responsible that an agreement regarding a final formula can be reached. The present plan is to refer the five responsible that an agreement regarding a final formula can be reached. The present plan is to refer the five responsible that an agreement regarding a final formula can be reached. The present plan is to refer the five responsible that an agreement regarding at the subject to a special commission for report, this step to be taken after the speakers have threshed out the subject in the House for three days more. This arrangement will declaration, and said that although the Reichstag often had discussed changes in the constitution, no definite proposals had ever yet been placed before the Bundesrath. This body, however, was fully prepared to consider the subject when a majority of the Reichstage beauty forward a consideration and said that although the Reichstage brought forward a consideration and said that although the Reichstage brought forward a consideration and said that although the Reichstage brought forward a consideration and said that although the Reichstage brought forward a consideration and Reichstage brought forward and the States would lose the grain business of the northwest according to R. F. Sutherland, speaker of the last Dominion House of Commons, and now, says Canada's "Uncle States would lose the grain business which has meant so much to the northwest according to R. F. Sutherland and the Scots at th body, however, was fully prepared to consider the subject when a majority of the Reichstag brought forward a

clear proposition.

The tone of the speakers throughout the debate of the day was very firm Practically every member of the Reichstag remained in his place during the entire sitting. The discussion brought out a very large attendance and the royal, diplomatic, and public gilleries were first to every member from Dr. Heinrich Muelle, mumber from Meiningen, proposed a resolution de-

Dr. Henrich Mueller member from Meding, on behalf of the moderate radicals, the enactment of a law providing for ministerial responsibility. He urged the House not to allow the constitution as it exists today to become petrified, and declared that the members should avail themselves of the present opportunity to bring about a change.

Continuing, Herr Mueller said the ration desired that the ministers be fully responsible, instead of being, as they were today, "morally responsible," as condition which he described as mere intangible phraseology. The logical outcome of the axiom that "The Kings ministers should take over the entire responsibility of the government. If this axiom led to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was infallible, common sense would revolt, but the Emperor, the speaker continued, was not sovereign of Germany, which a considerable rush was not sovereign of Germany, where were elevators are contended to the province of the expension of the speaker continued, was not sovereign of Germany, which a considerable rush developed, in spite of the heavy shipments that have already been made.

Stocks in interior elevators are continued, was not sovereign of Germany and spite of the season.

Speaking for payelf. The log hard the from west from west from wear from wear from wear from wear of the ship of the government. If this axiom led to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch personally was installed to the mystical idea that the monarch

New York, Dec. 2.—Wheat receipts, 142,600; exports, 51,987; sales, 1,650,000 futures. Acting on a sensationally bullish crop report by Snow, today's wheat market was strong and at new high records of the season, with bull leaders large buyers at Chicago. Near the close it eased off a little and was finally % cent net higher. The advance checked export business. December, 115 to 115%, closed 116%.

Slaughter of Game, Calgary, Alta., Dec. 1.—The Alberta Fish and Game Protection association

This is taken here to mean that vance checked export business. December, 115 to 115%, closed 116%.

Slaughter of Game,
Calgary, Alta, Dec. 1.—The Alberta Fish and Game Protection association held its second annual meeting last night with a large attendance. The erganization has been very satisfactory. The government was urged to put a limit on the number of fish caught, making a limit of thirty fish per day to each fisherman. The big game question was introduced, and it was pointed out there was great need of enforcing restrictions put on the killing of big game. The Indians take advantage of the leniency of the authorisies and have killed large numbers of big game. eeves, roll cuffs, and inlaid with braid to match odel. Formerly\$14.50

Jenkins Gets Verdict

New York, Dec. 2.—John Jenkins, jr., formerly president of the Jenkins Trust Co., of Brooklyn, was found not guilty of the larceny of \$50,000 of the funds of the company by a Brooklyn jury today.

Collision Reported Dover, Eng., Dec. 2.—It was reported here from Dungenness last night that two large steamers had collided in the channel. The West Bay life boats at once put out and searched for several hours, but they could find nothing to support the story of the collision.

The Pope's Condition

MOVING EASTWARD

German nation that it be treated as an adult, for it no longer required the guardianship of an effete bureaucracy. The personal element in politics, said Herr Ledebour, was the natural accompaniment of a sham constitution.

Wheat in New York

New York, Dec. 2—Wheat receipts, is as follows:

Province's Appeal re Kendall Sentence in Court at Vancouver

NEW POINT IS BROUGHT UP

Counsel For Dominion Says Place is in Railway Belt And Harbor

Vancouver, Dec. 2.—Lively passages between bar and bench marked the opening of argument today in the fisheries case involving the question. fisheries case involving the question of the respective rights of the pro-vince and Dominion to regulate the fisheries and be given undisputed ownership of the fish. The argument also raised the new point, with special reference to this case, that where John Kendall went fishing above wheeling on Queen street when the dog Westminster bridge was over ground within the railway belt, and therefore, leg. as F. C. Wade argued, solely within the jurisdiction of the Dominion.

Kendall had both Dominion and provincial licenses. He fished at a time permitted by the Dominion and prohibited by the province. He was fined \$50 and costs, which fine Judge Howay set aside, holding that the Dominion had and the province had not the right to pass regulations in regard to fisheries.

The answer of the province is, in a word, that as it is undisputed owner of the fish it has the right to impose conditions as to how and when and where these fish shall be taken, and where these fish shall be taken, and can even say that they shall not be taken at all. The Dominion replied:
"When we have covered the field by legislation you can not interfere in the fisheries any more than in immigration." In addition the point, with special reference to this case, is raised that this alleged offence occurred in the railway belt and in the harbor.

Mr. Cassidy—That point wasn't raised in the proceedings in the lower courts.

it, not we.

Mr. Cassidy—I protest against its being brought in now.

The case was late this afternoon adjourned to a day to be fixed. Literally the court got into the railway belt and could net get out. Mr. Cassidy will look up further authorities.

OIL MANIPULATION

Mr. Archbold Tells of Substitution of Standard Oil Company For the Former Trust

pany because the laws of New Jersey were reasonable in their treatment of incorporations. The holders of trust certificates after obtaining their prograts shares in the subsidiary companies turned them into the New Jersey company and received their profit of the company of New Jersey, the present holding company, is the combination which the government is seeking to dissolve.

which the government is seeking to dissolve.

During the day Mr. Kellogs, for the government, succeeded in throwing light on the loans made to T. M. Barnsdals, of Pittsburg, an independent oil producer. Mr. Archbold testified that the loans, aggregating \$1,504,000. had been made to Mr. Barnsdale to enable him to continue his oil operations in various parts of the country. A part of the contract was that all the crude produced oil by Mr. Barnsdale should be carried in the Standard's pibeline.

During the course of the day, Mr. Aschbold testified that former Congressman Jos. G. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, was identified with the Galena. Signal Oil company, a subsidiary of the Standard. It was to Mr. Sibley that Mr. Archbold addressed many of ins letters which were made public during the recent presidential campaign.

Chief McIntosh to Retire Vancouver, Dec. 2.—J. W. McIntosh, chief of police of New Westminster, will shortly resign on account of criticism, which he alleges is unjust, being recently aimed at him.

Bitten by a Dog Toronto, Dec. 2.—Rev. J. D. Morrow, of St. Mark's Presbyterian church, was badly bitten by a dog. He was wheeling on Queen street when the dog

To Keep Out Cattle Disease

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 2.-All vehicle raffic by ferries at both Windsor and Walkerville has been stopped by the latest order of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, received this morning, to the effect that autos and vehicles of all kinds must be prevented from entering here from Michigan, where the cattle disease is spreading. The rule is being strictly enforced.

ORIENTAL OPINIONS ON NEW AGREEMENT

Chinese View it as Insufficient to Meet the Manchurian Situation

Longboat and Dorando Pietri, the I Italian runner, are booked to meet in a Marathon race at Madison Square Garden on the 15th inst. They will go the regulation distance, namely, 26 miles, 335 yards. The Indian now has the opportunity to prove that his failure in the Olympic contest was a mistake.

New York, Dec. 1.-Seeking to uncompanies, which the government charges are controlled by the Standard Oil company, Frank B. Kellogg, federal counsel in the United States suit to dissolve the so-called oil trust, subjected John D. Archbold to a grilling cross-examination today.

Mr. Kellogg also sought information regarding certain mysterious loans of \$2,700,000 made to John McDonald by st., 00,000 made to John McDonald by the Anglo-American company, a Stan-dard subsidiary, but Mr. Archbold, who was a director of the Anglo com-pany, was unable to throw any light on the question. For over a year gov-ernment counsel has been trying to obtain information regarding the Mc-

ernment counsel has been trying to obtain information regarding the Mc-Donald loans, but has failed. The government alleged that the loans were made to enable the Standard to secretily purchase the Manhattan Oil company of Ohio.

Mr. Archbold said that he and Henry H. Rogers resigned as directors in the Anglo-American company shortly after the election a year ago. The vice-president of the Standard denied that the resignations were brought about by the present government proceedings.

ings. Mr. Archbold was closely question about many pipe lines and refineries which has been purchased by the Standard. He denied that the refineries had been bought that they might be dismantled, thereby removing competition. They were secured, said Mr. Archbold, to add to their volume of

PHULECTIVE POLICY

that have arranged dust agreements has caused surprise, but while making secure the tranquility of the possessions in the Pacific of the United States and Japan, the agreement is not regarded at Pekin as it any way offering a solution of the China situation.

The terms of the agreement, it is understood, are definite with regard to American interests, and vague with reference to China, and like preceding dual agreements, is incompetent in Manchuria to prevent the development of Japan's forward policy.

It is pointed out here that Japan has not settled many of the main questions at issue. Those relating to Chiatso, the posts, the Fakmen rail-way and the telegraphs, are still in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is further pointed out that the advantages now held by the Japanese would enable discrept the train against the world which the provided many of the main questions at issue. Those relating to Chiatso, the posts, the Fakmen rail-way and the telegraphs, are still in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is further pointed out that the advantages now held by the Japanese would not not be carried to the tariff. The carried the stiff of the content the major the providing employment for Canadian from the providing employment for Canadian in the providing employment for Canadian from the forbidden city, to act as witnesses. The forbidden city, to act as witnesses. The forbidden city to act as witnesses. The providing employment for Canadian from the providing employment for Canadian from the forbidden city, to act as witnesses. The forbidden city to act as witnesses. The providing employment for Canadian from the forbidden city, to act as witnesses. The forbidden city to act as witnesses. The providing employment for Canadian from the forbidden city, to act as witnesses. The forbidden city to act as witnesses. The

ing the crisis has had the effect of tranquilizing conditions at least on the surface.

Tokto, Dec. 2.—Following the publication of the text of the notes which were exchanged by the Japanese and American governments, the newspapers generally appleud their contents, but considerable criticism is made, especially by the opposition organs.

These papers say that the question of emigration and naturalization should have been settled by the exchange of notes. This view is voiced by the Asahi, which is an independent paper, but the Kokumin, the government organ, states that if this understanding is superfluous, then all of the other ententes are likewise superfluous.

The general tone of comment is highly gratifying, but the opposition organs are using the occasion to attack the government on the ground that what is called the conclusion of the other hand, the most responsible papers and statesmen applaud the agreement and say that it is a great diplomatic step.

Longboat and Dorando Pietri, the Italian runner, are booked to meet in a Marathon race at Madison Square Garden on the 15th inst. They will go the regulation distance, namely, 28 to the condition of the regulation distance, namely, 26 the regulation distance, namely, 26 the regulation distance, namely, 26 the condition of the regulation distance, namely, 26 the regulation distance, namely, 26 the regulation of the regulation distance, namely, 26 the regulation of distance, namely, 26 the regulation distance, namely, 26 the regulation of the regulation distance, namely, 26 the regulation of distance of the regulation of distance of the regulation of

Galgary Customs Receipte. Calgary, Alta, Dec. 1.—There were over a thousand entries at the Calgary port officustoms in November. The fees were \$33,434.65.

Brantford, Ont., Dec. 2.—The local option bylaw, legal authorities claim, is tied up in technical difficulties and cannot be presented to the ratepayers. The point is raised that the council when it reassembles two weeks hence must go back into committee to dispose of the issue.

Winnipeg Statistics.

Dead Japanese Fisherman. Vancouver. Dec. 2.—While the steamer Vadso, Captain Johnson, was AN IMPOSING ASSEMBLAGE

proceeding up the Skeena river on her last trip, a fishing boat was sighted drifting about near the mouth of the river It looked as if something was wrong, and the Vadso was run alongside, when it was seen that there was a dead man in it. It turned out to be a dead man in it. It turned out to be a Japanese fisherman, who had evidently died from exposure. He had only been dead a short time, as the body was still warm and the Vadso took the remains into Port Essington. She reached Vancouver from the north this morning with 12,000 cases of salmorn.

Seamen's Union Convention. New Orleans, La., Dec. 1.-With sev-

eral subjects involving the rights of seafaring men slated for discussion, the annual convention of the Seamen's Union of America opened here today. Delegates from all the organizations that compose the union are present.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 1.—The death ist of the Marianna mine is now 135.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Member of Hazen Government Supports an Opposition Candidate

Benton, Ill., Dec. 2.—Dr. F. Bray-neld, of Bulkeytown, Ill., was indicted here today on charges of murder and forgery growing out of the deaths of his wife and Reuben F. Parrish. The case has caused a tremendous sensa-

Looks Like Manslaughter Montreal, Dec. 2.—The inquest on the body of Andrew Fox, the commer-cial traveller found on St. James street, Montreal, on the morning of

nber 20, was opened yeste evidence tends to show hter and not deliberate mur-

NOW ENTHRONED

Winnipeg, Dec. 2.—Customs collections for November show an increase of \$16,500 over last year. The total being \$285,000. The building total for eleven months of the year is \$5,260,000, being \$1,050,000 under last year.

Privileges

Pekin, Dec. 2.—The little Emperor, Pekin, Dec. 2.—The little Emperor, Pu Yi, was enthroned today. The ceremony of enthronement was one of striking interest. It was absolutely different from anything seen in the western world on similar occasions. It included obelsances to the tablets of the dead Empress Dowager and Emperor and prostrations before the infant Emperor, the three-year-old son of Prince Chun, who today formally took the throne. took the throne

or Frince Chun, who today formally took the throne.

The imperial programme for the function was prepared yesterday. It ordered that music for the occasion be prepared, but that not a single note be played. This was because of the mourning of the court for their late majesties. Troops began entering at the eastern gate of the palace at 4 o'clock this morning. They took up their positions inside, and were no sooner in the palace than the high officials of the Empire began to arrive.

The size and the importance of the gathering within was indicated by the waiting carriages, which with a vast number of sedan chairs, respiendent and brilliant in the winter sunshine, were waiting for the ceremonies to come to an end. The function began by the princes of the imperial family and the high officials of the Empire kowtowing to the memorial tablets of their late wasters.

and the high officials of the Empire kowtowing to the memorial tablets of their late majestles. After this they all kowtowed in turn to Pu Yi.

Pu Yi the noffered a sacrifice before the tablets of the Emperer and Dowager Empress. After this he was relieved of his dress of mourning, and was clad with much more care in a diminutive imperial garment embroidered with the imperial dragon. His nurses performed this duty with attention and care

and the modern personally was to but the Emperey the impative of the first personal to t and support Mr. Swim. It is freely perdicted as a result of Morrely's attitude, that his ministerial career will be short.

In Capleton, where the government candidate had a great majority last March C. W. Upham, Liberal, won by 147 over W. J. Owans, Conservative. Two more vacancies are imminent in Kings and Albert counties, but the government will hardly dare open these constituencies after yesterday's reverse.

There is a general revolt against Preniler Hasen throughout the province for his stitiude in the last Dominion elections in reading false afficative against Hon. Wrn. Pugsley, Liberals are also bitter against him after having assisted to help in power to have so many Liberal office solders dismissed as his first act. The indications point by a short term in office of the Hazen government.

INVESTIGATION WANTED

Charges of Graft And Abuses in Building of Transcontinental—London Times Story

Winnipeg, Dac. 2.—The demand for a commission to visit the west and investigate statements about a disease of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific is very general. It is said at Kesnor, where capenary and princes and princesses will be addressed as dukes and duchesses. It promotes all official vernifilion seal. This observance concluded, it was carried out of the forbidden city and thence to the office of the board of rights, in the throne hall it was given the Grand Trunk Pacific is very general. It is said at Kesnor, where capenary and the construction of the Crand Trunk Pacific is very general. It is said at Kesnor, where a few to the construction of the filed by mysterious dynamite explosions, that a petition to the covernment, to being circulated, magnetic and the prophese of the forbidge and the wretched construction of the line west from Vinlipes. Every and the construction of the construction is also at the construction of the construction is also at the construction of the construction is also at the construction of the construction of the construction is a construction of the construction is also at

sonnel of the Pekin government immediately the hundred days of mourning are ended.

Official information was received from Tokio today that full mourning was being observed, and that Japan had ordered that the Japanese legation guard be immediately reduced by one-half, thereby giving expression to Japan's confidence that the Chinese government could maintain order. Bussia also notified the government that similar action would be taken with regard to her legation guards.

Calgary Weather.

Calgary, Dec. 2.—Weather clear and cold, no snow, moderating. Noon temperature 26, forecast fair, rising temperature.

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PEOPLE OVERTHROW HAYTI GOVERNMENT

Nord Alexis Deposed and Provisional Administration Established-

Port au Prince, Dec. 2.—The people of Port au Prince have revolted against the government. They are now in possession of the city. There has been no fighting with the government LOWEST LUMBER

A provisional government has been established, and General Legitime has accepted the presidency of the new administration.

The events of the morning came be-fore they were expected. Uneasiness was noted throughout the night on the part of the people, but it was not thought that the outbreak would occur so soon, nor that the movement would be successful without the shedding of a drop of blood. The deposed presi-dent, Nord Alexis, is still at the palace. The members of the diplomatic corps were in conference at 9 o'clock for the purpose of taking measure to facili-tate the departure of Nord Alexis from

The coup has been remarkably successful. All the remaining ministers, together with the military officials under Nord Alexis have taken refuge in the various legations. The only man the United Kingdom. Last spring the to remain loyal fo Nord Alexis is General Camille Gabriel, his nephew, who for the last six months has directed the policy of the Alexis administration.

Gabriel is at the palace with Alexis.

The movement had been well organ to 50 shillings, and recently they dropped to 50 shillings, two or three windjammers held the state Heaving taken the state Heaving the same that were the same than t The policy of the Alexis administration. Gabriel is at the palace with Alexis.

The movement had been well organized. The final preparations were completed last evening, and in the early hours of the morning bands of citizens, organized and armed, moved quietly about the town and took possession of various points of vantage.

ession of various points of vantage.
The movement was directed by General Canal, a member of the senate. It is a remarkable fact that not a shot was fired. The soldiers of Nord Alexis saw that the rebels had the upper hand, and they quickly let it be seen that they had no intention of starting a that they had no intention of starting a fight that undoubtedly would have resulted in much bloodshed. The presence of the American cruisers Des Moines and Tacoma and the French cruiser Duguay Trouin undoubtedly had a restraining influence.

The citizens are in possession of the central police station, all the police.

central police station, all the police outposts, the arsenal and the port. These bodies of men are well armed and well supplied with ammunition. The fact that they are prepared shows the thoroughness with which the

as soon as the success of the movement was established, a number of prominent cifizens held a meeting and formed a committee of public safety, and the maintenance of order in Port au Prince is now in the hands of this body. General Legitime, president of the provisional government, was at one time president of the republic. The fact that Nord Alexis' ministers serted him at the last moment did not come as a complete surprise. Their loyalty was suspected, and the defec-tions of the last two or three days showed clearly what might be expected.

No change in the position occupied by the rebels has been reported since last evening. They were then about 30 miles from Port au Prince. General Simon, leader of the present movement, is expected here at any moment.

ment.

The palace is surrounded by an infuriated mob, calling upon Nord Alexis to leave the country. Almost everybody in the crowd is armed. Haytien women, besides themselves with rage, are calling down curses upon the aged man who was today deposed from the presidency of the republic and hurling coarse epithets at him and his family. Sailors from the American cruisers are at present in the American legation, where they are arranging a system of signals between the legation and the cruisers, in order that a demand for a landing force may be communicated quickly should occasion arise.

With at the Regular Meeting

(From Thursday's Daily.

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council of the city was held in Labor Hall last evening, the president, W. McKay, in the chair.

The president reported that a move was on foot to organize the butchers. It was reported that through the efforts of the executive the contractors engaged on the plastering of the addition to the postoffice had seen fit to replace the Chinese labor they were

LIBRARY FINDS FAVOR

grant from the city council is devoted to the item of salaries alone, compara-tively little is left for the purchase of new books.

A 10 per cent. dividend in connection with the Green Worlock estate is announced by R. S. Heisterman. It is payable by Mr. Heisterman at his office, 1219 Langley street.

Dividend Declared.

GLENFARG LEAVES TODAY

C. P. R. Freighter Will Probably Not Be Sent Back From the Orient

(From Thursday's Daily. (From Thursday's Daily.

The steamer Glenfarg is to sail from Vancouver today for Hongkong on what may be her last trip. It will not be known until her arrival at Yokohama whether she will be sent back for another trip under the C.P.R. flag. The steamer was delayed through the sinking of a scow which set 100,006 feet of lumber afloat in the inlet at Vancouver. Two scows had been towed alongside the Glenfarg. One scow is used by the Vancouver Lumber comalongside the Glenfarg. One scow is used by the Vancouver Lumber company and the other by the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing company. During the day the Vancouver Lumber company's scow began to leak and the tag Clara Young stood by and pump-

The state of the s

ed her out. At 8:30 o'clock a hurried call was sent to Hind Brothers' slip for a couple of tugs and the Stella and Vigilant were sent to the scene. I was found that the Hastings scow had four feet of water in her and the tugs lost no time in coupling up and starting pumping. Suddenly the scow took a list but tackles were rigged from the derricks of the Glenfarg and the pumping was continued. It was of no use, however, for the water gained and after diving down the scow turned over on its side. The lumber consequently on its side. The lumber consequently went affoat but the tugs brought boo

CHARTER OF YEAR

James Kerr Fixed to Carry Cargo to United Kingdom at rate of 47s 6d

Freights are still tumbling and the hearts of the shipmasters of the grow-ing fleet of disengaged sailing ships aid up in Royal Roads and Esquimalt harbor were not cheered yesterday when the news was received of the charter of the British ship James Kerr to load lumber on Puget Sound for the United Kingdom at 47s 6d, the lowest price yet paid. The charter has caused some surprise among owners who were hoping that freights would show more life. Twenty shillings more than the James Kerr is to receive is considered a fair figure for carrying lumber to mers being taken at this rate. How ever, 47 shillings 6 pence sets a new

Little has been doing in the freight market during the past week. The lat-est fixture was the French bark Emma Laurans for grain from the Sound to the United Kingdom, owners' account. Sailing ships cannot get more than 22 shillings or 22 shillings 6 pence, while steamers are being offered little more. In fact, for several days no tonnage ias been taken for grain on this Coast and there is little encouragement for

Owners of union tonnage would undoubtedly like to get their vessels home, but they dare not accept existing grain rates. They are at liberty, however, to take prevailing figures for lumber, which probably accounts for the low figure at which the James Kerr was closed.

On account of the poor charter rate on this Coast, owners are backward about sending their vessels to the North Pacific. From Glasgow to San Francisco a recent charter was closed at 14 shillings, balance coke at 17 shillings. This is a poor figure. Not a little tonnage is bound for Australia, where there is a good crop of wheat, with a large amount for export and a consequent fair demand for ship

TRADES AND LABOR **COUNCIL IN SESSION**

Various Routine Matters Dealt With at the Regular

replace the Chinese labor they The organizing committee reported

progress. The secretary was instructed to notify the Labor Day audit committee to send in their report by next Now Being Taken Out by the Public meeting. President McKay retired at 9 p.m., and Vice President Gibson took the chair. A letter from R. W. Shaw was received regarding his resignation from the postoffice, and was ordered filed. B. Knight, secretary of the Victoria Asiatic Exclusion league, wrote asking the support of the council. A strong motion was unanimously passed.

The leavest 176 for the preceding month

as against 176 for the preceding month of the different trades in this condition of the different trades in this

reached. Number of new cards issued. 108, and number of books in circulation during any one day, 1042. The library now contains about 7,000 volumes. The average daily number of books in circulation so far during the present year has been 1505, as against November's daily average of 196. The calls upon the literary resources of the library show a steady as well as quite a remarkable increase, the daily average age having been 121 in 1907, and 94 in 1906.

Finally 90 per cent of the books borrowed are works of fiction, but such a high proportion in the case of public libraries is not at all unusual. The average number of books lent during January and February in 1906, the first two months of its existence, was only 50; but towards the end of the same year, it had risen to 101. As the sum of \$2800, out of the total of the \$5,000 grant from the city council is devoted to the item of salaries alone, comparatively little is left for the nurveless of the contained to the first two months of the total of the \$5,000 grant from the city council is devoted to the item of salaries alone, comparatively little is left for the nurveless of

Reports Received

Reports Received

A meeting of the Ladies Guild of the Victoria Seamen's Institute was held at the institute yesterday at which the following ladies were present: Mrs. (Capt.) J. W. Troup, president Mrs. (Capt.) J. W. Troup, president Mrs. Pemberton, vice president: Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. E. Jacob, Mrs. Berkley, Mrs. H. Kent, Mrs. Blalklock and Miss Macdonald. The meeting was opened with prayer by J. S. Balley, the port missionary, and a report was made on the recent entertainment given by "The Pixies" at the Victoria theatre on behalf of the building fund of the institute. A gross sum of about \$1,500 was realized, of which 60 pea cent went to W. A. Milne, the organizer, and 10 per cent to Mrs. Carson, who trained the children, the balance of 20 per cent going to the Seamen's Institute, which received about \$350. The thanks of the institute to those assisting was extended.

Winnipeg Bank Clearings. Winnipeg, Dec. 1.—Winnipeg clear-ing house returns for the month of

BIG LOAD OF WHEAT CARRIED IN CHICAGO

Three Men Secure Control of Twenty Million Bushels, Expecting High Price

Chicago, Dec. 2.—More than 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, the largest amount ever held by any one man or ommission of men in Chicago, is now n the hands of W. H. Bartlett, Geo. Paten and Frank S. Fraser. Today the market is in a state of high excitement, anticipating the results of a deal without precedent. It is bigger than Joe Leiter's corner, when that plunger lost \$11,000,000. It is the biggest since the Gates corner, in which millions were lost by the corner a few years ago. It is bigger by at least five nillion bushels than the "Old Hutch"

attempt on the long side.

Yet it is not a corner. Its purpose i merely to take advantage of what the operators believe to be a world condi-ion, and to have a large amount o wheat to sell when the price soars. In their opinion, it will go to \$1.38 \$1.40, not as a result of their purchas but because of a combination of cir-cumstances around the world, over which no man has control

CONFLICT DEFERRED

Revolutionary General in Hayti Turns Aside to Capture Town of Jacmel

Port au Prince, Dec. 1.—The expect-ed battle between the revolutionists

ous outbreak, but the government diningroom at home is the place showed by its preparations that it expected an attack at any moment, for pected an attack at any moment, for the people of the city, the night was one of alarm. Only occasional rife shots were heard evidently some sentry firing, at night providers but each shot was taken to be the beginning of the expected fight. All night patrols of infantry and cavalrymen marched or rode through the streets and the people kept carefully within doors. It is ple kept carefully within doors. It is reported this morning that General Simon, the leader of the revolutionary movement was at Petit Coave, about 30 miles west of Port au Prince. Monday morning. He has with him an army of 6,000 men, well armed with good rifles and well provisioned. He has also several pieces of mounted artillery and some machine guns.

Smallpox in London epidemic is growing more serious and besides the collegiate institute, which was closed today, a number of public schools may shut down. New are being discovered every day.

Unique Occasion.

Unique Occasion.

Walker, said that he was the considered of the same of the did not know who was to blame, and the same of th

That a man, fourteen years after en-tering a parliament, should rise to the premiership is in itself remarkable enough. But when it happens that That a man, fourteen years after entering a parliament, should rise to the dependency of the steamer that the department of the steamer that the west of the steamer that the steamer that the steamer that the steamer that the west of the steamer that the steamer that the west of the steamer that the steamer that the steamer that the west of the steamer that the steamer that the steamer that the steamer that the steamer th

capacity for work led the people to send him to the Rigsdag or Diet (the Danish parliament), and in ten years he became Minister of Education, and three years later succeeded to the posts e has now resigned. Christensen is a thick-set man, with

christensen is a thick-set man, with a large head, capped by a great mass of tow hair. There is a tinge of grey here and there, but his fifty-two years have not brought any diminution in his forcibleness and enthusiasm. He was at his flat-topped desk twelve hours of the day and sometimes far nours of the day, and sometimes far into the night. He threw off the work of his triple office with ease, and insisted upon attending to a great deal of the detail of each. His associates declare that if he had his way Christensen would administer every office well known Vancouver mining engineer, who returned on the Tees yes-

For Stealing

Kenora, Ont., Dec. 1.-John Russell, ex-sergeant of police, was sentenced yesterday to four years in penjtentiary for steeling from a prisoner he had

Injured in Collision Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 1.—A head-on collision occurred on the C.P.R. last night, in which Engineer Reuben Kelliy of West Toronto and Fireman A. Irwin were injured.

upon the grave in mortal agony before the watchman reached his side. Death occurred before the arrival of an am-

FINED FIVE DOLLARS

Joseph Bailey Found Guilty of Assaulting a Street Car Conductor

(From Thursday's Baily. Joseph Bailey, champion amateur lightweight boxer of British Columbia Smallpox in London was charged before Magistrate Jay was charged before Magistrate Jay yesterday with assaulting a street car conductor named Harry Walker, by hitting him in the eye last Saturday night.

ON CARMANAH COAST

despatched Mr. Campbell-Johnstone to examine and report on the showings before spending money on development work. While there are no coal seams of commercial value outcroping on the surface, yet it is Mr. Campbell-Johnstone's opinion that the geological conditions are such as to warrant exploratory operations with a good prospect lotage fees was drawn up and pub-

land, in no case being found at a greater distance than three miles from

deal to say about the alleged government trail at that part of the west coast. He described it as a scandal and as a menace to fife. It is not properly built and in many instances has not been built at all. It crosses a num-ber of precipitous ravines, and he says that the linesmen take their lives in their hands every time they make their

their hands every time they make their daily trip over their respective portions of the trail.

The trail is supposed to run close to the precipitous cliffs so that life-saving apparatus may be employed in case of a wreck, but as a matter of fact it frequently runs back a good half mile from the sea, and so is of but little use for that purpose. Mr. Campbell-Johnfor that purpose. Mr. Campbell-John-stone said that while there he learnt that six lives had already been lost owing to accidents occurring by reason of the dangers of the trail, two of these being linesmen working on the govern-ment telegraph line. The trouble ap-peared to be that the route for the trail had never been laid out by a surveyor or engineer, and that those who had selected the route were evidently A. E. McPhillips, K.C., prosecuted on behalf of the tramway company, and D. S. Tait defended. He was fined \$5.4 Walker said that he was the conductor on the last Esquimalt car on Saturday night, and that the accused the matter, as at present it was a

ers, as we have said, imagined their chance had come for employment as pilots. Imagination carried them fur-

When we refer to Hansard we learn when we refer to Hailsard we tent what were the reasons given for enacting the Pilots' ordinance, we find that the Attorney-general stated that what the government wanted to do was to see that no one should offer his ser-Onions, s ibs for vices as a pilot who was not reasonably considered to be capable of performing the duties of a pilot. "In one sense," said the attorney-general, "it Measures Dipping Under
the Sea

Sense, said the attorney-general, "it may be said that a place like this does not require pilots; one navigation is open, and there is no need to have pilots to bring ships in and out of Hongkong. But apparently the harbor is so extremely crowded and the difficulties of finding berths so considerable that the government has been approached by the shipping community and asked to provide some safeguard that persons who offer themselves for pilots within the waters of the colony. Vancouver syndicate holds sixty coat prospecting licenses in the southwestern corner of Vancouver Island, and despatched Mr. Campbell-Johnstone to examine and report on the showings A. Irwin were injured.

Suicide at Wife's Grave

New York, Dec. 1.—Dr. Rudolph Haas went out to Woodlawn cemetery in the Bronx this afternoon and took its life on the grave of his wife. He had knelt down by the grave when a special watchman saw him raise a bottle to his mouth, but the contents were swallowed and the doctor fell upon the grave in mortal agony before the watchman reached his side. Death cupation apparently for qualified British pilots in the waters of this British the coast line.

The formation consists of sedimentary sandstone, with conglomerate and shale overlying the carboniferous strate, which, it is hoped will contain considerable coal measures.

A woman visitor from the United tates to Canada recently remarked: am so sorry that hotel manners are vading Canada.

Port au Prince, Dec. 1.—The expected battle between the revolutionists and the irroops of the government, who are entrenched a few miles outside the city, is likely to be deferred for several days. General Antoine Simon, the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces, has decided to attack Jacmel, which lies thirty miles to the southwest of this city, and which is the only town that has remained loyal in the department of the south, before resuming his march on Port au Prince.

The American cruiser DesMoines and marines that have been made to the southwest of the city, and which is the conditionary forces, has decided to attack Jacmel, which it is the power many the protection of the conference of the south early the protection of the conference of the south early the presence here augments the force of topic part of the south configuration of the conference of the south early the protection of the conference of the south early the presence here augments the force of topic part of the south early the prime and old-fashinoad. But there was a good deal of common suits in turning loose on the city disorganized and undisciplined soldier by min and old-fashinoad. But there was a good deal of common and the troops of the government sease of the south early the prime and old-fashinoad. But there was a good deal of common and the troops of the government is more presented to the protection of the prime and old-fashinoad. But there was a good deal of common and the troops of the government is more presented and undisciplined soldier prime and old-fashinoad prime to the configuration of the protection of the protection of the prime and the troops of the government is more presented and undisciplined soldier prime and old-fashinoad prime to the protection of the prime and the troops of the government is more presented and undisciplined soldier prime and old-fashinoad prime to the protection of the advised to give Hongkong the go-bye. It is a hard thing to say that in British colonial waters the British is not wanted, but the fact has been is not wanted, but the fact has been proved in Hongkong by many during the past four years, and aspiring British pilots should heed the teachings of experience.

Mr. Walter C. Smith, the popular Scotch poet-preacher, on one occasion scoren poet-preacher, on one occasion tried to explain to an old lady the meaning of the scriptural expression, "Take up thy bed and walk," by saying that the bed was simply a mat or rug, easily taken up and carried away. "No, no," replied the lady. "I canna believe that. The bed was a regular four-poster. There would be no miracle in walking away wil a bit no miracle in walking away wi' a bi

> THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices

Flour

Potatoes, per sack

 Beans, per lb.
 .05

 Beans, per lb.
 .05 to 1

 Tomatoes, per basket
 .25

 Beets, per lb.
 .05

 Cucumbers, each
 .00

 Carrots, per lb.
 .00

 Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs.
 .25

 Mushrooms, per lb.
 .50

 Dairy Produce Eggs— Fresh Eastern, per dozen.... Eggs
Fresh Eastern, per dozen. 657
Fresh Eastern, per dozen 357
CheeseCanadian, per lb. 207
Cream, local, each 557
Butter—
Manitoba, per lb. 357
Best Dairy 257
Victoria Creamery, per lb. 457
Comox Creamery, per lb. 447
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. 447
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. 447
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. 447
Alberni Creamery, per lb. 447
Alberni Creamery, per lb. 447

Ernit Fruit Grape Fruit, per dozen\$1 to \$1.50 Grape Fruit, per dozen \$1 to \$1.50
Oranges, per dozen 25 to 30
Lemons, per dozen 25 to 30
Lemons, per dozen 30 to 10
Apples, per box \$1 to \$1.75
Bananas, per dozen 50
Figs. table, per lb 25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb 26
Grapes, Cal., per basket 60
Grapes, Concord, per basket 75
Cranberries, 3 lbs 25
Pears, per box \$150 Brazils, per lb.
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.
Almonds, Cal., per lb.
Cocounuts, each
Pecans, per lb.
Chestnuts, per lb. Meat and Poultry.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

CAMERON—Born November 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Seattle, at Mrs. Walker's private nursing home, 1017 Burdette avenue, Victoria, a daughter,

POLLARD-BARNSWELL In this city on the 2nd inst., by Rev. Tapscott, Mr. George Pollard to Bertha Barns-well

WAIN—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 30th instant, Harry Wain, Jr., son of Henry Wain, a native of North Sanich, and 40 years of age.

ANDERSON—At Calgary, Alberta, on 2nd December, Helen Gertrude, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Victoria, aged four months.

ROBERTSON-On November 26, James years; born in Edinburgh, Scotland. M'NEILL—At the family residence, 735 View street, James Andrew McNeill, fifth son of the late William McNeill and Mary McNeill, of Shoal Bay, a native of Victoria, and aged 42 years.

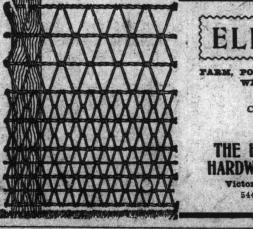
Estate of Green, Warlock & Company

Dividend No. 4, amounting to 10 per cent, will be paid by the Trustee at No. 1219 Langley street, Victoria, B. C., on and after Tuesday, the eighth day of December, 1908, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., to the creditors who have proved their claims to be entitled to rank on the above estate.

Kindly remember that interest certificates have to be produced.

B. S. HEISTERMAN,

Trustee.



ELLWOOD

FARM, POULTRY AND LAWN WIRE PENCING Bull Proof Chicken Proof Fire Proof

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. 544-546 Yates St.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING AND MINCEMEAT INGREDIENTS

Should be bought now when stock is at its best. No finer anywhere than here at modest prices.

THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY Corner Yates and Douglas Streets. - Tel. 312

Another this body railway b bor. The considered is necessathe upper pointed or executive couver the swing use 25 year and shun time is to of the bri of the haring a mat mess grow y Produce

arriages. Deaths

seph's hospital, on the arry Wain, Jr., son of native of North Saan-s of age.

Calgary, Alberta, on Helen Gertrude, the of Mr. and Mrs. E. Victoria, aged four

reen, Warlock &

4, amounting to 10 per d by the Trustee at No. creet, Victoria, B. C., on day, the eighth day of

WOOD

TRY AND LAWN PENCING 1 Proof e Proof

KMAN TYE RE CO., LTD. B. C., Agents, Yates St.

IG AND

DIENTS No finer anywhere

.............

and CHRIST-

ROCERY Tel. 312

ompany

IMPROVING THE INNER HARBOR

Waste Material Excavated From Upper Harbor For Filling on Reserve

BRIDGE SUGGESTED

What'the Inner Harbor Association is Doing Towards Development of the Port

ocean traffic is necessary the necessity of increased facilities and improvement of the inner harbor for the coasting vessels, which are constantly increasing in number owing to the development of the northern business where a great increase is anticipated following the completion of the G. T. P. and the resultant settlement of the northern province; is not being lost sight of by those directly interested. Good work in this connection is being done by the Inner Harbor Association of Victoria, of which Thomas C. Sorby, who has given so much attention to this question, is the secretary.

Sorby's Scheme

Mr. Sorby's Scheme

Mr. Sorby's Scheme for the inner harbor should be appropriated that the waterfront lands abutting on the harbor should be appropriated money being secured for this purpose by loan, and the cost defrayed by the earnings from wharfage, warehousing and other dues. The timer harbor was and an area of 107 acres excavated to a depth of 30 feet, enclosing the area with a wall, behind which the waste material dredged from the harbor would be used in reclaimed in this manner. The reclaimed area in the inner harbor, in the upper and lower harbors would have a frontage of five miles. The rock talen out would, he sum of the coping being the greated to a depth of four feet above sea level, the granite for the coping being the manner and mr. Keefer, at which Mr. Keefer, Indian reserve, coal bunkers and dry docks and marine ways on the lower harbor, hydraulic cranes and capstans on the harbor tracks and spacious warehouses built to suit requirements, and all the most approved appliances for the expeditious and economical handling, storing and transshipping of

Since this scheme was advanced many versus ago there have been many changes. The C. P. R. has acquired frontage and bult Jagac wharves, the Alaska Steamship, Company has built a wharf, the G. T. P. has acquired frontage and is credited with the intention of building wharves, the Sayward mills have been greatly improved. The control of the partition of building wharves, the Sayward mills have been greatly improved, the Victoria Machinery depot has been improved, and many other alterations made, and waterfront property values have been greatly advanced. Only the Indian reserve—the settlement of which has remained the same through the vear—is unchanged. The developments have altered the situation from that which prevailed when Mr. Sorby advanced his scheme. In conversation what which prevailed when Mr. Sorby advanced his scheme. In conversation that which prevailed when Mr. Sorby advanced his scheme. In conversation was forwarded to Ottawa and a search has been ordered. The expedition leads to the conversation has passed by reason of these developments. The former opposition of the clipt and certain private owners killed the efforts to that end.

Suggested improvements

The Inner Harbor Association submitted a plan some time ago to the Ottawa and a search has depressed in provements in the conversation of th many years ago there have been many changes. The C. P. R. has acquired

20 feet at low water and widening the channel which will be increased to a sea level. There was also a whistle. width of 160 feet by the end of the

The work proposed in the upper har-bor comprises the removal of about 1,250,000 cubic yards of mud and about 10,000 yards of rock and the proposal is made to use 750,000 cubic yards of this waste material over the low land in the valley of the Indian reserve and filling the bays and indentures of the foreshore behind a concrete retaining Eleven Months' Figures Give wall, forming a quay the surface of which would be about six feet high above water mark. This work, how-ever, is understood to be contingent upon the settlement of the Indian re-

It is exepected that with the increasing traffic of the railway, a more modern method of handling the bridge across the harbor will soon be required, and it is stated that it is the plan to build a bridge across from the Indian reserve to the vicinity of Spratt's wharf to connect direct with the freight yards at the old Albion Iron Works property, the proposal being that the city take over the old bridge. The view taken by some of those interested in the upper harbor is that two modern bridges should be built, one alongside the other. For these bridges the bascule system is suggested. This system is used with good effect in the inner waterways of Chicago. These bridges which are actuated by electricity lift when the channel is required to an angle of 45 degrees, and can be opened and closed in a very short space of time, usually half a minute. and closed in a very short space of time, usually half a minute.

The Association The Inner Harbor Association of Victoria was originated at a general meeting of owners and tenants of property abutting on the harbor in Sept., While the consideration of the requirements of the outer harbor for ocean traffic is necessary the necessity of increased facilities and improvement of the inner harbor for the traffic is necessary the necessity of the increased facilities and improvement of the inner harbor for the coast-port. The committee formulated the

Big Beacon Moored Off the Straits is Lost—Leebro to Search For It

Somewhere, perhaps beneath the surging waves that wash over Swift-sure bank or battered against the rocks of Vancouver island or the cliffs

VERY LARGE INCREASE

Increase of Twenty-Two Per Cent

ISLAND APPLES FOR THE ORIENTAL MARKET

Victoria Fruit Growers' Ex-change Will Make Shipment of High Grade Fruit

(From Thursday's Daily.

To demonstrate to the Oriental the superiority of British Columbia apples, both in the matter of quality, and packing, the first step to be taken in an earnest effort to secure a portion, at least, of the apple trade of the Orient, will be made within the next two weeks by the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association. Next week a sample shipment of 100 boxes of the aristocrats of the British Columbia pippin product will be sent to Japan and the following week an equally large shipment will be sent to China. H. Donkin, a prominent fruit commission merchant of Vancouver, will leave with the first shipment for Japan and will introduce the British Columbia fruit to the merchants of the east, attention first being paid the European concerns doing business in the chief cities of the two Oriental countries.

This step being taken by the Victor-

This step being taxen by the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association will, it is stated, form an epoch in the fruit growing industry of this province, and the Association members are confident that the superior quality and flavor of the fruit coupled with the extreme care taken in picking and reading. care taken in picking and packing, a factor which has contributed greatly to the growth of the trade with the prairie provinces, will result in a great demand from the east where, up to the present, the Canadian apple is practically an unknown quantity.

The project undertaken by the local Fruit Growers' Association is an ambruit Growers' Association is an ambitious one but it is believed that with the large European population in the east a most profitable trade can be worked up and no doubt exists in the minds of the fruit growers here but that the high grade fruit which is produced in this province will meet with but little opposition from that imported into the east from other fruit raising countries.

As an example of the superiority of the Island apple over the product of Washington and Oregon, and the opinion held by the trade in this province as to the relative merits of the fruit it was stated yesterday by James Drummond, manager of the Victoria Fruit Growers' Exchange, that during the past fall the importation of the United States product has been very much smaller than in previous years in fact probably not more than a 1,000 boxes of Washington and Oregon apples have been brought into this province, while the demand for the local product has been so great that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in supplying Victoria and Vancouver local consumption and while repeated demands for the Island fruit have been received from the prairie section and Beats Imported Fruit

received from the prairie section and at least two carloads per week could be shipped there, the inquiry locally and from Vancouver completely absorbs all the fruit offering. The crop this year, both locally and in Salt Spring Island, has been materfally reduced through the care taken in keeping the orchards clean and consequent.

to pay the greatest attention to the picking and packing of the fruit. This policy, furthered by the assistance given to growers by experts engaged by the association, has resulted in the local fruit everywhere securing special mention, not only for its quality but particularly for the careful and attractive mentages.

on the theory that a square deal will do more than anything else to make the fruit a favorite with the trade. As a result the association's fruit is being handled by practically all the whole-sale and retail firms of the city as well as in Vancouver and its brand is seen everywhere everywhere. In marked contrast to the care dis-

in marked contrast to the care dis-played by local growers is the situation in Ontario where many and loud com-plaints have been made of the care-less manner in which the fruit grown in that province is reaching the market. The slackness shown in this respect the slackness shown in this respect by the Ontario growers has occasion-ed great complaint from the Prairie dealers who have turned to this pro-vince to have their needs supplied but the local demand is being supplied first, at prices wholesale, ranging from eighty cents to a dollar for seconds and one dollar to \$1.25 for firsts.

ever, is understood to be contingent upon the settlement of the Indian reserve question. The hydraulic dredge could only be profitably employed in the work in the upper harbor, and in all works where the waste material is applied to the purposes of reclamation, similarly to the filling of the site for this work is \$180,000. Half of this is provided in the estimates of this mancial year.

By the time the work in the steamship channel and James flay, and up to the railway bridge is completed it is expected the work in the basin of the upper harbor will be well alvanced, and the whole will probably be completed within three years. In connection with this work, a small portion has already been deepened to a depth of 25 feet at the wharves of the Sayward mills, but the waterway leading there is still undeepened.

Another matter being taken up by the condition of the matter being taken up by the condition with this work and the whole will provided in the strain of the previous year.

Improved Bridge

Passenger traffic on the local lines of the increase in the local lines of the ready during the previous months of the year was also of that nature during the previous months of the year was also of this work is \$180,000. Half of this is provided in the estimates of this is provided in the estimates of this financial year.

By the time the work in the steamship channel and James flay, and up to the railway bridge is completed it is expected the work in the basin of the upper harbor will be well alvanced, and the whole will probably be completed within three years. In connection with this work, a small portion has already been deepened to a depth of 25 feet at the wharves of the Sayward mills, but the waterway leading there is still and the whole will probably an expectation of the previous year.

Improved Bridge

Another matter being taken up by the local interest in the city lines, compared within the corresponding period of 1909 the number of passengers and on dollar to \$1.25 for fart at the previous data to a dollar t

25 feet. Berths for loading the loading th

Dainty Neckwear for Xmas Gifts.



Beautiful Belts and Furs Xmas Gifts.

XMAS SALE OF COATS



HALF PRICE

TODAY, TOMORROW AND SATUR-DAY, our Entire Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats is on Sale at HALF PRICE. This means, you can buy the most exquisite hand-tailored Coats in the beginning of December at end-ofseason prices-you get the full advantage of the season's wear. There are Coats for all-smart, fashionable, London and Paris creations for Mothers-dainty and durable Coats for the Daughters-comfy bearskins, serge and fancy tweed Coats for the Bairns. None of the fair sex need be without this season's latest Coat creation, if they are willing to invest just the actual cost of materials and making, for that is what HALF PRICE really means. REMEMBER the opportunity is for three days-Today, Tomorrow and Saturday!



Scrip Christmas

REAL ESTATE AGAIN

IS GROWING ACTIVE

Several volumes in the most interesting series of histories of the counties of England, which are in course of publication, have been added to the when completed will approach 150 in unber.

Acreage Near Beacon Hill Changes Haids For a Good Figure

There is a noticeable renewal of activity in real estate in Victoria, and what is considered to be the most interesting series of the counties much mere stull remains to be done, much may been yound for much mere stull remains to be done, much may been yound at the second of the substance of the subst

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Three months Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE NECHACO VALLEY.

The New Westminster News com-plains of a lack of information about the Nechaco valley and finds very much fault because certain "aliens" are posted about it, and says our own people cannot get information required by them. There is not the least necessity for any one being ignor-ant of the character of the Nechaco valley. It must be twelve years, and is perhaps more, since the late A. L. Poudrier reported upon the agricul-tural possibilities of this valley, and nothing that has been learned since adds, except in the matter of details, to the information then made public. At that time a survey was made of a portion of the valley, and in 1903 a map was printed upon which is shown in great detail the character of the land traversed by the section lnes.

tain people, some of them aliens, acquired land selected by virtue of that scrip. Among those persons, who visited the Nechaco valley to select land to be acquired by virtue of that scrip, was the late E. G. Russell, at scrip, was the late E. G. Russell, at one time connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific. Land acquired by means of that scrip was legitimately acquired, and if some of it is in the hands of an alien syndicate, and if the members of that syndicate have had the land examined on their own behalf, we do not see how any one can be blamed. If our own people were not alive to the possible development of the Nechaco valley, they have only of the Nechaco valley, they have of them the land examined on their own behalf, we do not see how any one can be blamed. If our own people were not alive to the possible development of the Nechaco valley, they have only themselves to blame. Some of them were, not because of anything done by the provincial government, but because they had their eyes open.

Another complaint made by the News is that the provincial govern-

News is that the provincial govern-ment has not yet announced whether the Grand Trunk Pacific will pass through the Nechaco valley. Really this is very absurd. When did it come about that the provincial or any government was under any obligation to announce the route se-lected by a railway company? But granting that it is the duty of the government to make such an announce-ment, it cannot make it until it is it-self in possession of the information. Upon this point we are able to cast a little light. A few weeks ago the Colonist, wishing to secure a map showing the location of the Grand Colonist, wishing to secure a map showing the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Fort George westward, wrote to Mr. F. W. Morse, the vice-president and general manager of that enterprise, asking that one mght be furnished. Mr. Morse replied that the map was not yet completed, but as soon as it was ready a copy would be forwarded. It has not yet been received, and we assume therefore that it has not yet been completed. Until has not yet been completed. Until it is and has been filed with the gov-ornment, the latter body will have no official information as to the loca-tion of the railway. But of unofficial information there is an abundance, and it has been given write publicity not only in Canada but in the United Kingdom. Some two or three months ago it was announced that the Grand Trunk Pacific would be located due Trunk Pacific would be located due west from Fort George to Fort Fraser. Now Fort George is on the Fraser river just south of the mouth of river just south of the mouth of the Nechaco and Fort Fraser is on the south side of Fraser lake, which is the source of the Nechaco, which river flows almost due east between the two points. Hence any person, who looked at the map, would see for himself that the railway must follow the Nechaco. Only a few days ago a further announcement was made unthat the railway must follow the Nechaco. Only a few days ago a further announcement was made unofficially that the railway company's engineers had come out to Ashcroft after completing the location of the line on the south side of the Nechaco. Ever since the company's engineers went into that part of the country, the Colonist has been endeavoring to learn what route would be chosen, and has always been met with the answer that it was too soon to give out any information because nothing would be decided until the best possible route had been found. As soon as it was found the information was given out in the unofficial way just mentioned, all of which was duly printed in all the newsprencers. We have reason to learn with control of the property of the colon of the same that it is a successible route had been found. As soon as it was found the information was given out in the unofficial way just mentioned, all of which was duly printed in all the newsprencers. We have reason to learn and the show as drawbacks, but only as bugbears. Now a bugbear, say the fellows that make the dictionary, is a causeless ground of fear, and so the large that the first the cold weather and the show as drawbacks, but only as bugbears. We have reason to learn the cold weather and the show as drawbacks, but only as bugbears. Now a bugbear, say the fellows that make the dictionary, is a causeless ground of fear, and so the in the unofficial way just mentioned, all of which was duly printed in all the newspapers. We have reason to

SIXTY YEARS EMPEROR.

porary illustrates with what little rea-son a government may sometimes be

Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, who was born on August 18th, 1830, ascended the dual throne on the abdication of his Ferdinand, his father having Ferdinand, his father having relinquished his claim to the succession. He has therefore reigned for sixty years. He is the head of the Hapsburg family, which traces its descent from Rudolph von Hapsburg, a German count, born in 1218, and elected Emperor of Germany in 1273. The male line died out in 1740, with Karl VI., whose daughter, Marie Theresa, married the Duke of Lorraine. and Tuscany, from which union the present house is sprung. The title of Emperor of Germany was abandoned by the Austrian sovereigns in 1804 at the behest of Napoleon, and the title of Emperor of Austria was assumed in its stead. It is interesting to has therefore reigned for sixty years.

note that since 1792 only three emper-

note that since 1792 only three emperors have sat upon the Austrian throne, namely, Franz, Ferdinand and Franz Josef. Of these, Ferdinand reigned only thirteen years.

The official title of the nation overwhich Franz Josef reigns is the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. There had been much friction between the two countries until 1867, when the existing arrangement was reached. Under it both states are independent of each other. Each has its own constitu-Each has its own constitu other. Each has its own constitu-tion, its own legislative authority and its own executive government. The tie between them is the identity of the sovereign and a community of interest in foreign affairs. In Austria Franz Josef's title is Kaiser; in Hungary it is Kiraly. These titles are hereditary in the Hapsburg family, passing lineally by primogeniture in the male line, but descending to females on failure of descending to females on failure of males. The Emperor must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church Writ-ten in full the royal title is "His Imper-ial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Em-peror of Austria, King of Bohemia and Apostolic King of Hungary" His peror of Austria, King of Bohemia and peror of Austria, King of Bohemia and Apostolic King of Hungary." His power is not autocratic, his ministers being responsible to the parliamentary being responsible to the parliamentary work unmolested, nearly all of them comfortably dressed. Possibly it would work unmolested, nearly all of them comfortably dressed. Possibly it would see a number of them who are apparently out of work, but as they are the least efficient workingmen in the com-

The London Chamber of Commerce whose committee has unanimously resolved in favor of state-owned cables, which is a strong endorsement of the proposal because it is wholly non-potand it is not so much their fault as it is their misfortune. The average Sikh is not a good workman, judged from proposal because it is wholly non-political. Sir Sandford Fleming, who is the real originator of the movement for cheap telegraphy, which Mr. Henniker Heaton has espoused so warmly and efficiently, has contributed towards the discussion. We quote:

The objections urged by Mr. Ward, are not based on the real facts of the Case. He states for example, that

is their misrortune. The average Sikh is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a rapid worker, which is to be expected seeing that he comes from a country

Canada and England would serve a new class of clients to that now served by the present cable companies, men who owing to the cost of one shilling in Eastern cities and tens of thousands a word resort to the cable as little as of Englishmen in Eastern Exclandation cific Exposition to be opened in the Sound City next summer. The buildings, which are of the highest character, are being erected with rapidity, and apparently everything will be in readiness when the time arrives. It is understood that the Dominion is to prepare at proper exhibit of the re-

THE A.Y.P. EXPOSITION.

Those persons, who have not see

the work for themselves, can only have a very imperfect idea of what is be-

prepare a proper exhibit of the re-sources of Canada, and although noth-ing has been heard about it recently

ve assume that as excellent work wi

be done on that occasion as has been on similar occasions elsewhere. We

thich they can do along the same

onable to suggest that next season ought to be marked by liberal advertising. It is to the interest of Victoria

that the exposition should be as great

if the fight against it is persistent and well-directed. We are very glad that the Dominion government has taken advanced ground on this exceedingly important question. Cheaper cable important question. Cheaper caniegrams means very much for Canada,
and naturally it is that feature of the
case, which specially commends the
proposed state-owned trans-Atlantic
line. We need just as cheap telegraphic communication between the Dominion and the Mother Country as can
be provided and we feel sure that the be provided, and we feel sure that the people of this country will back up the federal ministry in any well-con-sidered plan to accomplish that ob-

AS TO CLIMATE

When Captain Tatlow was speaking

when our esteemed contemporary gave vent to this somewhat violent exhibition of temper, but be that as it may, the criticism is worthy of passing attention. Canada has a climate that varies. We have no doubt that on this first day of December there are places within the Dominion where it is pretty cold. There are also places where the roses are in bloom, where the grass is green and people are sitting with their windows open. Out here in British Columbia, where the glatter conditions are common at all latter conditions are common at all seasons, we do not deny that the brac-ing climate of other parts of the land is a valuable asset. When an eastcauseless ground of fear, and so the Journal will see that Captain Tatlow the newspapers. We have reason to believe that the final location is not where some of those, who a few years ago thought they had inside information, believed it was going to be. Of course until the company files its official map the government cannot know officially and hence cannot make any announcement such as the News desires. The complaint of our contemination of the company files its official was all the fellow and hence the property of the policy of th if any one has frightened you by telling you that it is cold around the shores of—well, to avoid bad feeling, we will say—Chesterfield Inlet in the winter time, come to British Columbia and you will find a climate where the grass is ever green and where if we want ice we have to make it.

THE SIKHS.

The London Globe has fallen afoul of Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, for treating the Sikhs as an inferior race, and the Montreal Witness thinks

far as our observation extends, and we ernment with that end in view. The first-named company is making the improvements needed on its line to enable it to carry wheat to the Pacific have daily opportunities for observing, a Sikh is treated as well as he or any ne else in his position could expect to be treated. He is given good pay for his work and is never molested. He lives as well as his means and tastes Coast and will undoubtedly make such others as shall be found necessary. The Grand Trunk Pacific is building its line with the express intention of permit; it may not be just the way a Canadian would care to live, but that is not the Canadian's fault. There are having the best practicable route from the Frairies to the Pacific. These things mean that the transportation companies are looking towards this not may idle Sikhs in British Col-umbla and they are all falling gradu-ally into the ways of the country. There is no question of superiority or companies are looking towards this Coast as a future centre of business of far greater importance than it now is. This is a point, which the people of Victoria ought to keep prominently in mind when they consider the future of the city. None of us is far-seeing enough to see just what the effect of these things will be, but we may all feel very sure that they will be productive of great changes. Commerce and transportation in a western direction are not so settled in lines that it may not be diverted by localities preinferiority in the matter. A Sikh does the work he is able to do and gets the pay he earns. We think that all of the pay he earns. We think that all of them are pretty well satisfied, and that few of them have the least desire to leave the country. If the Witness would come out here and see for Itself, its ideas in regard to Orientals would be changed in many particulars, but in none more so than in respect to the treatment, which it fancies is accorded. treatment, which it fancies is accorded to the Sikhs. It would see the natives of India working in saw mills, doing, it is true, unskilled labor, but they are may not be diverted by localities pre-senting facilities superior to those available in other places.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

The despatches announce that the work of framing a constitution for a confederated South Africa is proceeding satisfactorily, although several open questions yet to be dealt with over which some difficulty may arise, notably that of the capital, that of the franchise and that of the status of the native population. Of all the experiments in nation-building of which there is any record, that now in map was printed upon which is shown in great detail the character of the iand aversed by the section ines. There have been many other reports by the section ines. There have been many other reports by the section ines. There have been many other reports by the section ines. There have been many other reports by the section ines. The valley, some of them public with the valley, some of them public with the valley, some of them public with the considerable with the valley some of them private. The Colonists is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good workman, judged from the Canadian point of view. He is not a good wor women in the country there will be no the same difference in second generation of these people to point of laws and religion as between the proposed Atlantic cable.

The proposen new State cable between great deal of needless sympathy is be-Canada. So far an excellent spirit has gritish prevailed among those who are pro-labetter moting the union. It seemed to anadians many people that the British gov-ousands ernment was hasty in granting the Boers self-government, and doubtless there are those who will be of the opinion that the project of union is being unduly hastened. But there is no use in trying to turn back the hands of the great clock of human events. For better for worse Britain is com-mitted to self-government for South Africa in as wide a sense of the term ing accomplished in the way of preparations for the Alaska-Yukon-Pa-cific Exposition to be opened in the as it prevails in Canada, Australia or New Zealand.

> Winnipeg's latest ambition is a world's fair, in the shape of a centenary exposition, in celebration of the landing of Lorid Selkirk's settlers, in 1912. We do not doubt that if it be determined to embark on the enterprise the prepared of the metrocally. prise, the people of the metropolis of the prairies will rise to the occasion and make it a success.

on similar occasions elsewhere. We are told that the people of Kootenay intend to expend \$5,000 in erecting a structure to be used as their head-quarters for Kootenay people when attending the fair, and that a fault exhibit will also be sent. It is worth while for the people of Victoria to consider if there is not something which they can do along the same If it proves true, as alleged by the Pall Mall Gazette, that Great Britain is about to take Holland under her is about to take Holland under her protecting wing, it will constitute a crushing blow to Germany's ambition, for it has long been recognized that the latter Power hopes to ultimately acquire the little Kingdom. Germany is apparently being rapidly driven into a corner—a position so intolerable as to menace the peace of Europe. toria will be very great. It will be great because it will bring thousands of people to the Pacific Coast and of these a large number will.

of people to the Pacific Coast and of these a large number will certainly visit this city. The exceptionally good transportation facilities, that will be provided next year for the Victoria. Seattle run will of themselves attract many travelers, and the hotel accommodation which the city will be able to offer, will doubtless lead many visitors to prolong their stay here. It is to be remembered that a very large proportion of those who will visit the Exposition will not know much about Victoria, and therefore it seems reasonable to suggest that next season of a different class from the honorary The London Times announces that sonages. The honorary members are of a different class from the honorary corresponding members.

There is much speculation as to whe that the experiment will be honored by the King at that tends to make the potentialities of Year's. A London correspondent the Pacific Northwest prominent will in this connection, it is believed will be honored by the King at New FUTURE COMMERCE.

In considering the future commerce of the western coast of Canada in connection with the provision of facilities for the handling of cargoes, we must not forget to take into account the business likely to be developed by way of the Tehuantepec railway and the Panama Canal. The former is now in operation; the latter is within measurable distance of completion. Nearly all the efforts of the Inthication of Inthication of

pletion. Nearly all the efforts of the government of Canada in respect to tawa has just embarked on a policy transportation have been directed to which will, we think commend itself which will, we think, commend itself the development of means of transportation to the Atlantic seaboard. To this no reasonable exception can be taken, but the time is near at hand others employing newcomers, asking when commerce will seek a westerly when commerce will seek a westerly route. Speaking generally it may be said that the whole province of Alberta can ship its products more advantageously by way of the Pacific than by way of the Atlantic, even making allowance for the shortening of distance by the Hudson Bay route, which will be available for a part of the year only. The government has done little to facilitate the western movement of freight. The Canadian novement of freight. The Canadian emphatic fashion those who seem t Pacific was not subsidized with that take a special delight in misre special object, nor was the Grand ing conditions in Canada in Trunk Pacific promoted by the gov-

Gifts for Gentlemen

are not always aptly chosen by ladies. A man abhors knickknacks and desires something he can use. If he is a smoker why not give him a

POCKET CIGAR CASE, fancy leathers. Prices

great variety here to select from, the most desirable we have ever handled.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST Government Street, Near Yates.

THESE LONG EVENINGS



Are a Pleasure if You Have These Comforts

There was just the right touch of frost in those mornings and evenings of the past week-enough in the morning to make you "step lively" going to work and enough in the

You simply cannot beat the grate fire as a distributor of cheerfulness-stoves and furnaces are not to be compared with it in this respect. But to get the full benefit you should have the hearth properly furnished.

We have some extra fine new creations from the best British and U.S. makers, and now show a fine assortment and a price range

Come and look through the stock-first floor and balcony.

FIRE SETS-Tongs, poker and shovel, in brass or steel, from \$2.50 ANDIRONS - Quaint and odd designs. Wrought iron. Strongy built, per pr \$2.00 KERBS-Wrought iron. Several sizes and

sortment of styles and sizes. From \$2.25 A host of other articles at easy prices. Come and see the offerings.

KERBS-In Brass. Stylish looking and hard wearing. Priced from each \$9.50 FIRE SUITES-In handsome brass, kerb, tongs, poker, shovel and rest. From \$24.00 FIRE SUITES-In antique copper, kerb. tongs, poker, shovel and rest. From \$25.00 FENDERS-Splendid new styles in new

Flemish finish, from, each \$11.00

Only Eighteen Shopping Days Then Christmas Is Here



Matchless Array of China Gift Pieces

¶ It is bigger, finer, more varied than ever before.

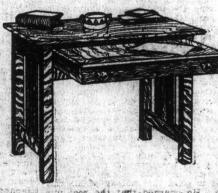
The collection wasn't bought in a lump, but each piece chosen critically for beauty of design, harmonious coloring or effective combinations. ¶ Individuality marks the gathering. Here you will find "something differ-

lection, as it is not possible for us to duplicate any of the pieces imported from Europe.

Some Dainty Library Tables, Suitable Xmas Gift Pieces.

Late Arrivals Now on Show

Why not a Library Table? It is a very useful furniture piece, and one of the late arrivals would add tone to the furnishings of any home. Here is a price range that represents excellent valuesinvestigate them.



LIBRARY TABLE-A splendid library table this, and low-priced too. Made in Oak, mission style, and finished in the popular Early English style of finish. Top is 29 in. x 46 in. Two drawers. Excel-

LIBRARY TABLE-A quarter-cut oak style, finished in golden, top is 32 in. x 48 in. Table has two large drawers. Legs are round. This is a very attractive table style and good value at each, only \$25.00 LIBRARY TABLE—A mission style finished in Early English style of

finish. Made of finest quality oak in finest possible manner. Top is 48 in. x 30 in. There are two drawers. Price, each......\$30.00 LIBRARY TABLE—Another style in golden oak that is worthy of special mention. This style has large drawer, shelves at both ends for

books and magazines, etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in., and is handsomely polished. A rich looking table and one you'll like. Price, each, LIBRARY TABLE-Another Mission style in the Early English finish. This style has one large drawer and has shelves at both ends for nes, etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. Priced

LIBRARY TABLE-A genuinely fine style in Mission. This table has two drawers, two small and two large cabinets for stationery, etc. There is also a large shelf. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. Price, each \$40.00

Here Is a Christmas Gift to Delight the Home Keeper

Doesn't a China Cabinet strike you as a suitable gift to send to some homekeeper this Xmas? She'll receive some dainty china pieces, and a suitable receptacle for these China Gifts would be greatly appreciated.

Prices shouldn't interfere with such a demonstration of friendship because we have some excellent designs at very small prices. You are welcome to come in and see the stock.

CHINA CABINET-Corner style made in golden oak, bent glass door, a shelves, 2 mirrors, neat design. Price only \$30.00 CHINA CABINET-Early English finished oak, has 4 shelves and small top shelf. Two mirrors, bent glass ends. Good value at \$30.00 CHINA CABINET-Another style in golden oak. Has five shelves, mirror bent glass ends. A splendid cabinet. Priced right, each \$35.00 CHINA CABINET—Here is a splendid value in a medium priced cabinet. Four shelves and mirror. Price is only \$27.50

CHINA CABINET-For the money, you cannot beat this style. Golden oak, four shelves bent glass door. Price is, each \$25.00 CHINA CABINET—A golden oak cabinet of fine design. Has four shelves, two mirrors, bent glass ends. Finely finished. Price, each \$40.00

CHOOSE THE GIFT NOW AND LET US DELIVER IT LATER

Why not choose the gift now and have it put aside for later delivery. We shall be pleased to store gifts selected now and deliver them at any time you

Many have found this to be the most satisfactory way, and we believe that you, too, will find it the best plan. Choice is better now-shopping easier.

FAMOUS "McLINTOCK" DOWN QUILTS MANY BLANLET VALUES OF MERIT

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST-ESTAB. 1862

HOMES HOTELS CLUBS BOATS

CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES OFFICES

SHOWROOMS: GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C. FACTORY: HUMBOLDT ST.

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ESTAB. 1862

CHURCHES SCHOOLS

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TRIBE OF NEGROES REIGHSTAG'S TALK ON LIVE QUESTION

German People Keenly Inter- Strange People Are Discovered White Metal Occurs Along With ested in Discussion to Be- By an Exploring Expe- Rich Bornite Ore Lately gin Today

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FOUGHT FOR ADMISSION

JAPANESE STEAMER

Society Women in Paris Eager to Hear Counsel Discuss the de Castel-lane Case

other day in the course of conversation. "This means that one of the choicest of our happy hunting grounds is cut away from under our feet. The pheasants will thrive there in undisturbed peace, no doubt, providing none of us care to disregard the fiat issued by the solons of that section. And I don't know but what some will be inclined to act in that independent manner."

The concluding sentence was accompanied with a slight smile and an almost imperceptible wink.

Another knight of the shot-gun, after an introduction of much the same kind, went on to talk of the possibilities of the future in an extremely pessimistic manner. "What's the Island coming to?" he said aggressively.

The concluding sentence was accompanied with a slight smile and an almost imperceptible wink.

Another knight of the shot-gun, after an introduction of much the same kind, went on to talk of the possibilities of the future in an extremely pessimistic manner. "What's the island coming to?" he said aggressively. "Here we have the farmers organizing their district and shutting us out from hunting, not only on their own land, but on any of the property embraced by the boundaries of the district. When they started enforcing the Trespass law it was bad enough. But I must say from their viewpoint they were justified. However, it's coming rather strong that they should say, laboring under the exuberance of the knowledge of newly acquired municipal powers, that we can't carry firearms anywhere in North Saanich, And, think of it, the thing's not likely to stop at Oak Bay and Saanich. Doubtless the people living in Cowichan and other nearby sections will take the same coudse, and then what will we do? Might as well sell out shooting paraphernalla right away and be done with it. Pleasent outlook isn't it?"

The last was delivered with a bitterly sarcastic inflection.

Cosi and Steel Dispute

London, Dec. I.—The consolidated appeal of the Dominion Cosal company vs. the Dominion Iron and Steel company was heard before the judicial committee of the privy conseil. The steel company's case was that the coal access in how in political circles opposed to the government of the government were implicated and have been imprisoned. The public generally is satisfied with the government were implicated and have been imprisoned. The public generally is satisfied with the government were implicated and tranquility now prevails through.

London, Dec. 1.—The consolidated appeal of the Dominion Coal company vs. the Dominion Iron and Steel company was heard before the judicial committee of the privy council. The steel company's case was that the coal sompany failed to supply them with coal suitable for steel-making purposes in pursuance of a contract, in which enormous damages are involved. ment's success in downing the revolt and tranquility now prevails through-out the country.

Because of III Health Chatham, Ont., Dec. 1.—Despondent because of ill health, Howard Mewbray, aged thirty, an unmarried farmer living near Ridgetown, shot himself today. Ends His Life. Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 1.—C. G. Cowie, years old, formerly a well known

oction buyer and prominent in Memphis society, was found dead at his home with a bullet hole in his temple this afternoon. The police declare it was a case of suicide. Mr. Cowie's friends say he has been in financial straits of late.

John Moffatt Acquitted

Sydney, N.S., Dec. 1.—John Moffatt, grand secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association, charged with perjury, was acquitted this afternoon by Judge McGillivray.

FIND NATIVE SILVER IN DUTCH GUIANA ON TEXADA ISLAND

Berfin, Dec. I.—The discussion to begin in the Reichstag tomorrow morning concerning the possible legal regulation of ministerial responsibility is being looked forward to by the German people with considerable expectancy. The leaders in the chamber have agreed to avoid bitterness as far as possible, and they will limit the discussion to theoretical lines.

The two Conservative parties are opposed to any renewal of the discussion at all, while the National Liberals think that the matter had better be postponed until some incident arises which would bring about further defiberations in the Reichstag.

The Socialist parties, however, persist in their determination to discuss the fundamental question on ministerial responsibility and the power group of the Centre party has pending a resolution with a similar aim.

Chancellor Von Buelow will not be present, and it is said that he has nothing further to add to the imperial communication already made public, it is probable that the chancellor will be represented in the Reichstag by Dr. Bethmann-Howeg, Minister of the Interior, The plan of the government is to have the question of ministerial responsibility referred to a special crimmission.

found in great numbers and of formid-able character. duct Lost Him Tennis Championship of England

LOST WITH ALL HANDS A Kobe despatch says the Japanese match between R. Powell, formerly of steamer Ginsel Maru has foundered off this city and son of Dr. I. W. Powell, Wei-Hai-Wei. The entire crew and of Victoria, and J. G. Ritchie, wh holds the Olympic championship, it

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New Brunswick Bys-Elections
St. John, N.B., Dec. 1.—Uphain, Liseral, was elected in Carleton by 137, and Burchill, Independent Liberal, was elected in Northingheighnd by about 180 in today's provincial bye-elections. These elections were caused by the resignation of members to become candidates for the Commons. New Brunswick Bys-Elections

STEEL RAIL DUMPING British Firms Object to Being Under-bid By Dominion Iron and Steel Company

Montreal, Dec. 1.—A special London cable says: Two leading British steel rail makers were interviewed today regarding the alleged "dumping" of the Dominion Iron and Steel company. They say Canada could not undercut the international steel combine, for

may retaliate by dumping into Canada.
Another says: "Canadian buyers
will not jong tolerate paying higher
prices for rails than foreign consumers pay." Old Magistrate Retires.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 1.—Magistrate Alex. Bartlett today resigned, having completed thirty years on the bench. He is 87 years of age. Application Withdrawn Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Senator Tessier has withdrawn his application to rall-way commission for the right of free transportation over the Ottawa Electric Railway company's lines.

Killed by & Tree. Breslau Ont., Dec. 1.—R. Clese, of this place, was killed today while cutting wood in the bush. A high wind toppied over a tree, where he was working and struck him on the head, killing him instantly.

PRICE

Pattern Hats Friday and Saturday

This grand December millinery reduction will be remembered for a long time by many ladies. It means what we say: All our pattern hats offered at exactly half price tomorrow and Saturday. Better be on hand bright and early for the best millinery bargain of the age.

LACE COLLAR SALE TODAY

ce Collars worth \$7.50 for\$4.75	Lace Collars worth \$2.25 for \$1.3
ce Collars worth \$4.25 for\$2.85	Lace Collars worth \$2.00 for\$1.4
ce Collars worth \$4.00 for\$2/25	Lace Collars worth \$2.00 for\$1.2
ce Collars worth \$3.50 for\$2.25	Lace Collars worth \$1.85 for\$1.1
	Lace Collars worth \$1.75 for\$1.
ce Collars worth \$3.00 for \$1.75	Lace Collars worth \$1.65 for\$1.0
ce Collars worth \$2.65 for \$1.65	Lace Collars worth \$1.25 for70
ce Collars worth \$2.50 for\$1.65	Lace Collars worth \$1.00 for6

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

terest. We quote;

Having shut out these unnecessary and unfruitful studies, what remains necessary to prepare the pupil for citizenship? First, he must have a certain breadth of vision. He must know something of the history and thought and ideals of other peoples besides his own. This is what, in a general way, we call culture. Second, he must have the power to work hard for a remote end—not to demand hourly pay in the the power to work hard for a remote end—not to demand housily pay in the way of either money or amusement, but to be content to build for the future. This is what we call mental discipline. In the third place, he must be ready to regard himself as part of an organization—a member of a body politic, where he cannot make it his object to get all he can out of it, but must try to put all he can into it. This is called public spirit! Any education which gives a reasonable amount of culture, mental discipline and public spirit is a good one, no matter what be the specific subjects studied or the specific methods used. Fundamentally speaking, it is not the subject which counts, but the method; not the specific line of knowledge learned, but the specific form of power created.

Miners' Narrow Escape Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1.—A telephone message from Central City, Kentucky, says the coal mine of the Central Coal and Iron company caught fire from an explosion. The latest word was that 100 miners were making their escape through an air-shaft.

but to be conjent to build for the first three money or amusement, but the conjent of the build for the first three things of the conjent of the build for the first three things of the conjent of the build for the first three things of the conjent of the build for the first three things of the conjent of the build for the first three three came of \$3,013,032.55, as compared with given a reasonable amount of culture, mental discipline and public as pirit is a good one, no matter what the same period a year ago. The culture, mental discipline and public as pirit is a good one, no matter what the conject of the subject of the subject which as the method; and the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject which the method; the method; the method; the subject which the subject while the subject which the subj

Fancy Vests

Trim up your Wardrobe, Sir, with one or two

Nothing Like them to freshen up and give tone to a suit. The Fall styles are very attrac-

Fancy Worsted, Suede in Tan and Gray, and choice designs in Knitted Vests \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00 to \$6.00

Make your selections while the variety is so good and the line of sizes is unbroken

Allen & Co. FIT-REFORM

1201 Government Street.

he is the grandson of the Empress
Josephine's granddaughter. Josephine
herself was born in the Island of Martinique, as were several of her immediate ancestors. She is said to have
been the first American to sit on a
European Throne.

By the Interesting, but surprising,
appointment of the Bishop of Stepney
to the Archbishopric of York a lawyer.

Complete Equipment—Due in March

In Watch

In the estimates passed by the country of the manuscription of the munic pulsy was included as sum for the purchase of a complete into a sum for the purchase of a complete into the manuscription of the munic pulsy was included as sum for the purchase of a complete into the manuscription of th

there will be purchased two Austin bottom dump wagons.

One of the principal reasons the solons of Oak Bay have made this move is the determination on their part to keep the thoroughfares throughout the section in first-class repair. During the past few years a great deal of improvement work has been rendered necessary, largely on account, it is alleged, of the heavy automobile and tally-ho traffic during the summer months. Heretofore it has been difficult to obtain gravel of a satisfactory quality. Inasmuch as has been dimoult to obtain graver of a satisfactory quality. Inasmuch as there is plenty of rock available in different parts of the municipality, which, if removed would improve the district, it was thought that the expense of the municipality, which, if removed would improve the district, it was thought that the expense of the municipality of the municipality of the municipality. penditure on the required plant was March.

fully warranted by the prospects of the benefits that might be derived.

May

HAGGIS FROM VICTORIA HELD BY CUSTOMS September

Scots, of Seattle, Had Narrow Escape
From Losing Chief Dish of
Their Banquet

Total (11 mos.).\$5

"Vas is los, haggis?" he queried.
The manager scratched his head. He
must have haggis for St. Andrew's
nicht, and it was but four days distant. In despair he went to other
cooks. None had a speaking acquaintance with haggis. Then the manager
handed to send to Victoria. That was a little bit of England, he had read that somewhere, and wasn't England close to Scotland. Of course there were cooks in Victoria who knew this hag-gis. So the order came to Victoria for 25 pounds of haggis, which was to cost

The haggis was made and sent to Seattle where it arrived by the steam-er Princess Victoria on Wednesday last. Then the customs officers step-

And the hotel man tailed to secure de-livery. He appealed to the customs men in vain. They had never heard of haggis, and they said they would have known it if it had been good to

for the hotel man, and if there was any duty to pay, it would be paid. The customs men would not let it go. They were not sure, they said, that laggis was an edible, anyhow. They weren't going to be fooled.

Eventually someone got a bright idea. He hurried out and brought a dictionary.

Timber Returns

B. B. Johnston Deag.

Vancouver, Nov. 30.—B. B. Johnston, capitalist, one of the best known pioneer business men, died today after a shortly after the occurrence of the accident.

MONTH'S CLEARINGS SHOW AN INCREASE

ity of Business Conditions in Victoria

provement here. A feature of the clearing return of Victoria for the year, as been the lack of those wide changes so noticeable in eastern cen-

4,848,161 4,422,859

Total (11 mos.) .\$50,417,635

On the steamer Princess Victoria when she came from Seattle yesterday a tale of a near-tragedy was told. It was the tale of how a St Andrew's banquet at Seattle was almost deprived of the "haggis" by an overzealous customs man. Preparations had been made to hold a banquet at the Washington hotel on St. Andrew's night and Manager Langton prepared a menu. The chef, however, had no acquaintance with haggis.

"J'nal comprend pas l'haggis," said the chef when the manager laid his plans before him; "what is it, this haggis?"

The assistant chef was summoned, and he had never heard of the Scottish

The duties collected at the Victoria customs house during the month past totalled \$82,816.78. The total revenue was \$95,864.78. Of this \$13,035 was collected in poll taxes and for certificates issued to Chinese.

They looked up the tariffs and on none of them was there any reference to haggis. It must be dutiable, they held. What was it anyhow Was it an explosive; perhaps it was an article of bric-a-brac and liable to heavy duty. Anyhow it was of foreign manufacture—of that they were certain And the hotel man feet was a step
Building Permits Issued.

Building permits have been issued to erected on Hillside avenue to cost \$300; to Joseph Levy for a dwelling on Alfred street, to cost \$1,500; to C. H. Bones for additions to a dwelling on Government street to cost \$200 and to P. R. Brown, ir.

The Oak Bay district is being built up with unusual rapidity. During the past few months many permits have been issued for handsome homes and, The hotel manager hurried out to secure friends and all marched to the customs men. The friends would vouch has received three applications for the results of the manager hurried out to within the last several days, J. S. Floyd, the clerk of the municipality, has received three applications for the results. permits. Two emanated from the British and Canadian Land Company, who propose erecting a couple of bungalows costing \$3,400 and \$3,500 respectives.

Flowers Still Bloom In Open. December the first and the very be-binning of the winter season proper was signalized, as was not at all inap-E. hack. Formed perhaps in imitation of the F. hachis (E. hash), A Scotch pudding made of the heart, liver, lights, etc., of a sheep or lamb, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, etc., highly seasoned, and boiled in the stomach of the same animal; minced head and pluck. (Written also haggiss, haggess and haggies.)

The customs man gasped. If the parcel contained that, he said, the hotelman might have it quick. And there was haggis on the table at the Washington hotel when the banquetters at dewn.

The customs man gasped. If the parcel contained that, he said, the hotelman might have it quick. And there was haggis on the table at the Washington hotel when the banquetters sat dewn.

EXECUTIVE OF UNION

Oak Bay Council Has Ordered Bank Figures Indicate Stabil- The Members Have Interviews Man Missing Since November With Attorney-General

with the club question, and that the government intended to introduce legislation on the subject at the next session of the legislature.

Another important matter is the destined change in the tenure of office by mayors or reeves and aldermen. The union wants this extended to two years, as they believe that experience has demonstrated that the present sysem prevents anything like continuity of policy in important matters. The proposal is that the mayor shall be elected for two years, but that the aldermen, while sitting for two years, shall half of them retire from office anmally. The suggestion also carries in force the new scheme should be submitted to a referendum of the voters at the previous annual election.

Mr. Bowser was not prepared to give the delegation any answer on this point, but he promised to lay the matter before the executive by whom it would be carefully considered.

Among the other desired changes which affect the municipalities of the province at large are: The increase of the school rate from 5 mills to 10; authority to the registrar to register tax sale deeds; and the holding of the courts of revision in cities earlier, which vessel was then on the Vancouver volution in place of the Princess Beartice, which vessel was then on the Vancouver round in place of the Princess Royal. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was never claimed and on Nov. 6 it was turned into the C.P.R. The coat was ne

\$50,926,346 DORA SIEWERD HOME FROM BERING SEA

Last of the Local Fleet Returns Home With 575 Skins From Northern Waters

(From Wednesday's Daily) The sealing schooner Dora Siewerd, of the Victoria Sealing company, Capt. Heater, which was stormbound at Heater, which was stormbound at Ahousaht, has returned with 575 seal-skins, last of the sealing fleet from Victoria to return to port. The fleet of eight schooners took 4,440 sealskins and 35 sea otters, while the 38 schooners from Japan took 11,000 sealskins and over a hundred sea otters. The Dora Siewerd took the second highest catch made within Bering sea, where she remained later than most of the schooners. The schooner remained until late in October, and although there were few opportunities for sealing, each occasion the boats were low-To Support Society.

Victoria Typographical union at its regular meeting held on Sunday last, passed a resolution favoring the maintenance of the provincial tuberculosis sanitarium being paid for by the provincial government out of the public revenue.

Building Permits Issued.

Building Permits Issued. ing, each occasion the boats were low-ered was profitable. In two lowerings in October the schooner took 150 seal-

ANTILOCHUS WILL CARRY MANY CHINESE

Funnel Liner Will Sail Today From Outer Wharf For Far East and Liverpool

Tse steamer Antilochus, of the Blue Funnel line, will sail from the outer Funnel line, will sail from the outer wharf today after loading some whale oil and salmon, and embarking several hundred Chinese. It is expected that between 300 and 400 Chinese will be taken by the Blue Funnel steamer. Chinese have been assembling in Victoria for the past week from points as far east as Newfoundland awaiting the sailing of the big Blue Funnel liner. The officials of the Chinese department at the costoms house have been busily engaged for the past few days in listing and issuing certificates to the homing Chinese. The identification marks of each are listed. If there is a scar or pit, or any distincation marks of each are listed. If there is a scar or pit, or any distinguishing mark it is noted. One man, for instance, was described: "Five feet three inches in height, baid on top of head; scar at both sides of forehead; pits at left corner of mouth." Each man is listed to avoid any substitution on the return, each of the homegoers being entitled to come back free of head tax within twelve months of the time of departure.

some hours on Monday night on the reef between Trial island and the shore. She was floated at high water yesterday morning without much injury being sustained.

NO TRACE FOUND OF

1 Cannot Be Located By

has been worrying over an illness which he had and that he was subject to hallucinations. He often remarked to friends that he was sure the police vere following lifth and on more than one occasion he declared that not only the police but also others were dogging his footsteps. The was of a quiet disposition, rarely had much to say and never gave aff explanation of his suspicious that he was heine followed. was endeavoring to get hold of his money. An investigation made by his brother and the police shows that in a local bank, and in banks in Wapella and Winnipeg, Knowles had on deposit about \$14,000 in cash while he had a large amount out on mortgage in the cast and was nossessed of consider. east and was possessed of considerable real estate in Victoria, Wapella and Winnipeg.

Since his arrival here in September he had made arrangements to bring out his sister to reside with him and had purchased a residence on Work street which he was furnishing. Be-fore leaving Wapella to come here his brother, James Knowles, received a

C.P.R. WILL FIGHT FOR PACIFIC TRADE

Schedule of Rates Lower Than Opposition Rates Will Take Effect on Friday

The report published some time ago that the C.P.R. will take advantage of the position which has arisen in the Pacific and will not advance its freight rates as the other systems have done, with the exception of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, following the enforcement of the interstate commerce commission's regulations providing that the shares of railroad and steamer in through freight rates be published, is confirmed in a despatch from Chicago which tells of the filing of the new export and import tariff of the C.P.R. with the exception of the Nippon Yusen Kalsha, following the enforcement of the laterstate commerce commission's regulations providing that the shares of railroad and steamer in through freight rates be published, is confirmed in a despatch from Chicago which tells of the filing of the new export and import tariff of the C.P.R., which becomes effective on Friday next. The new schedule practically reafirms the old rates. The other transcontinental systems have filed tariffs in which the ocean freight rate is added to the domestic charges to Pacific coast terminal. The United States railroads formerly gave a rate Pacific coast terminal. The United States railroads formerly gave a rate much lower than those imposed on domestic freights to the seaboard to through shipments and when the ruling was made that both the land and ocean rates must be published the railroads fearing objection on the part of domestic shippers advanced the railroad share of the through freights to meet those charged on domestic shipments. The C.P.R. alone of the railway systems has not made an advance. Owning its own railroad and steamship service the Canadian system is in a refer to the charged rates became effective reduced the ocean rates to meet the advances made to the during the fact that the statements made by the Japanese papers are purely imaginary, Mr. Yukawa said his personal opinion is that the practice of granting subsidies is necessary if efficient communication with the outside world is to be maintained. As to the details, the marine bureau was sparing no efforts by way-of investigation. Mr. Uchida, who had gone abroad for the express purpose of collecting data on the subject, was expected back very shortly, and the information he brough home would decide the future policy of the government. Until his report was submitted nothing definite would be decided."

Bears are reported as plentiful alignment of the statements made by the Japanese papers are purely imaginary, Mr. Yukawa said his personal opinion is that the statements made by the Japanese papers are purely imaginary, Mr. Yukawa said his personal opinion is that the practice of granting subsides is necessary if efficient communication with the outside world is to be maintained. As to the details, the martine bureau was sparing no efforts by way-of investigation. Mr. Uchida, who had gone abroad for the express purpose of collecting data on the subject, was expected back very shortly, and the information he brough home would decide the future policy of the government. Until his report was submitted nothing definite would be decided."

MAIL ORDER

DEPARTMENT Which We Give Our Personal

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST."

Special Feature of Our Business Headquarters for Supervision

XMAS FRUITS

Our XMAS HAMPERS the Thing for an **Xmas Present**

XMAS NOVELTIES

XMAS WINES, LIQUORS

Re-cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25¢ Fancy Seeded Raisins, per Golden Sultanas, per lb...10¢ English Peel, per lb.: 15¢ Shelled Almonds, per lb...50¢ Shelled Walnuts, per lb...50¢ Almond Paste, per lb 50¢ Molasses, per tin20¢ Cooking Figs, 3 lbs.....25¢ Smyrna Figs, per box 25c Table Raisins, per lb. 25c Mixed Nuts, per lb......15¢ Walnuts, per lb.20¢ Almonds, per lb.20¢ Navel Oranges, per doz., 25c, Japan Oranges, per box. .75¢ Home Made Mincemeat, per New Dates, 3 lbs.25¢ Christmas Plum Pudding, as good as mother used to make, each \$1.25, \$1.00, and 75¢ Rum, per bottle, SI and 75¢

Christmas Fruit Cake, delicious, per 1b.35¢ Chrystalized Fruits, per box, Glace Cherries, per lb.... 75¢ Chrystalized Angelica, per Fancy Boxes Chocolates, fine for gifts, 75c, 50c, 40c, 25c, and 10¢ Bon-Bons, per box, \$1.00, 75c, 50e, 35c, and 25¢ Christmas Stockings, each, 50c, 25c, and......10¢ Xmas Tree Candles, per box, Xmas Tree Candle Holders, and Xmas decorations, per yard 10¢ Xmas Tree Ornaments, per box 25¢ Pears, 3 tins25¢ Tomatoes, large tins....10¢ Blue Funnel Scotch, per bottle \$1.25

Rye, per bottle, \$1.25, \$1.00, Dry Gin, per bottle, \$1.00 and 50¢ Gilbey's Spey Royal, per bottle \$1.25 Gilbey's Strathmill, per bot-Port Wine, per bottle, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, and50¢ Gilbey's Invalid Port, per Gilbey's Castle Sherry, per

bottle \$1.25 Burgundy, per bottle ... \$1.50 Rhine Wine, per bottle, Wines and Liquors by the Christmas Hampers, \$10

Delivered to any address on the Islands

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers, Wine and Liquor Merchants

1317 Government St.

1316 Broad St.

TELEPHONES 52, 1052 and 1590

A recent Montreal despatch says in this regard: A big rate war is likely to be inaugurated on the Pacific ocean between the C.P.R. and a big Japanese line. The Capadian Pacific will take up the gauntlet thrown down by the Nippon Yusen Kalsha in its reduction of seventeen per cent. In through freight rates from the Far East to the Pacific coast. The fight is for supremacy on the north Pacific route, which rests practically between Canadian and Japanese steamships. The Canadian road, through the exceptionally favorable position in which it stands as the owner of a through transcontinental railway as well as the owner of the Empress line of steamers and on account of its being independent as regards this traffic of the ruling of the American interstate commerce commission, has been able to develop a most beneative commission, because of the results of the mission, has been able to develop a most lucrative carrying trade in silks and teas. The Nippon company has been able to cut down rates through cheap labor and cheaper food that will satisfy its crews but it must hand its traffic over to the American railways at Seattle or any other Pacific port in which it may establish itself. This puts it still in an inferior position as regards the entire through rate when the silks and teas reach their ultimate destination whether it be New York or London.

Bears are reported as plentiful alles east state that the order-in-council through Schuylkill county, Pa. through Schuylkill county, Pa. .

GEORGIA CARRYING WHEAT FOR MEXICO

Continental ports for local merchants. Capt. Worsnop, general manager of the line was advised that the Lonsdale has 300 tons of European cargo for Victoria and Vancouver. The freight left Liverpool by one of the Atlantic liners plying to Puerto Mexico on November 1st, and had it not been for the delay caused by the necessity of making repairs to the Lonsdale following her collision would have been landed in Victoria in 44 days. The Lonsdale is expected here about December 17. cember 17.

H. C. Walrond, of the Canadian-Mexican line, and Mrs. Walrond, are among the passengers of the Georgia.

Mr. Walrond is going to Mexican ports to look over the business prospects of

NORWEGIAN STEAMERS ARE NOT EXCLUDED

foreign steamers from the coastwise trade of the Dominion has been sus-pended and the Norwegian coasters WHEAT FOR MEXICO

WHEAT FOR MEXICO

Lonsdale Leaves Salina Cruz With the First Shipment of European Freight for Victoria

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The steamer Georgia of the Canadian Mexican line, which is to sali from the outer wharf, this morning is taking the first grain shipment sent from British Columbia ports to Mexico. The grain, brought from Calgary, is the first of several shipments booked for the steamers of the Canadian-Mexican line. A low thorough freight is given in order to work up a business and it is expected that a large demand for Canadian grain will result. The Georgia has practically a full cargo, a From New Westminster and Sidney mills she has 1,500,000 feet of lumber, and there are shipments of sacked grain, box shooks, salmon and general freight, filling the greater part of the freight space. Twelve passengers will be taken to Mexican ports of whom two are bound to England by way of the Tehuantapec railroad and one of the steamers plying from the Atlantic terminus of the isthmian railroad to Liverpool.

The steamer Lonsdale, which has the first of the first

Girl Electrocuted

Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 30.—Mary Maloney, 20 years old, a domestic, was electrocuted today while dusting an electric fixture. Her employer, at the risk of her life, pulled the girl from the fixture to which she was clinging. The coroner believes that Mass Maloney's shoes were wet, and that, standing on a register, a complete circuit was made when her hand touched the fixture with defective insulation,

"White Slaves" Deported Chicago, Nov. 30.—The first deportation of alien "white slaves" as a result of the government's crusade began today, when Daniel D. Davies, chief immigration inspector at Chicago, left the city for New York with five French women. The women will be sent back to France. They were brought here by Alphonse and Eva Dufour, who, following a raid, escaped to Paris, forfeiting their bonds.

Winnipeg, Nov. 30.—A young woman named Jessie Wilkinson, was placed under arrest on Saturday accused of a series of clever forgeries. The victims were a large number of retail merchants and others who cashed worth-less cheques.

Through Canadian Woods. Albany, N.Y., Nov. 30.—James S. Whipple, state forest, fish and game commissioner, returned today from a trip through the woods of Northern Canada. Mr. Whipple investigated the Canadian system of forest fire protection, took a large number of photographs and killed a moose,

QUEBEC

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DORAL Long-Dist

After the the Fren from Car that it we allow the land, but ill, hums vent the course a port of which to loupe on and asce If Cast Bordeau main th Lyons to case will Paris. Preside Basseten have ma to the e

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XMAS **HAMPERS** 5 and \$10 Each Just the Thing for an Xmas Present

ORS

, \$1.25, \$1.00, 85¢ per bottle,50¢ bottle, \$1.00 50¢ Royal, per

..... \$1.25 mill, per bot-..... 90¢ bottle, \$1.50, nd50¢ bottle, \$1.50. ttle, 75c, 50c, 35¢ id Port, per \$1.25 Sherry, per \$1.25 bottle ... \$1.50

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from the coastwise enjoy the same privi-n vessels in the trade er some strong pro-nade by seafaring men numerous petitions the Ottawa governeffect that after Jan. the coastwise trade order is now being Atlantic coast which amers in their carry mers from the local nzie Steamship comtwo Norwegian ves-charter bought the in at Hongkong and two Norwegian charter bought now on the way here by to enter the B. C. ade. She is to be rert City on arrival

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laves" Deported 30.-The first deporta nt's crusade began to nd Eva Dufour, who, escaped to Paris, for-

of Forgery. . 30.-A young woman ilkinson was placed Saturday accused of a orgeries. The victims mber of retail mer-

anadian Woods Nov. 30.—James rest, fish and game turned today from a of forest fire protec-

a moose.

STILL RETAINS **CABINET SEAT**

Hon, Wm. Templeman's Fate as Minister to Be Known Within a Few Days

Friday, December 4, 1908.

QUEBEC EAST FOR PREMIER

Government Will Be Busy in Preparation for Session of Parliament

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The statement that Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of In-land revenue, has tendered his reland revenue, has tendered his resignation to the premier is premature. An announcement may be expected within a few days whether he is to remain in the government or not. The general impression is that Mr. Templeman will retire and that if any one takes his place at all from the province of British Columbia it will be Ralph Smith, member for Nanaimo.

While no formal resignation can take place till parliament meets and take place till parliament meets and a speaker is chosen, it is understood that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has already intimated that he will elect to sit for his old constituency of Quebec East and give up the Ottawa seat to which he was elected in October he was elected in October.

C. H. Parmalee, ex-M.P. for Shef-ford, has been appointed King's Printer in place of Dr. S. E. Dawson, who has retired after 17 years' service. The trade and commerce department was advised by telegraph today that

sessions from now till the meeting of parliament for the consideration of ministeral legislation. This will in-clude the amendments to the insurance act, the promised legislation for the re-arrangements of the boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and a bill to forbid the giving or accepting of secret commissions on government and private business.

DORANDO AND LONGBOAT

Long-Distance Runners to Compete Madison Square Over a Full Marathon Course

New York, Dec. 1.—Dorando Pietri, the Italian runner, whose spectacular failure to win the world's Marathon race in England last summer was one of the most notable events in modern athletic history, is to run his second American Marathon at Madison Square Garden on December 15, competing with Tom Longboat, the famous Canadian long distance man. Dorando's recent defeat at the Garden, of Hayes, who brought the Marathon honors to the United States led him to seek a contest with the Indian fleetfoot. The full distance of the 1908 Marathon, twenty-six miles, 385 yards, will be run.

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the railroad
company.

The men complain that when they
take up grievances with the division
superintendents they get no satisfaction, and as a rule their complaints
of the lines west of Pittsburg.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The French government is giving consideration as to how
If the vote should be in favor of a
trike, and the indications are that it
will be, according to some of the men
here, the situation will become very
active the ignominious fashion in which
the French minister was expelled
the Grand Chief Fred
Washington to lay

The men complain that when they
take up grievances with the division
surgents, and that he is full of hope.

SAW SEA SERPENT

Kosmos Liner's Officers Say They Saw
Is—Was a Small One
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roops are marching against
troops are marching against
from the railroad
of the SAW SEA SERPENT

Kosmos Liner's Officers Say They Saw
Is—Was a Small One
of the lines, was a Small one
of the benevic of President Castro of Venezuela shall be treated on his arrival at Bordeaux. After the ignominious fashion in which the French millister was expelled from Caraczas the government feels that it would be justified in refusing to allow the president of Venezuela to land, but as Castro is reported to be allow the president of Venezuela to land, but as Castro is reported to be ill, humanitarian considerations—prevent the government taking such a course, it is probable, therefore, that a port of call will be designated at which to board the steamer Guada-loupe on which Castro is a passenger and ascertial, his intentions.

If Castro desires to be treated at Bordeaux he will be allowed to remain there. If at Berlin, he will be given a passport across France from Lyons to the Swiss frontier, but in no case will he he permitted to come to Paris.

President Castro's statement at Bordeaux he will be allowed to remain there is a passenger and ascertial, his intentions.

President Castro's statement at Baselence, which he is reported to have made to interviewers yesterday, to the effect that he was proceeding to France to settle a diplomatic matter, was the first intimation that the French government had that he had any intention of trying to settle Venezuela's diplomatic differences with this country.

Smallpox in London

Smallpox in London

Montreal Nov. 30.—Following

Montreal Nov. 30.—Jugge Delorimier

Montreal Nov. 30.—Ju

London, Ont., Nov. 30.—Following the discovery of two mild cases of

Lindsay, Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star, one of the oldest of the Washington correspondents, died here today at his home.

G.T.P. Service. Winnipeg, Nov. 30.—Saturday marked the inauguration of a regular passenger and freight service on the G.T.

P. between Fort William and Superior Junction, on the main line.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Real estate to the amount of \$35,000 belonging to the York Loan's assets were sold by the National Trust company, liquidators, during November.

Suicide from Despendency.
St. John, N.B., Nov. 30.—George
Thomas, a farmer and fisherman residing at Mispec, shot and killed him-

self in his home last night. He was 43 years old and leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. Despondency over ill-health is supposed to have been the cause of his act.

Fire in Toronto Toronto, Nov. 30.—an explosion caused by spontaneous combustion, and the fire which followed, wrecked the premises occupied by the Harvey Quilting and Bedding company today, with a loss of \$25,000.

Torento Business Change Toronto, Nov. 30.—A deal has just been completed by which the hardware business of Rice, Lewis & Sons, Ltd., has passed into the hands of A. E. Gilverson and R. C. Fisher, who have been identified with the firm since their boyhood, and who for some years had its management in their hands.

Socialist Member Marries. Phoenix, B.C., Nov. 30.—An interesting event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Danny Deane, when John McInnes, Socialist representative in British Columbia legislature for the Boundary riding, and Miss Fannie Mc-Kinnon, recently from Cape Breton, were united in marriage.

Independent Telephone Companies. Independent Telephone Companies.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The executive committee and the advisory board of the international independent telephone association held meetings here today to discuss matters which will be brought before the national convention. It is stated that the convention will be attended by eight hundred delegates, representing twelve thousand independent telephone companies, which have an aggregate capitalization of \$350,000,000.

"Shovers of the Queer" Surrender Chicago, Nov. 30.—"We know it is only a matter of time when you will get us anyway, so we may as well submit gracefully." This message over the telephone today reached Peter Drababarg, of the United States Secret Service, from one or two men who had flooded Milwaukee Avenue business houses with sourlous five banic-stricken, and the great maiority was advised by telegraph today that the reduction of the customs duties on wheat entering Mexico will be effective from Dec. 15 to April 30 next. The reduction is from \$1.50 gold to 50 cents gold.

As a means of shortening up the session of parliament, the suggestion has been made that the departmental estimates before being taken up by the house itself should first be referred to a special committee, which would be empowered to receive full explanations of the successive votes.

The cabinet will hold almost daily sessions from now till the meeting of

Grievances Against Pennsylvania Road Taken Up at Washington

Washington, Nov. 30.—A serious controversy has arisen between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Pennsylvania railroad, affecting particularly the rates west of Pittsburg.

The details of the differences be-

tween the membership of the order and the railway company were presented today to Chairman Knapp, of the interstate commerce commission, and Prof. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, who constitute the general board of mediation under the Erdman

act.
The engineers desire official recogni-tion of their general board of adjust-ment in the settlement of any griev-ances that may arise between the members of the order and the railroad

the discovery of two mild cases of smallpox among pupils of the collegiate institute, the board of education has ordered the school closed for a week. In the meantime it will be disinfected. The disease is believed to have come to the city from Dorchester township, where there are quite a number of cases.

Montreal. Nov. 30.—Judge Delorimier has rendered judgment in an interesting case. A couple of years ago the Elder-Dempster line steamship Lake Simcoe brought to Canada a number of syrian immigrants. Thirty-four of the number were found to be suffering from trachoma, and the immigration officers refused to allow them to land. Some interested parties applied to the Montreal, Nov. 30 .- Judge Delorimier Injured in Runaway
Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 30.—John
Dickenson, ex-M.P.P., is in the city
hospital suffering from serious scalp
wounds as the result of a runaway.
He was driving down Barton street
last night, when his rig collided with
a farmer's rig, the occupants of which,
Mr. and Mrs Cox. of Stoney Creek,
were thrown out and painfully injured, Mr. Dickenson's horse then ran
away and collided with a street car
on Barton street, throwing the occupant under the car.

Veteran Correspondent Dead.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Richard H.
Lindsay, Washington correspondent of
the Kansas City Star, one of the oldest
of the Washington correspondents
of the Washington

York Loan Sales

PANIC STRICKEN

Insurgents Marching on Capital and Expected to Arrive Soon

GENERAL LOOTING FEARED

Resident Natives and Foreign ers Take Precautions Against Attack

Port au Prince, Nov. 30.-Every hour brings the revolutionary army nearer to Port au Prince, and a feeling of imto Port au Prince, and a feeling of impending disaster has taken possession of the people. The advance guard of General Antoine Simon's forces is now not more than 25 to 30 miles from this city, and up to the present time the insurgents have swept all before them. The government losses at Anse Aveau on Friday and the rout of the loyal troops have caused consternation among the officials of the government with cossibly the sole exception of with possibly the sole exception of President Nord Alexis. Every effort to have him take himself out of the country has proved a failure, and the aged president, who has faced many revolutions before, announces his de-termination to fight to the last.

which forces unquestionably will be landed if the insurgents succeed in passing the gates of the city, or at the first sign of disorder and pillage. Flags of different nations are flying from the homes of many of the foreign residents; the markets are deserted residents; the markets are deserted upon which the city depends for its sustenance, and attendants have fied and refused to return. The situation has become so grave that an official proclamation has been issued convoking the chambers in extraordinary section to the research of the contract of the chambers of the cha session, so that measures may be taken to preserve the government, at least to effect a compromise with the revo-lutionary leaders.

London, Dec. 1.—In a speech at Dundee, Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, declared that unemployment was not confined to periods of trade depression, and would not be solved by trade revival. As president of the board of trade, it was not yet possible for him to say that the end of the depression was in sight. But there were indications which justified the hope that the depression would be less severe and prolonged than in other trade cycles.

"I discern," he said, "in our present industrial system three vicious conditions: ditions:

ditions:

"1. The lack of any central organization of industry or any general and concerted control either of ordinary government work or of extraordinary elief works.

"2. The second vicious condition is

"2. The second victous condition is the increasing evil of casual labor.

"3. The third victous condition is boy labor—the compettion of boys or young persons who do men's work for boys' wages, and are turned off as soon as they demand men's wages for themselves. themselves.
"It is no use abusing capitalists and

"It is no use abusing capitalists and rich people. They are neither worse nor better than anyone else. Nor do I think the wealthy people of Great Britain would be ungenerous or unwilling to respond to the plain need of this nation for a more complete or elaborate social organization. I believe that if large schemes properly prepared and scientifically conceived for dealing with the evils I have mentioned were presented there would be thousands of rich people who would cheerfully make the necessary sacrifices."

Balloons and Guns. Berlin, Dec. i.—Experiments have been going on here for some time showing that it is almost impossible

for dirigible balloons to escape from the fire of field pieces and rifles on the ground by going to a high altitude. The greatest height the airships can attain successfully and safely still leaves them within range of the special cannon for shooting at the balloons with which the experiments are made. Furthermore, the range of these guns is to be extended. It is the opinion of experts that dirigible balloons will have to rely solely upon their own speed to escape the fire of the properly equipped enemy.

WANT EVIDENCE

ON BOTH SIDES

Ways and Means Committee Bothered on Subject of Tariff Revision

Tariff Revision Toronto Customs Receipts Toronto, Dec. I.—Customs receipts for November for the port of Toronto decreased by \$142,930 compared with the same month a year ago.

Favored Wheat District Calgary, Dec. 1.—It is twenty years since grain was first raised in the Gleichen portion of the Canadian Pa
Composite Processor of Some fourteen or fifteen cattle affected have been slaughtered at once.

Gleichen portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation district, and from that day to this a complete crop failure has never occurred. In the year 1906, the Gleichen district had the highest average yield of wheat and oats in Alberta. In 1907 John McEwen, of Gleichen, had No. 1 oats and barley that went 97 bushels to the acre, and numerous farmers had No. 1 flax, and this before the advantages of irrigation were possible. In 1908 there was shipped from Gleichen the best spring wheat to reach Winnithe best spring wheat to reach Winnipeg. This wheat was graded a little better than No. 1, and the owners got the highest price this year in Winnipeg, \$1.03 per bushel.

Regina Mayoralty Regina, Sask, Dec. 1.—H. H. Williams, a preminent merchant here, and old timer, this morning signified his willingness to stand for the mayoralty. The condition of the city finances and the way in which business has been transacted by the council during the past year necessitate citizens taking hold, and a large number of heavy ratepayers are behind Williams.

A family was roused and saved from fire in Brooklyn by a pet cat scratch-ing at its mistress' door. A high school football team at Nee-mad, Wis., was disbanded because the members smoked cigarettes.

Rev. P. O. Cornellier has been appointed procurator for Alberta of the Oblate Order.

C. H. Corbett has just completed his 43rd year as county jailer in the Dominion.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL

RECEIVES PRESENTS

Witness at Halifax Speaks of Money Paid to Agent of Department

buted among the crew. The department made a claim to the Donaldson line for the services of the Lady Laurier to the Hestia, but it was not allowed. Mr. Beasley knew of no payments to any others of the department of-

Winnipeg Mayoralty Winnipeg, Dec. I.—This was nomination day here. W. Sanford Evans, formerly editor of the Winnipeg Telegram, R. A. C. Manning, barrister, and William Eades, labor, were nominated for the Winner Sanford Control of the Manning. ated for the mayoralty.

After having been a faithfulother naving been a faithful devotee of the automobile two years or more, Mr. Bragdon suddenly was seized with a violent fancy for motor boats. "A beautiful river runs by this town," he said, "Why not have some enjoyment out of it? In a motor boat you don't have to dodge policemen and rural constables."

SAFETY OF HOLLAND TO BE GUARANTEED

RESENT SOME CRITICISMS

Compel the Presence of Witnesses

Washington, Nov. 30.—Determined to bring before it those who have criticized the hearings on the proposed revision of the tariff, and satisfied that there is much important information to be obtained before the framing of an impartial tariff bill can be undertaken, the ways and means committee of the house will request congress to authorize the committee to subpoena witnesses to appear at the supplementary hearings on the tariff revision.

revision.

While the committee has been holding sessions which have lasted into the night, and although witnesses have in most cases been unrestrained, time has been wasted, and too frequently but one side of the question has been presented to the committee. Witnesses also have been in many cases entirely unprepared to furnish the committee

unprepared to furnish the committee with adequate information as to the comparative cost of labor in the United States and abroad.

J. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufactures, and C. H. Miles, chairman of the tariff commission of the same organization, have frequently attacked the methods used by the ways and means committee for securing information by which to be guided in the proposed readjustment of the tariff. Chairman Payne of the commission has strongly resented the attacks of the manufacturers, and the request to congress for the sented the attacks of the manufacturers, and the request to congress for the right to subpoena witnesses is understood to be directed mainly at Mr. Van Cleave and Mr. Miles, who have not appeared before the commission, despite special invitations from the chairman. The wishes of the committee to get at the facts with regard to tariff revision frequently have been reliterated by Chairman Payne for the reiterated by Chairman Payne, for the "Stand Patters," by Champ, Clark, for the minority members of the committee, and by several Republican members who are understood to represent the views of President-elect

Taft.

The desire for authority to subpoena witnesses and to hold as many hearings as will be found necessary, is therefore practically unanimous. During the progress of the hearings, it has become evident that the various factions in the house are united on the one proposition to ware the little.

France is now the world's banker. her stock of gold being \$665,000,000. Rev. A. E. Mitchell of Knox church, Hamilton, alleges that the citizens spend \$12,000 per week on amuse-

COMMISSION COLLECTS INCOME TAX ARREARS

New British Measure Benefits Budget But Mulcts Firms Heavily

boat you don't have to dodge policemen and rural constables."

So he bought one, took a day's intructions in the art of managing it and keeping the machinery in running order, and started out on his first trip with it one bright morning in London. The income tax commissioners are applying the screw to many in London. The income tax commissioners are applying the screw to many in July.

It was late in the afternoon when he returned home. He came in by the back way. His clothes were water-soaked, and he had a generally limp and bedraggled appearance. "For pity's sake, Alfred!" exclaimand bedraggled appearance of the great powers vested in the wife. "What has happened to you. Did the boat unpset?"

"No, Lucy," he answered. "Don't say anything about it, and I'll tell you. The boat's all right, but when I had been out on the water an hour or two something went wrong. with the motor."

"Well, before I—er—knew what I was doing I was over the side of the boat and trying to get under it to fix the thing."

London, Dec. 1.—The beauties of the ment. Mr. Archbold said that twenty trust certificates were issued for each single share of Standard Oil company to the ment. Mr. Archbold said that twenty trust certificates were lasted for each single share of Standard Oil company in London. The income tax commissingle share of Standard Oil company in London. The income tax commissioners are applying the screw to many between the plants and property were two the came and the plants and property were two the next budget will benefit greatly from the came applying the screw to many increased taxes and heavy amounts plants and property were two the say of holding the property. "We were advised by counsel," the say anything about it, and I'll tell you. The boat unpset?"

"No, Lucy," he answered. "Don't say anything about it, and I'll tell you. The boat unpset?"

"Well be a thing the crew to the result that the standard Oil trust was form derpaying. "The greatest hardship in the mat-

"The greatest hardship in the mat-ter is the demand for balance sheets, in addition to trading and profits and loss accounts," said the secretary of the income tax adjustment agency, limited, this week. "Everybody ob-pects to producing a balance sheet, be-cause it lays bare one's financial po-sition. A firm is not legally compelled to produce either balance sheet trad-

Montreal, Dec. 1.—Circulars issued today announce the following appointments to the official staff of the Canadian Pacific rallway: John Leslie, assistant comptroller, F. E. Shrimpton, auditor of disbursements, J. Moule, assistant auditor of disbursements.

Policeman for 57 Years St. John, N. B., Dec. 1.—Police Sergeant John Hipwell, who has been 57 years on the St. John force, was tonight voted a year's leave of absence on full pay. He has no black mark against him in his long career.

Another Cattle Plague

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 1.—Blackleg, a highly contagious form of cattle dis-ease, has made its appearance in Rochester township, Essex county, and

Steel Rail Mill to Close Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 1.—The steel rail plant of the Algoma Steel company will probably close next week of lack of orders. The de mand for steel is not as heavy in Can-ada as had been anticipated. The move would leave 1500 men out of

CHIEF SHOOTS CONSTABLE Mysterious Affair Reported From Sim-coe, Ontario-Liquor Apparent-ly to Blame

work.

Simcoe, Ont. Dec. 1.—Policeman Wil-kins, while on duty in the park at 1 o'clock this morning, was shot and mortally wounded, five bullets entermortally wounded, five bullets entering his body from a revolver. Acting on a statement made by Wilkins, chief of Police Malone was arrested, charged with being the assailant.

From the statement made by Wilkins, the two met in the park by arrangement, though for what purpose is not known as they met.

between the two men, who constitute the entire police force of the town. Malone is an Englishman, and a South African veteran. He came here last

OF THE STANDARD OIL the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China,
3.—They are accordingly firmly re-

ment of 1882, and said that all the shareholders of the Standard, and the beneficiaries of the Vilas, Keith and London, Dec. 1.—The beauties of the Income Tax are now being exemplified in London. The income tax commissioners are applying the screw to many city firms, with the result that the next budget will benefit greatly from

PRAIRIE STORM

Long Spell of Mild Weather at Last Gives Way to Snow and Se-vers Cold

the income tax adjustment agency, limited, this week. "Everybody obports to producing a balance sheet, because it lays bare one's financial position. A firm is not legally compelled. May Follow

Alleged Treaty of Alliance With Britain—Other Powers May Follow

London, Nov. 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette announces a forthcoming freaty of alliance between Great Britain and Holland and predicts that other governments will soon arrange treatles for the protection of the Netherlands. If this is true, it is another step in the diplomatic isolation of Germany. The possibility that Germany might acquire Holland has long been regarded as a menace in England.

The Britain and this week. "Everybody obports the producing a balance sheet, because it lays bare one's financial position. A firm is not legally compelled to produce either balance sheet, trading, or profit and loss account, but the alternative to refusing compliance with the demand is general assessment on much greater profits this year. I know of one case in the City in which the arrears alone amount to \$3,950 and of many other instances of arrears varying from \$30 to \$3,750. There is a general impression that arrears, can in the authorities have such great powers that they can obtain under threats are obliterated. Owing to the open fall, the country is in good shape for the winter, reports indicating the first storm of this minimum that they were unjustly deprived to this winter is in full career throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan to day. Temperatures in the north are arrears can the such such great profits this working down this way. The alternative to refusing compliance with the demand is general assessment on much greater profits this year. I know of one case in the City in which the alternative to refusing compliance with the demand is general assessment on much greater profits this working down this way. The alternative to refusing compliance with the demand is general assessment on much greater profits this working down this way. The control of the cold snap

AGREEMENT TEXT IS MADE PUBLIC

Notes Exchanged Between United States and Japan Regarding Far East

OLD POLICY REAFFIRMED

Respect for Territorial Rights and Equal Opportunity in China

Washington, Dec. 1.—The notes exchanged between the United States and Japan declaring their policy in the far east, which have been the subject of correspondence between United States Secretary of State Root and Ambassador Takahira for some months were made public at the state department tonight. Accompanying the declaration are two letters, one from Mr. Takahira and one from Mr. Takahira and one from Mr. Root, the former expressing the belief that a frank avowal of the aims, policy and intentions of the two countries in the Pacific would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighborhood between the tribute to the preservation of the gen-eral peace, and the latter declaring that "expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the government of the United States."

rangement, though for what purpose is not known, as soon as they met Malone opened fire on Wilkins. The first bullet struck Wilkins in the eye and as he turned to escape three shots were fired into his back. Wilkins says Malone was crazed with liquor when he did the shooting.

There is said to have been trouble between the two men, who constitute the entire police force of the town. Malone is an Englishman, and a South

peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific ocean.

2.—The policy of both governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive ten-dency is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region above mentioned and to the defence of

solved reciprocally to respect the ter-ritorial possessions belonging to each

Argument in Defence That Combination is Necessary to Retain It

New York, Nov. 30.—The develop-

Halifax, Nov. 30.—At this morning's the desired body of the Haytins and contractors, admitted having made monor payments to Mr. Johnson, of the overflow of the government, which however, being forearmed, has taken Persident Ledis, suspecting the loyal type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of police, has sent him out or at special type of General Camesu, the chief of the same reason.

It is one of the chief police officials, his been replaced by General Hyacinta type of the same reason.

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It is one of the chief police officials, his been replaced by General Hyacinta type of the same reason.

It is one of the chief police officials, his been replaced by General Hyacinta type of the same reason.

It is one of the chief police of the same reason and had accommodated memb the aim of the company to reach direct every consumer in the far east, as was done in this country.

This testimony was given by Mr. Archbold, that during the period of the Standard Oil trust, the trustees poured millions of the company's earnings back into trust for the construction for new refineries and pipe lines.

Mr. Archbold was questioned about the Villas, Keith and Chester agreement of 1879. Mr. Archbold told of the signing of the agreement and of the property held by certain individuals for the benefit of the stockholders of the Standard. All properties obtained were held by the trustees after the agreement had been made. Mr. Archbold said the agreement was made as a simple means of holding property in the interest of common ownership.

Mr. Archbold told of the trust agreement of 1882, and said that all the shareholders of the Standard, and the shareholders of the standard the shareholders of the shareholders of the shar

Returned by Acclamation Portage la Prairie, Man., Dec. 1.— Hon. Hugh Armstrong, member for Portage la Prairie, who succeeded the late Hon. J. H. Agnew as provincial treasuren in the Roblin government, was yesterday returned by acclama-

Horses Shut Out. St. John, N.B., Nov. 30.—One effect of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease among United States cattle will be the holding up at the border of fifteen Kentucky thoroughbre horses bought for the new Brunswic

MR. SCHWAB DEFENDANT Steel Magnate and Others Sued in Connection With Stock in Mexi-can Silver Mine

New York, Nov. 30.—That papers in a suit involving the ownership of the Mexican silver and lead mine, in which Chas. M. Schwab and other financiers are interested, rave been served upon Mr. Schwab, was made known today. The complainants in the case are Alfred S. and Sydney A. Wetherbee, brothers, living in Mexico City, who claim that they were unjustly deprived of a considerable amount of this mining stock, said to have been worth several millions. The plaintiffs allege that they owned a majority of the stock at that time, and that they had New York, Nov. 30 .- That papers in

sallow, "muddy" and sprinkled with

pimples. Plenty of ripe fruit helps more than any other food to cure this condition, but even more effective, as well as less expensive, are "Fruit-a-tives." These are little tablets of concentrated fruit are little tablets of concentrated fruit juices, combined in such a way as to many times increase their action on those organs that eliminate impurities. One or two "Fruit-a-tives" a day will keep the blood pure and give the skin keep the blood pure and give the skin the clear glow of health. 25c for trial size box—50c for regular size—6 for \$2.50. Dealers everywere should have both sizes. If you are unable to obtain "Fruit-a-tives" in your neighborhood, they will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Certificate of the Registration of an Extra-Provincial Company.



I hereby certify that "The Gem Mining Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company in situate at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is three hundred thousand dollars divided into three hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at the Law Chambers, Bastion St., Victoria, and Alexander Scott Innes, Barrister-atlaw, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the Attorney for the Company. Not empowered to issue and transfer stock.

stock.
The time of the existence of the Comgiven under my hand and Seal of Of-fice at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand nine hundred

S. Y. WOOTTON. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies The objects for which this company has been established and registered are:—To do a general mining business, and all things incidental thereto, not inconsistent with the law.

> LAND ACT. Form of Notice.

Victoria Land District, Range 1, Coast Division.

TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted in mound on the east side of Loughboro Inlet about % of a mile south of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old mill; thence east 20 chains; thence south. 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to a point 1 chain from high tide; thence paralleling the said line of high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres

DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD. By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent. Dated October 15th, 1908.

point of beginning, containing es, more or less. ALFRED JOHNSON.

Date, Sept. 24th, 1908. Witness to posting notice: J. M. David-

LAND ACT Form of Notice Land District, District Coast Division

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick L. Ward, of Pontiac, Michigan, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

scribed lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about one half mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B. C., said stake being the south east corner of this location, thence extending north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less.

FREDERICK L. WARD, By James McDermit Davidson, Agent. Date, Oct. 17th, 1908.

LAND ACT Form of Notice Victoria Land District, District

TAKE NOTICE that James McDermit avidson, of Seattle, Washington, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the follow-ing described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about ½ mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B.C., said stake being the S.W. corner of this location, thence extending north following the east line of Fred. L. Ward's location, chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of beginning containing 80 acres more or less. Redwood, New York, Department 13.

JAMES MCDERMIT DAVIDSON. Date Oct. 17th, 1908,

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

R. S. GOLLOP, R. S. GOLLOP,

Nov. 2, 1908.

Fruit Juices Clear the Skin WASH HOUSE CASES

No Decision Arrived at as to Offending Premises—Routine Business

(From Tuesday's Daily)

but the premises could not be made to comply with the terms of the wash house bylaw without the building be-ing moved back and this the owner, Dr. Morrison, refused to do.

Orders Disobeyed

the inquiry, stated that the sanitary inspector had examined the premises some time ago and had declared that the place was a good and additional than the place was a good and additional than the place was a good and a good and the place was a good and the place was a good and a good a good and a good a good and a good a good and a good a good and a good and a good a good and a good a good and a good a good a good and a good and a good a g the place was in good sanitary condi-tion. He referred to other wash

thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains more or less to coast, thence west following coast line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

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

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT 1900

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on he premises to be known as the Sooke Hotel, situated at the junction of Otter Point and Sooke roads. EUSTACE ARDEN.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., Nov. 17, 1908. LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intexicating liquor on the premises known as the San Juan Hotel situated at Port Renfrew.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

Pert Renfrew, B.C. Nov. 28th, 1908.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

the Superintendent of Provincial Police
for a license to sell intoxicating liquor
on the premises known as the Esquimalt
Hotel, situated at Esquimalt.

(Signed) J. E. DAY: Dated at Victoria, this 20th day of

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises known as the Parson's Bridge Hotel, situated on Goldstream (Signed) H. PRICE.

Dated at Victoria, this 20th day of November, 1908. PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

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

THE DUCREST STUMP PULLER—
Most powerful made, catches from 1 to
20 stumps each pull. Will clear a
radius of 340 feet without moving.
Moved easily in 30 minutes. Apply J.
Ducrest, 466 Burnside Road, Victoria.
B. C. In response to a communication
from the Victoria Tourist Association

STUMP PULLING

WANTED TO PURCHASE

RAW FURS

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

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University VANVOUVER, B. C.

OFFERS A CHOICE OF TWO TO FOUR POSITIONS To every granuate, Students always Great Demand.

Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists. Thirty days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in the Renfrew district, West Coast Vancouver Island, commencing at the S. E. corner let 189,

BEFORE THE COUNCIL

houses in other portions of the city which contravened the bylaw. These also should be proceeded against. Dr. Moerison also took occasion to call into question the sanitary condition of the additional process. to question the sanitary condition of the adjoining premises, the owner of which had complained of his (Dr. Morrison's) place. His building had been used as a wash house for twenty years and for eighteen years Mr. Neal had been living next door without protest until just recently. The Chinese tenant had paid \$500 for the business about three months ago and it would be a hardship to now force him to get out.

Alderman Fullerton asked if it were not a fact that the only reason the

After considerable delay the inquiry necessitated under the provisions of the Municipal Clauses Act before any premises can be condemned on the ground that they constitute a menace to the surrounding premises and depreciate the value thereof, was held by the city council at last night's meeting into the complaints concerning the Chinese wash houses in the premises at the corner of Quadra and Fort streets and that in the building on the west side of Store street be-

With regard to the premises on Store Street, also occupied as a Chinese washhouse, the sanitary inspector stated that besides not complying ments:

The city engineer reported upon the cost of the following local improvements:

Boulevards on both sides of Trutch Orders Disobeyed

The sanitary inspector, in a report, stated that he had notified the Chindres tenants and also Dr. Morrison that the improvements would have to be made and that until completed the premises should not be used as a wash house but his orders have not been complied with.

Sanitary Inspector Lancaster, being sworn, testified to the building not being the requisite twenty-five feet from the street line or ten feet from the rear boundary, while the Interior furnishings did not comply with the bylaw.

Dr. Morrison, who was present at the inquiry, stated that the sanitary inspector had examined the premises some time ago and had declared that the value to be an interior formula in the council had approved of it. The plan was for some alterations side of Battery street, from Boulevards on both sides of Trutch bylaw the bylaw in a most unsanitary condition. In fact he doubted if there bylaw dition. In fact he doubted if there had notified the Chindress a less sanitary spot in the city. Besides the place is a fire frap. To make the premises comply with the bylaw would be a difficult matter as it is only a portion of a building which is occupied and the whole building which is occupied and the whole building its of Belton avenue, from Craigilower road to Dominion road. Cost, \$4,297.85; for the Chinese tenants of the place down.

W. Lowe, barrister, who appeared for the Chinese tenants of the place down.

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W. Lowe barrister, who appeared for the place do in any particular with the bylaw the

bylaw but made no improvement in \$1,553.82; city's share, \$517.94, the rest of the building, Permanent sidewalk on the north Alderman Pauline urged that the side of Fairfield road, from Vancouver Alderman Pauline urged that the side of Fairneld road, from vancouver council should declare the place a street to Cook street. Cost, \$1,30%; menace from the sanitary standpoint as well as a fire trap and a danger to surrounding premises. Finally it was decided to leave the further consideration of this matter to a future meeting.

Boulevard Ur. Keen.

Boulevard Up. Keep.

Alderman Henderson's bylaw to provide for assessing the cost of up-keep of boulevards already laid and for the making of a general assessment for up-keep of future boulevards, created some discussion. The cost of the maintenance of boulevards for the maintenance of boulevards for the maintenance of boulevards for the past year has totalied six cents per front foot but Alderman Henderson pointed out that in future years, it has been estimated, the cost will be five cents. In the bylaw submitted this figure of five cents per foot is fixed as the future assessment but provis- (including maintenance). Cost \$5,502, as the future assessment but provis-ion is made that "should the rate as-sessed and to be levied prove in any Can't Change Payday year insufficient for the maintenance and up-keep of any boulevard the deficiency shall be made good and be paid out of the annual revenue, whether such deficiency shall be caused by non-collection of the taxes of excess

Alderman Pauline suggested that the rate be fixed at whatever figure could be decided upon and if it is exceeded the Parks Board could probably keep back part of its appropria-tion and the deficiency could be made

up from that.

The objectionable section was drop ped and the bylaw put through its various stages.

A. T. Goward, local manager of the B.C. Electric Company, replying to a communication of the city relative to the placing of a waiting room at the end of the track where Niagara street ends at the Beacon Hill Park, stated that the company is willing to put in one of the style of those others now in use at termini of the lines. But as Beacon Hill Park is visited by tourists a waiting room somewhat orna-mental should be erected. This sug-gestion he had made to the city ere this. The company is willing to either put up the ordinary style of waiting oom or contribute an amount equal to its cost rowards the construction of

pointing out that it will be impossible to carry on the work of the Associa-tion with the present appropriation WANTED—Good clear photos illustrating sport on Vancouver Island, and the Coast in particular and British Columbia in general. Address Box 933 Colonist Office. upon some action at once, the execu-tive of the Association will be asked to meet the council prior to next Monday night's meeting when the matter

Peter Gordon, secretary of the local Peter Go. don, secretary of the local council of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, called attention to the fact that on the tug boat engaged in hauling the city garbage out to sea a Japanese fireman is now employed. He asks that in future when the city lets the contract for the handling of the garbage preference be given to one employing white labor and that such contract be made conditional on the employment of none ditional on the employment of none but a white crew. The matter was referred to the special committee con-sisting of Aldermen Hall, Henderson and Gleason, which is now considering

the question of garbage disposal. Those Noisy "Hens." Whether the Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock Association receives permission to use the upper floor of the old market building for its next annual show on January 25, will depend on sion to use the upper floor of the old market building for its next annual show on January 25, will depend on how much inconvenience the firemen suffer through the crowing of the birds. Aldermen Fulierton and Gleason stated that the firemen when the last show was held, had been disturbed by the "crowing made by the hens,"

hough nothing was said as to the roosters. The matter will come up at next Monday night's meeting.

The application of Thomas C. Warren for the position of paymaster whenever the city decided to appoint such an official, was filed and he will be notified that there is no opening at present

City Not Liable. The city solicitor advised that the corporation is not liable for the breaking of the glass window in the premises occupied by E. M Johnson on Broughton street, even though the injury was done by a person from whom gravel had been purchased by the city. The latter should be proceeded against. The claim of Mr. Lehman, for damages for injuries sustained in falling into a trench, was also passed upon by the solicitor, who advised that the city is not liable and that the claim should be resisted.

Arthur L. Adams, city water expert,

present.

such is the case whereupon Alderman Fullerton remarked that there were precisite the value thereof, was held by the city council at last night's meeting into the complaints concerning the Chinese wash houses in the same position but Mr. Mann pointed out that premises at the concerning of the Chinese wash houses in the same position but Mr. Mann pointed out that premises at the concerning the Chinese wash houses at the concerning the Chinese want Time.

Chinese Want Time.

C. E. Wilson of the firm of Peters Wilson of the conclusion of the hearing the matter was held over until next Monday for further consideration. In regard to the wash house at the concerning which complaint was made only with the bylaw, his clients should be concerning which complaint was made many weeks ago by William Neal, an adjoiling owner, the Chinese tenants and the city was determined that the comply with the orders of the sanitary inspector, and had improved their premises of large and the contraction of the concerning which complaint was made to comply with the orders of the sanitary inspector, and had improved their premises by laying a species of concerning seed and that the contraction of the concerning which complaint was made to comply with the orders of the sanitary inspector, and had improved their premises by laying a species of concerning which converse by laying a species of concerning which converse by laying a species of concerning which converse by laying a species of concerning as the converse of the sanitary inspector, and had improved their interesting the converse of the sanitary inspector, and had improved their interesting the converse of the converse of

The city engineer reported upon the Boulevards on both sides of Trutch

until the council had approved of it. Permanent sidewalk on the north The plan was for some alterations side of Battery street, from Governto make the laundry portion meet the ment street to Beacon Hill park. Cost, bylaw but made no improvement in the street to Beacon Hill park.

Can't Change Payday The finance committee reported that employees for an earlier date of pay ment of wages, it had been ascertained that with the present staff and want of facilities, it is impossible to make the LAND ACT

Form of Notice

Coast Land District.

TAKE NOTICE that L Aifred Johnson of Roy P. O., B.C., cocupation Timber Cruiser, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of the land, it being aiss to lease the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of Surveyed Lot No. 1. and being situated on the left Limit of the land, it being aiss of the left limit of the sing situated on the left Limit of the sing situation with Loughborough Inlet, B.C., thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence sout 20 chains, thence sets 20 chains, thence sout 20 chains, thence sout 50 chains, thence sout 50 chains, thence sets 20 chains, thence sout 50 chains, thence sets 20 chains there are south and the protested against the consider both reports and look into the taxes of excess of

chases. Tenders for about 50,000 feet lumber of various qualities and for lead pipe and brass goods for the waterworks department were opened and referred to the purchasing agent and

Local Improvements To give legislative sanction to the prevailing practice of including works of the same character on a number of streets to be done as one work of local improvement, and so that any one street may be subject matter of a petition.

petition.

In city municipalities of over 10,000 to enlarge power to make bylaws by empowering such regulations to be made, as the good of the inhabitants of the city requires.

For licensing and regulating electricians, and providing for examination.

To define "unimproved land" with a view to making effective the sub-section (159) of section 50 overlies.

To enable the fencing, draining, cleansing and filling in of city lots owned by absentees.

To provide for tendering compensor of the long exprendited and to see the compension of the long exprendited and to see the compension of the long exprendited and to see the compension of the long exprendited and to see the compension of the long exprendited and to see the compension of the long exprendite exprend owned by absentees.

To provide for tendering compensation for lands expropriated and to deal with the costs of arbitrations, caused by unreasonable demands.

Jno. McDougall, Caledonia Provides, Worthington, Type "C," \$3 645; type "B," \$30,137; type "D," \$3 55.

T. A. Johnson, Trident, \$38,518,30.

Hinton Electric Company No.

Power to allow more than one object to be named and dealt with upon money bylaws. Streets Committee

The report of the streets, bridges and sewers committee was adopted as Recommended that the trustees of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, be tendered the sum of \$150 as compensation to provide for the removal of the encroachment on Henry street, caused by the steps of the entrance to the said church, and that in the event of non-acceptance of this sum by the said trustees, the proposed permanent sidewalk for said street be constructed on both sides and in front of said encroachment, so as to form one continuous sidewalk on the south side of said street between Catherine street and Mary street.

Re-communication of Col. J. M. Herchmer, making inquiry, on behalf of Mr. Woodward's preperty, by moving back the cemetery fence or by expressing land for the better grades of meters in the sum of the better grades of meters in the sum of the test of the latest of the latest of the various meters under consideration made by Mr. Priest, shows all save the Columbia to be abundantly accurate when new; and the test of the latest of th Recommended that the trustees of

property, by moving back the cemetery fence or by expropriating land for that purpose.

Recommended that the writer be informed that the council has no intention of widening this road at present, but should it be deemed necessary or advisable at some future date to do so, the fence at Ross Bay cemetery will not be removed for the purpose of widening the road.

Recommended that The R Wilson Co.

COUNCIL OF METERS

street, from Richardson street to Fairfield road, with curbs and
cluding maintenance). Total cost,
\$2,034; city's share, \$678.

But Harassed Council Not Yet
Through With Knotty Problem

(From Tuesday's Daily)

After nearly a month's consideration of the various tenders for water meters, which tenders for seven different sizes and 3.500 in all were opened by the city council over a month ago, no definite decision has as yet been reach-ed by the members of that body. For three weeks the council wrestled with the problem of which meter would best serve the interests of the city. But during this period of examination the representatives of the various meter companies so befogged and the aldermen that finally as a last resort, the whole matter yas referred to Arthur L. Adams, the city's water ex-Arthur L. Adams, the city's water to perf. That gentleman, when in the city last week, went fully into the merits of the various meters, submitted a report, which he afterwards ted a report, which he afterwards ted a report, which he afterwards to an endurance run. ted a report, which he afterwards withdrew, then gaye further consider-ation to the question and his final re-port was presented. His finding was laid before the city council at last night's meeting of that body, but sev-eral of the aldermen still appeared to doubt the recommendations therein contained, and the report was further laid over until Friday night when it will be considered at a meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee. Wants More Facts.

Alderman Fullerton, who, by reason of an accident, has been confined to his home when the tenders were first considered by the council, declared that Mr. Adams' report was not quite satisfactory to him. It differed somewhat from a report recently made by Mr. Priest, assistant water commis-sioner, and he would like to have time to consider both reports and look into the matter for himself. He had not been approached by anyone, either agent or other person.

"All right, then you can get ready be permitted to address the council or the agents again," remarked Mayor evidently desiring to again set forth for the agents again," remarked Mayor Hall, while Alderman Henderson de-Hall, while Alderman Henderson de-clared that the council had had about enough of agents, and those gentle-men should certainly be barred from this ruling of his worship was accept-

was about sick of this everlasting button-holing of members of the council Expert Reports. The report of Mr. Adams, after set-ting forth the fact that he had made a careful inspection of the sample me ters submitted with the various ten has been familiar with all the meters

submitted, gives the following list of meters as those tendered upon: W. S. Fraser & Company, Columbia, \$30,041.70; King, \$34,660.20. Crane Company, Pittsburg, \$30,-Drummond & McCall; Hersey, \$30,-

947 19: Torrent \$30 788 20 tion (159) of section 50 enabling the Dwyer-Field & Company, Badger, enclosure and taxing of same in \$30,990. Buffalo Meter Company, American

Hinton Electric Company, Nash, \$39,647.14; Empire, \$49,158.74. Glenfield Kennedy, \$75,371.

Continuing his report, Mr. Adams says: Meters should be judged by the following considerations: First, durability; second, accuracy; third, simplicity; fourth, cost.

Simplicity in mechanical design is of

nuch greater importance in the main-tenance of a large number of meters than is supposed by those unfamiliar with the practical operation of a metered system. The fewer the parts, the easier the taking apart, and the simpler the assembling, the less the time and cost of maintenance. This consideration is of far greater practical importance than extreme

agreement between the corporation and the city, said agreement to be prepared by the city solicitors and submitted to this committee for ratification before being executed.

Recommended that the action of this committee in calling for application for the position of inspector of steel riveletd water mains be endorsed.

Recommended that Mr. P. R. Brown, Jr., be informed that as the funds at the disposal of the council for sever purposes are exhausted, and therefore his request for a sewer on Gladstone avenue cannot be granted until another Sewer Loan By-law receives the sanction of the ratepayers, such a by-law will be submitted at the time of holding the next municipal elections.

Recommended that the purk superintendent be instructed to plant suitable trees on the east side of Douglas street between Hillside avenue and Market street to replace the ones cut down by the city when the work of sidewalk construction on said street was being done:

Recommended that the sum of \$50 be rec

Lengthy Test Required It should be borne in mind, how ever that there is always a seriou element of risk in adopting a meter not actually tried out by use or at least tried out in a long endurance run equivalent in quantity of water passed to ten or twenty years of or-

linary use. What difference in first cost is sufficient to warrant assuming this risk may, of course, be a close question. The difference in the present tenders between the Trident and Worthington s \$4,883 for the entire order or 13 per

cent of the price asked for the V ington meters.

After mature deliberation my conlusions may be summarized

ows: 1. I regard the Trident meter su perior to all the meters coming with a range of prices not prohibitive. 2. The price asked for it after allowance for duty is net greater than is asked elsewhere on the Pacific coast when filling large orders.

3. The Worthington model D meter has the appearance of being a good

4. The interests of the city do not require the immediate purchase of the entire order advertised and in my judgment the prices asked will not be affected by the placing of the order in lesser amounts at different dates A considerable part of the entire order could be secured in March and still be placed in service at a sufficient early date to serve their purpose.

5. There are no serious objections to the use of two different types of meters in an all meter system, but multiplying the number beyond this is to be avoided, if possible. Recommends Endurance Run My recommendations are as follows

 That the award be made for the Trident meter, T. A. Johnson, tenderer, to the number of approximately one-half of the quantity of meters adver-2. That for purposes of test and com parison an endurance run be at once instituted, using two % stock Worthington D model meters in a train and the same of Tridents. 3. That the placing of farther order

ing and arguments which the agents for meters other than as mentioned in of the various makes of meters had brought to bear on the aldermen.

Alderman Hall was also in favor of ARTHUR T. ADAMS. The report will come before the streets, bridges and sewers committee on Friday evening next. After its reading in council one of the agents who was present, rose and asked to

ed by the rest of the meter-had council with evident pleasure.

NOT TO RETAIL FRUIT The Victoria Fruit Growers' Ex-change have applied to the city council for the use of the market building. It is not with the intention of estab-

It is not with the intention of estab-lishing a market to retail fruit but in order that they may have more room for the sale of fruit to the trade, grocers and others.

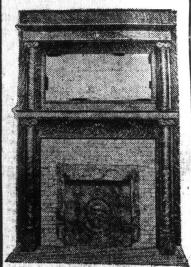
The fruit growers' society held a meeting on Friday afternoon last when it was decided to increase the capital by \$10,000. The attendance was a large one, over 100 being present. Great satisfaction was expressed at the workings of the society for the past year and a vote of confidence in and expressing appreciation for the efforts of the manager and staff was passed unanimously.

Date. |TimeHt|Time Ht|Time Ht|Time H

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 6 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

Men should look for this Tagon Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of

Black Watch The Big Black Plug.



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.

St. George's School for Girls and Kindergarten

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

providing a sound education from the

Kindergarten stage to the preparation

for McGill University. Special class 951 Johnson Street. PRINCIPAL, MRS. SUTTIE.



B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET

Discovered At Last

A Light for Country Homes. **ACETYLENE GAS** Cheap - Simple - Automatic Call or write us and we will show you the machine working— that does the trick, or send you

particulars.

Dark winter nights made light. Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbing, Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fittings. Fort Street, Corner Blanchard, VICTORIA, B. C. Phone 1854.

> DECEMBER BULLETINS Of the Latest

SHEET MUSIC Sent Free to Any Address

FLETCHER BROS. Largest Music House in Victoria

Corrig College Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING College or BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements I well-appointed Gentleman's home in the easier the taking apart, and the simpler the assembling, the less the time and cost of maintenance. This consideration is of far greater practical importance than extreme accuracy of measurement.

Three Lead the Rest.

Without profitable discussion of details I may say that judged by the beforementioned standard, of all the feeceme an evangelist.

To distinguish High Water from Low Water for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number 16 to the low water in each month of the set Low Water in each month of the street Low Water in each month of the set Low Water in each month of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK Number of well-appointed Gentleman's home i

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The Funnel on Sunday of genera amount of wholesalers whale oil some sprud Bay for shi will also l of canned United Kin the same l wharf tome that several bark here exodus of few months going back many year number of cates at th the voyage issue a cer of each ma tificate, wh one dollar, to return w main in gradually Funnel lin the Chines Empress but with freighters gradually the Chine ward steam The Fre the next (United Sh via ports of to call at Yokohama

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Men should look for this Tagon Chewing Tobacco. It ehigh quality of Watch

Grates Tiles Brick, Fire

ND & SON

School for Girls hdergarten

St., Victoria, B.C.

ND DAY SCHOOL education from the to the preparation sity. Special class

MRS. SUTTIE ne Friday



, 566 YATES STREET

ered At ast Country Homes

LENE GAS ple - Automatic te us and we will

nights made light. d & Dods

abing, Hot Water, Gas Fittings. RIA, B. C. ne 1854.

EMBER he Latest

MUSIC

ER BROS.

House in Victoria

College rk, VICTORIA, B.C. BOARDING College 5 years. Refinements Gentleman's home in LL PARK, Number

CHURCH. M. A.

THE COLONIST

Chargeurs Reunis Steamer Expected Tomorrow-Chinese Passengers on Aki Maru

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The steamer Teucer of the Blue Funnel line arrived at the outer wharf on Sunday to discharge about 800 tons of general freight including a large amount of Christmas goods for local wholesalers. A large shipment of whale oil will be loaded, as well as some spruce brought from Hartley Bay for shipment to England. There will also be some heavy shipments of chimed salmon, mostly for the United Kingdom. The Antilochus, of the same line is to sail from the outer wharf tomorrow and it is expected that several hundred Campese will embark here bound to Hongkong. The cxodus of Chimese during the past few months has been very large, more going back to Chima this year than for many years past. Yesterday a large number of Chinese procured certificates at the local customs house for the voyage home. The practice is to issue a certificate and the description of each man is taken. With this certificate, which is issued at a charge of one dollar, the Chinese are permitted to return within a year and the greatone dollar, the Chinese are permitted to return within a year and the greatto return within a year and the greater proportion, about 10 per cent, do return. The number of those who remain in the homeland, however, is gradually increasing. The big Blue Funnel liners now secure the bulk of the Chinese travel. Until this year the Empress steamers carried the most, but with the entry of the Line Holls. Empress steamers carried the most, but with the entry of the big Holt freighters into this trade they have gradually secured more and more of the Chinese travel. The last outward steamer carried 700 from here.

The French steamer Amiral Olry, the next of the Chargeurs Reunis (United Shippers) line due from Havre with ports of the Chargeurs Reunis (United Shippers) line due from Havre via ports of the far east, is expected to call at this port inbound from Yokohama to Vancouver. Other steamers of the line have proceded to the mainland after passing quarantine at William Head. The Amiral Olry is one of the older steamers of the line, a freighter of 10,000 tons. She is due tomorrow.

Service bill, which were not proceeded with at the last session of the legislature will be presented to the house at the next sitting. The government at Hongkong for the Mackenzie Steamship company, now 29 days out from the far eastern port. The Powhatan on arrival is to be fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus by the United Wireless company and will be rechristened the Rupert City. The steamer Suveric of the Weir line, which is advertised in the far east as "The Bank Line," is also on the say from Yokehama and is expected to reach port about ten days hence. For the first time in many trips a Chinese passenger is being brought on one of the Japanese liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Since the anti-Japanese boycott began many months ago at South Chins ports. Chinese have refused to travel by the Japanese steamers. The Aki Maru, which salled from Yokohama on November 25, has one Chinese and 6 Japanese passengers to land here and 320 tons of general cargo for discharge at this port. She is due here on December 10. is due tomorrow.

PORT ANGELES WANTS A MUNICIPAL STEAMER EIGHTY ON ROLL

Suggested That City Across Straits Secure Its Own Vessel to Run to

Port Angeles is seeking to secure direct steamship communication with Victoria and Seattle. Complaint is made that the present steamship service connecting with Port Angeles is poor and too high-priced, and the suggestion is being put forward that the city across the Straits purchase a gestion is being put forward that the city across the Straits purchase a steamer by public subscription, or as a municipal venture, and operate the vessel. The Port Angeles Tribune-Times, says: "The suggestion has been made that if the business interests of this city could be united on the plan, a steamer capable of caring for the business of the community, big enough to be thoroughly safe, speedy and commodious enough to provide decent passenger accommodations, could be purchased by our own people and run for their exclusive benefit and the purpose of building up this community. The plan certainly appeals to the pride of our citizens, and there can be little doubt that if the matter were gone at in the right way, and handled as a purely business proposition, it could be made to win. If all the business concerns of Port Angeles and the many interested individuals and firms on the outside. Angeles and the many interested in-dividuals and firms on the outside, could be brought to work in harmony on the project there could be no question of its success. The plan would be to form a corporation in which the stock should be subscribed by our merchants, manufacturers, property owners and patriotic citizens generally, purchase or lease for a term of years a suitable steamer. But her on the control of t ly, purchase or lease for a term of years a sultable steamer, put her on the run from this city to Seattle (and possibly Victoria), on a time schedule

TEUCER AT THE

Season. Unfavorable winds and high seas had retarded speed all along the coast on the run north, and, with Cape Flattery almost in sight, the end of a trying sailing experience was anticipated with delight. Instead a month elapsed before a tugboat put aboard a hawser, and, with land frequently in sight, the hardest part of the memorable voyage was fought.

Capt. Murchey describes the trials to which his vessel was subjected as of unusual seriousness. Owing to the inability to gain anything like a favorable slant the winds off Flattery became annoying almost to disorgani
(From Tuesday's Daily)

came annoying almost to disorganization among the crew. With food stores and water running low by the AMIRAL OLRY WILL CALL protracted passage the situation becoming alarming.

PRINCESS MAY SAILS

C. P. R. Steamer Took Shipment of Lumber for White Pass Route

Queen Charlotte Cariboo

Pearl Fleming Resigns Pearl Fleming yesterday resigned his position as travelling freight and passenger agent for the British Co-lumbia coast service of the C. P. R., the resignation to take effect Decem-

The Pension clause sof the Civil Service bill, which were not proceeded with at the last session of the legisla-

much to encourage the sport and to elevate the general average of marks-manship among the riflemen of the city.

ossibly Victoria), on a time schedule served judgment in the appeal of A. J. that would do our town the most good, and a freight and passenger price schedule at which she could live and do well and still permit a great saving to our people over prices now paid and then everybody tie up to her and get in and boost.

Mr. Justice Clement vesterday reserved judgment in the appeal of A. J. Garesche from the decision of the council of the Dental College, who removed his name from the register of practicing dentities on account of alleged unprofessional misconduct. The misconduct in question came out in the hear-and get in and boost.

TO GET OUT OF TOWN

Parents of Youthful Burglars Must Make Arrangements

(From Tuesday's Daily) The father and stepfather of the two boys who pleaded guilty to burglary some seven weeks ago appeared in the police court yesterday in answer to a summons from Magistrate Jay calling upon them to explain why the boys had not been sent away as promised by their counsel in pursuance

the boys had not been sent away as promised by their counsel in pursuance of the arrangement which was sanctioned at the time by C. J. Prior, who appeared for the attorney general's department.

One of the parents said that the boy's mother did not want to see her boy shipped before the mast, and that efforts were being made to have him placed aboard one of the local steamers which make a monthly run to Mexico. The other said that no humane person could expect that the boy should be put on board a ship to be discharged at some foreign port with only a few dollars in his pocket, and that efforts were being made to find a proper place for him.

Both said that the lads were being closely confined to their homes, and had hardly ever been allowed out, a procedure which was in itself a severe punishment. The magistrate adjourned the procedure which was in itself a severe punishment. The magistrate adjourned the matter over for a week, and inti-mated that in the meantime some sat-isfactory arrangements must be made. He reminded the parents that the boys were out on suspended sentence, and might be brought up for sentence at any time. One of the fathers thought that a week was rather short notice, but the magistrate pointed out that seven weeks had already elansed Mr. Jay said that the fact that the boys had been released unpunished and that the condition of their release and that the condition of their release had not been kept, was known and was having a very bad effect. He was bound to look at the matter from the standpoint of the public rather than from that of the boys.

BRUTAL ASSAULT

Albert Dick Fined \$10 for Kicking Alexander Conway in the Face

(From Tuesday's Daily) Albert Dick was fined \$10, with the her 15. Mr. Fleming intends to go to Prince Rupert in order to engage in a general agency and brokerage business on his own account.

Will Provide Pensions

The Pension clause sof the Civil row and when the affair broke up went row and when the affair broke up went up the street and round the corner after Alexander Conway. He came up from behind, knocked him down and kicked him. He then kicked him a second time in the face. Conway, whose face is in a terrible

shape, was picked up unconscious and does not know who hit him. Fortun-ately the affair was observed by a couple of business men who were going home in a hack, but stopped for a noment to watch the row. Dick was positively identified and the court paid little attention to his story that he merely stumbled over the witness.

Month's Police Court Record
A total of 134 offenders were handled in the party are the following mayors and reeves of the various cities or municipalities:
H. H. Keary, of New Westminster; A. E. Planta, of Nanamo; Geo, Bell of Enderby P. Byrne, of Burnaby; H. Rose, of Surrey Centre, and Arnold E. Keeley, of North Vancouver. They are stopping at the Empress.

CEGHTY ON ROLL

OF THE NEW CLUB

Month's Police Court Record

A total of 134 offenders were handled in the police court during the past month, of whom sixty-six were convicted, twenty-three discharged and two committed for trial. The number of arrests aggregated sixty-five and twenty-six were summons cases. The offences were divided as follows: Assault, 6; carrying concealed weapons, 2; Dreaches of city bylaws, 1; drunks, and the defendant. Decis matter was reserved.

CEGHTY ON ROLL

OF THE NEW CLUB

STEAMERS WITHDRAWN

President and Governor Replaced By Queen and Umatilla on San Francisco Route

The two larger steamers of the Pa-

STEADILY GROWING

Mark

(From Tues ay's Daily) For the first eleven months of the present year buildings for which per mits have been issued by the building

city would materially swell the latter's CALEBONIA'S SONS total.

city would materially swell the latter's total.

The aggregate value of the building for which permits were taken out in November show a slight increase over those of October, the past month's total being \$104,130 compared with \$99,775 in the previous month.

The monthly returns since the first of the year are as follows: January, \$54,725; February, \$63,315; March, \$110,800; April, \$128,600; May, \$79,195; June, \$74,010; July, \$106,080; August, \$129,770; September, \$53,630; October, \$99,775; November, \$104,710.

' Winnipeg Murder Case.

Winnipeg, Nov. 30.—T. H. Hicks was on Saturday afternoon committed for trial in the police court on the charge of murdering Eccles Lennox on No-vember 18. The case has attracted considerable interest owing to the coldblooded nature of the crime. According to the story told by witnesses, Hicks shot Lenuox after the latter had accused him of stealing \$200 from him. On the day following the murder an attempt was made to poison one of the witnesses to the crime. For three days it was supposed that Lennox had committed suicide, and the matter would doubtless have ever remained a mystery had not eyewitnesses informed the police of the details.

Hindu Honduras Commissioner.

Vancouver, Nov. 30.—J. B. Harkin,
Hindu Honduras commissioner, arrived today and will meet the Hindus tonight. He renews the denial entered
by the department last week that the Hindu delegates were offered bribes to advise in favor of an exodus from British Columbia.

Widow of Sidney Smith Toronto, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Mary A. Smith, widow of the late Sidney Smith, a former postmaster general of Canada, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Burnham, here yesterday.

Election Perjurers. Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 30.—John Tomlinson and John Arnott, who were proven guilty of perjury at Dexter poll in the federal election for Thunder Bay, were allowed their liberty yester-day on a suspended sentence. T. H. Keefer, the Conservative candidate, who was defeated by Jas. Conmee, appeared in court and asked personally that the judge be merciful to them, and their solicitor also made a special plea, pointing out that they had been the tools of others while under the in-fluence of liquor. These matters, as well as the recommendation of jury, were considered favorably Judge Britton.

Contract on Transcontinental. Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The contract for the last section of the eastern division of the G. T. P., lying 100 miles west of Lake Abitibbi and stretching westward towards Lake Neptune. has been given to Messrs, Davis. There are at present no means of communication with this district, and the contractors will district, and the contractors will themselves have to construct a wagon road northward from Jackfish Bay on Lake Superior. It is expected that the construction will be under way by next spring.

Gould Divorce Suit. New York, Nov. 1 30 -- When argu-

ments as to the filing of the amended complaint of Helen Kelly Gould against Frank J. Gould, im her action for divorce, were heard before Justice Seabury today, attorneys for Mrs. Gould declined to give the names of the sev-eral correspondents she complains of. Clauses were read describing the persons of the correspondents and giving the places where the acts complained of by Mrs. Gould are alleged to have been committed. One of these was North Sydney. Cape Breton, and Paris was another. In Paris, adjoining or connecting rooms were alleged to have been occupied by "Miss Blank" and the defendant. Decision in the

SCHEDULE FORMED

Business Transacted at Meeting of Delegates at Ladysmith on Saturday

The two larger steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, the President and Governor, are being withdrawn for the winter. The steamer Queen is expected in port today, taking the place of the President, which was laid up at San Francisco on Sunday following the discharge of the cargo from Victoria and Puget Sound. The Queen has been running from San Francisco to San Diego. The steamer Umatilla, which is undergoing repairs at Seattle, where a new shaft is being fitted, will take the place of the steamer Governor, which will be laid up as soon as the Umatilla is ready.

RILLIBRIC FIGURE the secretary being given authority to

Senior Schedule Appended is the senior schedule: Jan. 16—Victoria vs. Nanaimo. Jan. 30—Esquimalt vs. Ladysmith. Jan. 30—Esquimat vs. Ladysmith. Feb. 13—Ladysmith vs. Nanaimo. Feb. 20—Nanaimo vs. Esquimalt. Feb. 27—Victoria vs. Esquimalt. March 13—Ladysmith vs. Esquimalt March 20-Nanalmo vs. Victoria. March 27-Victoria vs. Ladysmith. March 2'-Vettria. April 3-Esquimalt vs. Victoria. April 10-Ladysmith vs. Victoria. April 17-Nanalmo vs. Ladysmith.

REPORTED DISASTER

AT BANQUET BOARD

St. Andrew's Society Honor Day of Scotia's Saint With Song and Story

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Saint Andrew's Nicht—the thirtieth of November, was celebrated under the very happiest of auspices at the Empress last evening by the members of the St. Andrew's Society. The great dining-room was brilliant-ly illuminated, and the rampant lion of

Bonnie Scotland was prominently dis-played upon a great banner which was stretched across the alcove back of the president's chair, while it was also hung above the chair, where it was flanked by the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

Upon the table of honor and upon either side of the president were placed two large candelabra, while the floral decorations consisted of carna-tions mingled with asparagus fern and

smilax.

The president, Mr. P. J. Riddell, had upon his right and left the two chaplains of the St. Andrew's Society, Rev. Dr. Campbell and the Rev. W. Leslie Clay; U. S. Consul Abraham E. Smith, G. H. Barnard, M.P., H. B. Thomson, M.P.P. and H. Dallas Helmcken, K.C. A few of the guests wore kilts, and almost all of them sported charming sprigs of heather.

Those Present. The following gentlemen were pres-

ent:
P. J. Riddell, president, W. Leslie
Clay, Abraham E. Smith, G. H. Barnard, M.P., Henry B. Thomson,
M.P.P., Edward B. Paul, Alexander G.
Smith, J. S. Thomson, Wm. M. Allan,
D. S. Mowat, John W. Haggerty, H. A.
Munn, W. A. Dier, A. S. Ashwell, P.
W. Dempster, John Black, E. B. McKay, surveyor-general, H. Dallas
Helmcken, K.C., D. Doig, S. Baxter,
Jno. A. Turner, W. Ollphant, G. L.
Milne, M.D., Rey, Dr. Campbell, J. Helmcken, K.C., D. Doig, S. Baxter, Jno. A. Turner, W. Oliphant, G. L. Milne, M.D., Rev. Dr. Campbell, J. McL. McIntosh, Pr. Campbell, J. McL. McIntosh, James Ker Angus, Robert M. McIntosh, William Glass, W. R. Smith, James McArthur, James A. Baillie, Wm. Drain, J.P., Hector Maclean, F. H. Mulrhead, B. H. John, A. R. Johnston, Nanaimo, Walter Walker, J. L. Forrester, A. Manson, N. P. McDonald, Robert Wilson, Peter Robertson, William W. Duncan, R. Morrison, Anthony Anderson, Nathaniel Cadger, J. G. Burnett, W. J. Wishart, G. C. Smith, W. J. Hanna, C. M. Mackie, J. R. Mackie, Donald Maclyer, L. Goodacre, Edwin C. Smith, Edward Wishart, J. H. Alexander, Wm. Houston, Thos. Dobeson, J. C. Kinghowe, Wm. Galt, Chas. A. Gass, T. McAvoy, Geo. Florance, Peter Ormiston James Taylor, David Todd, D. O. Cameron, Geo. Calder, H. Harkness, A. W. McVittie, H. Smith, Thos. H. Horne, Stafford Horne, Peter Campbell, M. R. Todd, J. F. Murray, Thos. Hastings, J. E. Painter, Jr., D. D. England, Jas Bell, W. J. Anderson, Jas. Lemon, Geo. Bishop, Wm. Bryce, D. Stewart, C. H. Merkley, H. H. Molony, Andrew Fairfull, John Lumsden, T. W. Gladstone, W. N. Kennedy, W. Ward.

Olives Radishes Salted Almonds,
Cockie Leekle
Scotch Haddie
Larded Sirloin of Beef a la Fraser

Larded Sirloin of Beef a la Fraser
Rissoles Potatoes
Cauliflower au Gratin
Haggis
Roast Turkey—Cranberry Sauce
French Peas
Lettuce and Tomato Salad
Scotch Trifle
Sassenach Plum Pudding
Biscuit Tortoni
Assorted Cakes Coffee

Deoch an Dorus The Haggis The haggis was brought into and made the circuit of the diningroom with Highland honors, pipers, Major McIvor and Sergeant McDonald, preceding the waiters and playing Scottish airs, while the guests rose and loudly applauded the entrance and demonstration of Scotland's national dish

Buchanan's rare old liqueur Scotch whiskey was placed on the tables in the company of plain sods and black coffee, when the toast list was at-

tacked.

The president read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir's private secretary, explaining that absence from the city prevented acceptance of the society's

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of His Majesty, I ask you to fill their glasses and drink to the toast Long Live the King." (Applause).

The guests rose and lustily sang the Dr. G. L. Milne, in proposing the

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir's private secretary, explaining that absence from the city prevented acceptance of the society's littration.

Mr. McBride wrote the president as follows:

Dear Mr. Riddell:

Victoria, Nov. 25, 1908.

I very much regret that, as I expect to be absent from the city, I am unable to accept the very kind invitation of the St. Andrew's society, and the states will appear the states will appear to only in keeping alive the old home traditions, but in doing an abundant on the steriling qualities of the Scottsh people who have stelled in the Dominion, and the spientid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the St. Andrew's society, and the spinetid work of the society and their suests my best will be spinetid work of the society and their suests my best will be spinetid work of the society and their suests my best will be spinetid work of the society and their suests my best will be spinetid the spinetid work of the society and their suests my best will be spinetid the spinetid work of the society and their suests my best will be spinetid the spinetid work of the society and their suests my best will be spinetid the spinetid work of the society and their suests my best will be spinetid the spinetid work of the society and their suests my best will be spinetid the spinetid work of th

BUFFITED FOR MONTH
OFF CAPE FLATTERY

British Ship Craigmere Occupied Ship Enter Occupied Ship Craigmere Occupied Ship Craigme

P.O. Box 683

Contingencies Against Which Britain Must Provide

OLLOWING is the third of the series of articles written by Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., for the London Standard, on "Our Military Needs and Policy":

Let me now examine the list of contingencies against which the nation is called upon to provide:

It has already been pointed out that such is not the official view; but it is undoubtedly the view of the majority of the people of this country. It is against an invasion that the Territorial Force is, in the opinion of many persons, intended to protect us. It is curious, however, to note that if this statement be categorically made, nine persons out of ten would promptly disavow it. Those who do so will admit at once that the Territorial Force cannot protect us from invasion. No one has spoken more strongly on this subject than the Secretary of State for War, who has told us that one-third of the so-called expeditionary force must be kept at home in the event of an Oversea war, because the Territorial Force cannot be supposed to be ready for war, or competent to defeat a foreign army. The Secretary of State might, of course, have gone a great deal further, and have confessed that if the Navy fails, neither the Regular Army nor the Territorial Force can save us. But it must be remembered that the Regular Army has a great function to perform quite apart from the duty of resisting an invasion; the Territorial Force has none. If it does not exist for this purpose; or if, existing for this purpose, it is incapable of fulfilling it, it is obviously of no value whatever. And if we accept the view that the function of the Territorial Force is to protect us against invasion by a Continental Army, that is the only conclusion at which it is possible to arrive. If this country cannot be invaded, a force whose sole function is to resist an invasion on the soil of the United Kingdom is absolutely useless, and the money spent on it is a sheer waste. If, on the other hand, an invasion be possible, how do we stand? If it be granted that one of the great military Powers of Europe-Germany for instance-really can

means of such a force as the Territorial Army that we shall defeat the invaders. Germany has five million soldiers, grown men, who have practically all received a minimum training of two years under the most competent and scientific officers in the world. To defeat such a force as this we must do as other people do who have a similar object in view. We must make great sacrifices; we must enrol and train our entire population; we must increase tenfold the number of our professional officers; we must add to our material; we must create fortresses and prepare positions. But we are not doing any of these things; we have not the slightest intention of doing any of them. On the contrary, we are contenting ourselves with a force which may some day reach, but is forbidden to exceed, 300,000 men, and which is at present more than 100,000 short of that number; a force largely composed of boys, and which, compared with a Continental army, has had no training at all.

Assuming that this little force can ever take the field, its numbers, after providing for the garrison of Ireland and the protection of certain fixed points, and after it has discarded all men who are disqualified by age, youth, infirmity, or occupation, will be insignificant. Nor, despite what some soldiers, who seem to have a passion for winning popularity by saying smooth things, are in the habit of telling us, will good intentions and patriotic zeal make up for all the other qualities which are necessary to secure success in the day of battle. Of course I am well aware that there are a great many people in this country who cannot, and will not, believe this. They do not study military history, they are unacquainted with the military preparations of other nations, and they are pleased and inspirited by all the bustle and movement which have accompanied the operation of changing the name of the Volunteers.

Pages of the Gazette are given up to recording the issue of new commissions, sonorous titles are conferred, decorations are invented and distributed with a lavish hand, and everywhere we hear of divisions, brigades, batteries, regiments. It is all very splendid and very inspiring, but it is not war, nor, unless

land its armies on these islands, it is not by all the nations of Europe except ourselves are mad, is it anything like it. The sorrowful part of the business is that those who ought to be the foremost in telling the truth are in many cases the most ardent in encouraging the delusion. There are many soldiers in this country who know the truth perfectly well. Nay, more, there are many who, both officially and privately, have stated those truths with a force and conviction which are beyond criticism. But how rarely do we see any one of these experienced officers giving to the public the inestimable advantage of his knowledge? It need hardly be said that this reticence, whatever its cause, is greatly to be regretted, because it encourages and strengthens the belief of an uninstructed public in two propositions, which are as unfounded as they are dangerous.

The Value of Untrained Troops

A very large number of persons in this country believe as an absolute matter of fact that untrained troops, provided they are animated by a proper spirit, can be relied upon to meet and defeat Regular troops; and that an army fighting in its own country fights at a special advantage. There is no foundation for either of these beliefs. On the contrary, they are opposed to all military teaching and experience. These two fallacies are so widely prevalent, and their acceptance as true is so great a danger to this country, that they deserve special notice.

An Army Fighting in Its Own Country

It is not true that an army fighting in its own country fights at an advantage. As a matter of fact it fights at a great and obvious disadvantage. A little reflection will show that this must be so. A British Army fighting on British soil must have lost one of the greatest assets an army can possess before it. goes into action. It must fight as the army of a Power which has already suffered a humiliating defeat. The Navy must have been rendered impotent before invasion is possible. As Sir John French has well said: "Among the considerations which must greatly favor the invader from a moral point of view is the loss of the command of the sea, to which we have so long been accustomed, and the consequent consternation caused by the knowledge that shoot at moving objects, to practice conceal-

invasion, which was always thought to be impossible, is, in reality, a fait accompli."

But this is not all. Men fighting in their own country are necessarily embarrassed at every turn by the fear of injuring their own people and their own possessions. A foreign commander need have no scruple in burning villages, destroying bridges, and breaking up railways. The loss is not his. But with the native army matters are quite different. Those who command and compose it must naturally be reluctant to add to the miseries of the civil population, to destroy national and private property, and to inflict damage which will aggravate the penalties of defeat. It is evident, therefore, that the popular belief is unfounded, and that it is untrue to say that an army which fights in its own country fights at an advantage. The moral of which is that if we are really going to be invaded, the army on which we must rely to resist invasion must be of a particularly high quality, in order to overcome the immense disadvantages under which it will take the field.

Citizen Soldiers. The Boers in War.

Still more widespread and more dangerous than the delusion which has just been referred to is that other delusion upon which the whole basis of the Territorial Force rests, namely, the belief that untrained citizen troops can compensate for their want of military training by the excellence of their intentions and the warmth of their patriotic feelings. Unluckily there exists a modern instance which is supposed to support this conclusion. The belief that the Boer war in some way contradicted the teaching of all military history in all time is firmly rooted in the minds of tens of thousands of the people of this country. It would be hard to find a more complete error in reasoning.

That in one sense the Boers were citizen soldiers, not fully trained in accordance with ordinary military practice, is true. But that they were untrained in respect of the work they had to do is not true. On the contrary, for that work they were, in many respects, specially qualified by the occupations of their lives. They had, for the most part, been accustomed from their youth upwards to ride, to

ment, to bear exposure, to study country. All this experience was undoubtedly of great value to them in the field. When our citizen soldiers can claim to start with an equal measure of experience, they will be formidable foes by reason of it. But this fitness for war was not due to the fact that the Boers were citizen soldiers, but to the fact that, despite their being citizen soldiers, they had studied and practised many of those things which a trained soldier should know. As it was, they were still devoid of many qualities which a trained soldier should possess. Hence it came about that, as a rule, the Boers clung to the defensive; and that in resolute fighting, such as that which took place during the advance on Ladysmith, they were compelled to give way. But the main fact to remember is that the Boer plan of campaign would be absolutely impossible in a populous country. If we can imagine that, after the invader had occupied London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Glasgow, had taken possession of all our roads and railways, and was feeding all our wives and children in camps on Salisbury Plain, the Territorial Army was carrying on a dogged resistance in Caithness and Sligo, we should have drawn a parellel to what took place in South Africa. But to draw the picture is to demonstrate the absurdity of the comparison.

The Germans had even greater difficulties with the Herreros than we exeprienced with our much more formidable adversaries the Boers, but the German army marched to Paris in a few months, and absolutely crushed every one of the citizen armies of France with a precision and rapidity which might teach us a lesson if we cared to learn.

The fact is, that patriotism and good intentions have never proved an adequate substitute for discipline, training, and organization. Citizen armies have always gone down before trained regular troops. Every War Office in Europe knows this; and that is why each of them prepares for war in a manner as different from ours as it is possible to conceive. From all which it seems reasonable to conclude that, if this country be ever called upon to resist an invasion in force by a modern trained army, the Territorial Force cannot be relied upon to resist such an invasion with success.

Comments by Readers

FEW weeks ago the Colonist invited correspondence from readers upon subjects of general interest, not being political or sectarian in their character. The first contribution of the kind received in response to this invitation follows, and it would undoubtedly give Colonist readers great pleasure if others would follow the example of Mr. Grice and favor us with their views as he has done. Mr. Grice writes from Clayoquot, and we are sure that readers will be glad to read other contributions from him.

Sir,-For some time it has been quite a pleasure to me to read the various articles under the heading, "An Hour With the Editor." in the weekly editions of your paper, and have very much admired the impartial manner you have treated many questions which might be termed of a debatable or controversial character. At the same time there has been many subjects I would have liked to have seen more fully explained, and was pleased to read your short paragraph dealing with Mr. Percival's letter and inviting your readers to discuss any questions relating to these articles. If it is not out of place I would like to draw your attention to your article on "Coal," in the same edition of your paper. After dealing in a very lucid manner with many of the facts relating to the Geological history of the Earth and several of the theories as to how coal was formed, you say that the only conclusion which seems to fit the facts is that this mineral has been formed from the accumulations of vegetable matter where it grew. This conclusion I do not consider at all satisfactory on this assumption. How do you account for the composition of coal ash? If this coal consists simply of the vegetable matter of buried forests its composition should correspond to that of the ashes of plants, and the refuse of our furnaces and coal burning fires would be a most valuable manure. This, we know is not the case, ordinary coal ash, as Bischof has shown nearly corresponds to that of the rocks with which it is associated, and he says that the conversion of vegetable substances into coal has been effected by the agency of water, and also that coal has been formed not from dwarfish mosses, sedges and other plants which now contribute to the growth of our peat bogs, but from the stems and trunks of the forest trees of the carboniferous period, such as "sigillariae," "lepidodendra," and "coniferae," as stated by Hull "on the coal fields of Great Britain."

All we know of these plants teaches us that they could not grow in a purely vegetable soil containing only 2 or 3 per cent. of mineral matter. And such must have been their soil for hundreds of generations in order to give a depth sufficient for the formation of some of our larger seams of coal, as the South Staffordshire 10-yard seam. Another objection which may be urged against this conclusion is the almost total absence of air breathers in the fossils of the coal measures. Lyell, in his Ele-

ments of Geology, speaking of these fossils, says it is very remarkable when we consider all the opportunities we have of examining this strata and broken up myriads of cubic feet of, coal still retaining its vegetable origin we continue almost as much in the dark respecting the invertebrate air breathers of this epoch as if the coal had been thrown down in mid-ocean. In a paper read before the British association in 1865 by W. Matien Williams, and in other papers published by him since, he gives us a theory that the coal has been formed by the deposition of trees and other vegetable matter in inland lakes or bodies of water such as the Norwegian fjords. To give all the facts relating to this theory in their entirety would be intruding too much on your space, but if we suppose that during the carboniferous period Great Britain and other coal-bearing countries had a configuration similar to that which now exists in Norway, viz., inland valleys terminating in marine estuaries, together with inland lake basins; to this if we superadd the warm and humid climate usually attributed to the car-boniferous period on the testimony of its vegetable fossils, all the conditions requisite for producing the characteristic deposits of the coal measures are fulfilled. We know that the land supported a luxuriant vegetation and the contemporaneous seas swarmed with life with articulata, mollusca, radiata and fishes. This explanation of the origin of coal would meet all these difficulties. It would show how vast accumulations of vegetable matter may have been formed in close connection with the ancient land, and yet as Lyell has said, as if the coal had been thrown down in mid-ocean, as far as the remains of terrestrial animals are concerned. It explains the nearly total absence of land shells and of the remains of other animals that must have lived in the forests producing the coal and which would have been buried there with the coal had it been formed on land as usually supposed. It also meets the case of the rare and curious exceptions, seeing that occasionally a land animal would be drowned in such fiords or lakes under circumstances favorable to its fossilization. From the fact that cannel coal and the black shales usually associated with it producing by distillation a different series of hydrocarbous from those obtained from common coal, and that they are nearly identical with those ob-tained from peat might suggest that they had their origin in peat bogs or something analogous to them.

Owing to the long intervals that occur in our mail delivery on this west coast makes it most difficult for myself or any other residents on the coast to discuss this or any similar subject, but trust some of your many readers in closer touch with Victoria may feel sufficiently interested to take up this scientific subject.

In your article on "The Age of the Earth" a very remarkable passage occurs which I think ought to be of great interest to students of mechanics or physical astronomy. You say that according to Mr. At H. Darwin some time between fifty and a hundred million years ago the moon was close to its surface, making her circuit around the earth in about four

quired a condition somewhat similar to what now exists. Now, the question to a student of mechanics would be not how life could exist, but how the stability of that condition of equilibrium between the earth and the moon would be maintained. It will be generally admitted that some such system as Laplace's nebular hypothesis would account for the formation of the moon by the continued cooling and con-

THE OTHER SIDE

Ten long years back he had turned his face To the track of the sinking sun; He had striven his best in the hard-fought race, Now he knew that his race was run, All night he had raved as a man distraught, In the gray of the dawn he died;
And the last faint word that the watchers caught
Where, "A spell—on the other side."

Through the maze of ways where the tentmen wend He had travelled in fancy far;
And now he was back at the Horseshoe Bend,
And now at the Marble Bar.
They were wide, wide fields that his mind went o'er—
'Twas a long, long tramp that night—
From the fevered creeks of the Northern shore
To the sends of the wind leaded Bight To the sands of the wind-lashed Bight.

He would count his gain, he would curse his loss, Anon of old mates he spake— How one he had buried at Southern Cross, How one was at Carey's Lake, Now he dwelt on the wealth of some distant field, Now he raved of some bootless rush, Or told of his claim and the looked-for-yield In the days when the stamps would crush.

We, could only listen, could only wait,
While the sands of the life-glass went;
For Death, that knocks at the palace gate,
Creeps under the ridge-pole tent.
And, when planets pale in their great grave dome,
For sign that the new day comes,
His mind strayed back to his Eastern home
And the shade of the Gippeland grape. And the shade of the Gippsland gums.

He was there at the end. In the old green glades He was there at the end. In the old green glades, Where the rain-fed torrent leaps;
Far out of the plains where the mulga fades,
The shores where the mungrove creeps,
And the scarred sheer rock we had camped below,
That loomed through the dawning dim—
Though to us it seemed but an ironstone blow—
Was a snow-capped hill for him.

He has gone, may be, to a further side,
He has left for a longer spell
Than he recked of them. For the gulf yawns wide,
And—who cometh back to tell?
There's a mound the more in that struggling row
That tells of the death king's wand,
And a good man gone from the world I know And a good man gone from the world I know To the bourne of the world beyond -From Andree Hayward's "Along the Road to Cue."

YET HE SURVIVED

"They charged like demons," said the retired colonel, excitedly. "I never saw anything to touch it. The way they charged positively staggered me." "Who does he mean?" whispered the man

who had just come in to his neighbor. "Is he talking about one of his old battles?" replied the other; "he is talking about the holiday he spent at the Swiss hotel."

hours. You also state that although we cannot understand how living plants or animals which would go to form the earth and its could exist you say a so not impossible that they did. By this you assume that the earth and the moon were solid bodies and had actification of a mass of vapour or nebulous haze which would go to form the earth and its rotatory movement as it contracted the centrifugal force would predominate and a mass trifugal force would predominate and a mass or zone of nebulous matter would be thrown off; this mass from the mutual attraction of its particles would be gathered into a sphere and would continue to revolve around the mass that was left, which by contracting would form the earth. Some considerable distance would intervene between these two masses. but small in proportion to the attraction of the primary preponderating over that of its satellite. The satellite, while still in a fluid state, would be swollen up tide-like towards the planet, and from its rotatory movement being nearly identical with its movement of revolution in a short time these periods would become rigorously equal and the satellite would present the same side to the planet around which it gravitated. The orbit or path in which it would move, owing to the mutual attraction of the sun, earth and moon on each other, would be an ellipse, but nearly approaching to a circle. The moon would continue to revolve around the earth in this orbit and remaining at the same distance from it indefinitely unless it met with a resisting medium which would retard it in its course so that the attractive force of the earth would predominate and gradually draw the moon nearer to itself continually changing its orbit in a sort of spiral form and the nearer it approached the earth the greater would the resistance become until it would ultimately fall on to the earth. There can be no doubt that the moon was formed at a distance from the earth as great or greater than that which it now occupies and if ever it did approach near to the earth as the stage which you mention was the case millions of years ago, from what cause did it recede again? I do not see that this can be accounted for by any known law of mechanics. We can quite understand how a comet or a planet moving in its orbit round the sun or a satellite moving round its primary may, during a period of one revolution, be at various distances from its primary by moving in an elliptical orbit as demonstrated by Kepler's second law but the mean distance remains the same and in no case is it possible to be increased and it may get less, say, as in the case of Encke's comet, whose period of revolution is continually diminishing owing to the existence of a resisting medium, so that the time will come when this comet continually describing a spiral and approaching the sun, will eventually be plunged into the incandescent mass of that luminary. Owing to the greater density of the planets and their satellites the retarding influence is almost inconceivably smaller than that of the comets but the retarding influence in the case of the moon moving round the earth near its surface, as you mention could be, and would undoubtedly be that of the earth's atmosphere. Trusting that this, like Bryon's drop of ink falling on a thought, may be the means of causing numbers of your readers to think of questions like these.

JOHN GRICE.

Canada's Field Crops



HE following statement, issued by the Government Census and Statistics Office, presents final estimates of the yield during the past season in the Dominion of root crops, clover seed, fodder corn and hay, with

market prices. Potatoes, on 503,600 acres, yield on average of 142 bushels per acre, being a total of 71,-511,000 bushels. The average market price is reported at 50 cents per bushel, and the total value of the crop may, therefore, be put at

\$35,755,500. Turnips and other field roots, on 271,443 acres, an average yield of 371 bushels per acre, show a total production of 100,705,353 bushels, which is considerably in excess of the preliminary estimate of a month ago. The market price averages 19 cents per bushel, which indicates a total value for these crops of \$19,-

The area in hay and clover is 8,211,000 acres, which, at an average yield of 1.52 tons, indicates a production of about 12,481,000 tons. At an average price of \$10.15, the value of the crop may be put at \$126,682,150,

Fodder corn, occupying an area of 259,770 acres, yielded an average of 11.08 tons per acre, and a total production of about 287,000 tons. The average market price is \$4.05 per ton, and the total value represents, therefore, \$11,656,-

The production of sugar beets on to,800 acres, at an average of 10 tons per acre, is 108,000 tons, and its value, at an average of \$5.35 per ton, is \$577,800.

The yield per acre of clover seed is estimated at 2.38 bushels in 1908, as compared with 2.02 bushels in 1907, and of alsike clover seed at 2.92 bushels in 1908, as compared with 3.21 bushels in 1907.

The market price of red clover seed this year averaged \$7.50 per bushel, as compared with \$9.77 in 1907, and alsike clover seed this year averaged \$9.57, as compared with \$9.06 in 1907. It is estimated that the acreage devoted to clover seed this year exceeds that of 1907 by 29 per cent. in the case of red clover and 5 per cent. in the case of alsike.

An attempt was also made to ascertain the extent of the increase or decrease in the acreage sown this year for next year's crop of fall wheat, last year's crop being represented by 100. According to the replies received it would appear that the area under fall wheat next year will be less than that of 1908 by 4 per cent. In the same way it is estimated that the acreage of summer fallowed land this year is 3 per cent. less than in 1907.

FEMININE LOGIC

"George, you seem to be losing all control over Jimmie

"What makes you think so?" "Why, he won't do a thing I tell him to do."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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LOGIC

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THE HOME GARDEN

HOW TO GROW BULBS IN PEAT MOSS AND OYSTER SHELL

ITH the advent of the bulb catalogues come thoughts of winter and how to brighten our homes in which so many hours will probably be spent. Having derived much interest and pleasure,

from this form of gardening myself, I hope few words may be a help to others. No one

practically assured. First, order with your bulbs the fertilized fibre, charcoal and oyster-shell, it is about 3s. 6d. the bushel, then proceed to fill any pots, basins, cups or glasses you may have; they must be glazed inside, no hole at the bottom. The compost does not stain and cracks do not signify. Small earthenware milk basins, about 7 inches across and 5 Inches or 6 inches deep, to be got in country towns for 2d. each, look charming with Daffodils; an old copper lustre jug minus handle which I planted with five Snake's Head (Fritillaria Meleagris) left little to be desired when "in blow," as the War-wickshire folk say. The depth of the jug lent itself well to Fritillarias, as they should be planted 5 inches deep. These flowers, being rather uncommon, usually evoke interest and speak of Oxford to all who know and love the water meadows there in which they flourish; the sight of them there is a never-to-be-forgotten joy to a true Nature lover. Plant large bulbs, such as Hyacinths and Narcissus, half covered in fibre, smaller ones entirely covered about I inch or their own depth and Freesias rather deep. Plant firmly, pressing the compost well down. To attain even height in leaf and flower plant the five, or any number of bulbs you wish, of the same weight as nearly as possible. Having planted them, keep damp; watering once a week will usually be found sufficient. When the fibre looks dry and dusty on top it is a sign water is needed. When filling the bowls with compost leave half an inch from the rim free to allow of watering without making a mess.

Place the planted bulbs in a spare room in a dark corner, and when they are about threequarters of an inch up above the fibre gradually bring them into more light, then sunlight. Beware of leaving them too near windows in times of sharp frost. I say spare room in the early stages merely to avoid dust and fires, as a warm room brings them up so fast, causing the foliage often to grow limp and the flowers poor and delicate. For those who have greenhouses with the damper air and more even temperature the case would, of course, be quite

Freesias, the sweetest of all winter flowers in perfume, give splendid results, but not unless they are carried into the greenhouse when about 4 inches high. To a beginner I advise, for Tulips, Artus (red), Grisdelin (pale pink) and Canary Bird (yellow); Hyacinths Charles Dickens (both pale pink and pale blue), Mary and Yellow Hammer (yellow); Jonquils, sweet scented; Emperor and Queen of Spain Daffodils; any Crocus, Scillas and Grape Hyacinths do well. There are, of course, many others. All these I have proved for many years. Single Hyacinths thrive much better than double ones. Roman Hyacinths seldom fail, and give the quickest results in bloom. Snowdrops and Anemones do not force well, at least I have not been clever enough to suc-

ceed with them. Acorns and Horse Chestnuts make delightful little forests planted in this way, and by a stretch of imagination convert a winter din-

ner-table into a summer picnic. Different sorts of bulbs in one bowl are not suitable, as they never flower altogether. Hyacinths bloom from the time of planting in from sixteen to twenty weeks, Tulips from twenty to twenty-four and Roman Hyacinths from twelve to fourteen, but often sooner than

ROOT PRUNING FOR FRUIT

If a tree is making too much wood growth, and is not bearing what might be considered a fair crop, it should be deprived of a few of its roots. In order to illustrate the value of this, I will give one of my experiences along that line. A few years ago I received a Wealthy apple tree and, if my memory serves me right, it was of one year's growth and about 12 to 15 inches high, branched out as a dwarf, and so I let it remain. It grew to be eight feet high and six feet in width and with no sign of fruit. I said to it one day, "You have got to stop this. I don't want so much wood; I want fruit." I dug a hole about 30 inches from the trunk and then tunneled in under it and there I found four large roots. I cut these off and put the soil back again. The next year, I had to prop up every branch but one on the opposite side to where I dug the hole, and in the fall, I had about three bushels of splendid apples.

My boys found they were good to eat, and as a consequence the branch nearest the wall was stripped of its load quite a while before the rest. The next year, the branch which did not require to be propped and the one which the boys stripped, had to be propped. Altogether, the trees bore about one and one-half bushels and the third year it bore about two

solitary one but one of scores, and always with about the same results. To my knowledge, it has been practiced through three generations, I myself having been taught it over 40 years ago by my grandfather, who was a nurseryman and knew whereof he spoke.

AN ISLAND FARM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

About a mile inland from the town of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, B. C., lies a farm 35 acres in extent which is owned by the with any love for flowers need be daunted, for the purpose of supplying fodder for the mules by adhering to a few simple rules success is and horses working down in the coal pits, Western Fuel company, and maintained for says a writer in the Farmers' Advocate. The coal pits are extensive and labyrinth of workings run beneath the harbor of Nanaimo. Mr. Thomas Cunningham is the manager and we were fortunate enough to catch him at home. On hearing our errand, he very courteously put off the business he had in hand, showed us around the farm and provided us with his views and observations on things agricultural and the results of the past two years working which he has kept in a carefully tabulated

creamery and the hogs are readily disposed of in Nanaimo. There are no sheep kept and one cannot help thinking that a moderate sized fertility of the soil and at the same time be a not unprofitable investment in themselves. However, the farm has to keep putting out as much forage per annum as it possibly can and there appears not to be scope enough for even an occasional change such as we have suggest-A few acres of carrots, marigolds and sugar beets are grown as feed for the farm stock in winter. These Mr. Cunningham likes to pull and store before the rains commence, as once the rainy season sets in they are apt through being continuously wet, to become rotted to some extent, also the haulage is much heavier.

Wind breaks have been planted along the roadsides and of these the acacia seem to be thriving best. Some English walnuts have done well only in the gravelly ridges; on the clay the young wood does not seem to ripen properly, the bark on it splits at the slightest frost, allowing the wet to penetrate and rot the

other year; the cream goes to the government ficient method is to sack the pollen-bearing blossoms before they open, and to leave the sack on until ready to pollinate. This means that the two varieties must blossom at about flock to feed off a catch crop, as often in rota- the same time. The branch enclosed by the tion as possible, would greatly increase the sack may be cut off and taken to the blossoms that are to be pollinated. Then the pollenbearing blossoms are picked off, their petals stripped back and the stigmas touched with their anthers. This is the most natural method of pollinating, and it usually gives a high per cent. of success; but it is too slow.

A more expeditious method, for pome fruits especially, is to scrape or pull off with the thumb and forefinger mature but unopened anthers from flowers that are just opening. In this way a large quantity of anthers can be collected in a short time. These are placed on a sheet of paper or a blotter in a warm, dry place, where there are no drafts, and they will burst in a few hours. There is, of course, a slight possibility that the pollen of another variety may have fallen upon these anthers.

The most generally approved method of collecting pollen in large quantities is to pick off the unopened buds, clip off the anthers with scissors and let these open on a paper.

gone, and clip off the anthers. Place these in a new, very clean, tin box, which is threequarters filled. Set the box in a warm room where there are no drafts, but do not allow direct sunlight to fall on the anthers. Every half hour put the lid on the box and shake it violently. All the pollen should be out in two hours. Winnow out very gently all anthers and everything but the pollen; then set the pollen in a sunny room, but not in direct sunlight, for two hours longer. Close the box and paste a strip of paper all around the crack of the cover, making it air tight. Place the box in a dry room, where the temperature does not rise above 80 degrees or fall below 65 degrees. 'Under these conditions," writes Mr. Munson, "grape pollen I have collected in Texas went to New York, was used there successfully three weeks later by Jacob Moore, and the remainder I used successfully in Texas one year later."

How to Apply Pollen

The simplest way, and the slowest, is to touch the stigma with a dehisced anther. When the pistils are as large as they are in all our common pree fruits, the thumb or forefinger may be dipped in the pollen and then pressed upon the stigma. Luther Burbank does most of his pollinating in this way. Much pollen is wasted in thumb pollination, but the method is rapid and efficient. A majority of people, however, prefer a small, pointed, camel's-hair brush, having a handle about eight inches long. I carry pollen to the orchard in corked vials, one by three and a half inches. The vial is carried in the upper vest pocket for convenience.

When pollinating blossoms that have a single pistil (as the peach), it is well to rest the end of the pistil against the thumb nail of the left hand; this steadies the brush and focuses the eye upon the stigma. When pollinating several blossoms in a cluster, (as the apple or pear), gather the three or four blossoms together and pollinate all at once; this saves both time and pollen. It pays to put on pollen until it can be plainly seen on the stigma. Brush pollination is somewhat clumsy and is certainly quite wasteful of pollen, but it is often the most practicable method. Professor C. P. Close places the pollen in a shallow glass dish, and dips the stigmas into the pollen.

What Kind of Sack to Use

A paper bag of thin, tough paper is needed. Manila sacks as used by grocers are employed almost exclusively, the two to six pound sizes most commonly; the four, five and six pound sizes being most serviceable for tree fruits. They should be large enough to loosely cover the flowers without cramping. A grade known as "Rawhide" has given especial satisfaction to the United States Department of Agriculture. The sack may be tied, wired, or pinned upon the branch; being careful to ga-ther the bottom edge closely around the

Ordinarily they should be removed as soon as possible after danger from outside pollination has passed. If left upon the limb the foliage and fruit are more apt to become diseased, and plant lice are especially liable to do. harm. As long as there is danger of a frost, however, leave the sacks on. I prefer to remove them immediately after the petals have dropped from the tree and to spray very thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture and an arsenite. Some workers find it an advantage to leave the bags on apple and pear crosses for three weeks, or until the first brood of codling moths has gone. If manila sacks are fastened on with the label wire, they may be merely torn open, not removed. The bags are best left on grapes until the fruit is ripe.

To prevent depredations by birds and to catch any fruits that drop prematurely, crossed fruits may be covered with mosquito netting sacks. This should not be done until the fruits approach maturity.

When pollination operations are conducted on a very large scale and complete accuracy is not absolutely necessary, it is sometimes expedient to dispense with sacks altogether. Professor N. E. Hansen writes: "I am getting away nore and more from using sacks. I try, to avoid removing the stamens, but apply the pollen early enough so there is no danger from self-fertilization."

The Percentage of Successes

This is extremely variable and depends upon many factors, including the skill of the worker; but the results of several men are interesting as indicating about what may be expected. Seven men of considerable experience place their average of successes in crossing fruit at 50, 50, 50, 45, 10, 10, and 2 per cent. respectively and their best results have been 100, 95, 84, 60, 50, 30, and 14 per cent. respectively.

From 10,405 apple, pear, and peach blossoms cross-pollinated at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1906, 1,946 fruits set, or a little over 17 per cent. This means that a tremendous amount of work must be done in the very short space of time when the trees are in blossom; and one is likely to see no results from much of it. There are bound to be many failures; occasionally there may be successes of 90 to 100 per cent. when only a few blossoms are pollinated. But pollination work, though more uncertain and often more discouraging than many other lines of experimental horticulture, has a fascination that of itself is fully as much reward to the horticulturist as the improved varieties that are frequently secured by this means .- S. W. Fletcher, in Garden



(dark blue), La Belle Blanchiseuse (white), form. Before glancing at these figures it is core—such is Mr. Cunningham's view on this The buds may be gathered from one to five well to make a few mental notes on local con- point and it seems reasonable. days before they would open, or any time afditions. The soil is very variable in character, Considerably richer soil is to be found both ter the anthers are mature, the later the betsoil, others red clay over white clay. Some portions are gravelly, and the surface of the whole is decidedly undulating. In its virgin state fairly large trees covered the ground, and the whole area is a comparatively young farm. Another point to note is that the one and only object of the cropping has been to supply forage to mules and horses, so that a proper crop rotation is out of the question. In face of this an average yield of fifty-three and fifty-four bushels of oats and one and a half to two and a half tons of hay to the acre are not exceptions, whilst the clean state of the fields speaks eloquently of care and attention in working the land. The whole farm we might say, here appeared to be really more suitable for fruit culture than field crops and the five acre lots all round, devoted to fruit and poultry entirely, bears out in this supposition. Mr. Cunningham said, "I always sow about six pounds to the acre of clover with my cereal crops and, as a rule, plough the clover under after the harvest, though occasionally I am able to feed a little of it off with the cows or some horses or mules from the mines. My object in sowing the clover is to increase the humus and fertility of the soil-this land here seems to me to lack nitrates chiefly and I believe that nitrates without the humus are of little use. For this reason the land gets all. the rotted manure I can give it and the more it gets the better it is."

"What does your hay crop consist of?"

"Red clover, alsike and timothy. The first year we get nearly all clover, the second year part clover and part timothy and the third year mostly timothy. The latter does not seem to do very well here, but clover thrives exceedingly and gives good crops. This year on account of the dry summer the hay crop all round has been poorer than usual-very poor compared to what we generally reckon on."

"Have you ever tried alfalfa?" "Yes, once, but that was on low lying land with a clay subsoil and I think I made a mistake, for it should do well on the higher and more gravelly parts-it was not a success on the lower clays.'

The stock on the farm is about eight to ten horses, upwards of one hundred pigs and ten cows (grades). The cows and pigs are a rebushels. They were as good a sample as one cows (grades). The cows and pigs are a recould wish to pick up. This instance is not a cent addition and will likely be increased an-

one or two blocks being peaty with clay sub- north and south of Nanaimo. Comox, some seventy miles up the coast and served by steamboats from Nanaimo, is quite an extensive farming district; and Duncans, Cowichan and other places to the south are also well settled. A considerable number of people keep poultry at Nanaimo, and these fanciers generally carry off a large proportion of the prizes at the annual shows up and down the

HOW NEW FRUITS CAN BE MADE BY CROSSING

(Conclusion.)

The unpollinated pistils usually remain receptive longer than those on the tree at large that have been pollinated. I have had good results from pear crosses made eight days after the stigmas became viscid, and from strawberry crosses made eight days after. Orange blossoms are receptive about two days, grape blossoms about two days. It is a safe practice not to begin pollinating until the blossoms on the tree at large that were in about the same stage of development when the cutting was done, have about passed their receptive period. The sack seems to retard the development of the pistils somewhat-from twelve to eighteen hours, according to Dr. W. Van Fleet, especially in a cool season.

The safest time to pollinate is near the beginning of the receptive condition of the pistils. When there are several thousand blossoms of one variety to be pollinated, and time, pollination may commence about twentyfour hours before the time when the pistils begin to be receptive, and continue for at least forty-eight hours after that time. A receptive stigma usually glistens when it catches the sunlight, and in most fruits it is beginning to be slightly brownish. The stigmas of the blossoms of many fruits are receptive about the time that the nectar is secreted in abundance, but this varies with different fruits.

Collecting and Storing Pollen

The greatest difficulty that the pollinator encounters, when working on a large scale, is to secure a supply of pollen. This may take more time than emasculation and is responsible for many losses. When few pistils are to be pollinated, the simplest and the most ef-

ter. The petals and sepals may be stripped back and only the anthers clipped off, but a more rapid way (at least with fruits having an inferior ovary) is to clip off the entire top of the bud low enough to include most of the anthers. The petals and sepals are then windowed or sifted out and the anthers spread on blotting paper which will absorb their moisture. Place the paper of anthers where there are no currents of air. A greenhouse bench is an excellent place. Professor F. A. Waugh simplifies this method by gathering the partially open buds, spreading them in the sun, and shaking off the pollen upon paper; or twigs with buds may be cut and placed in water or moist sand indoors until the pollen can be shaken out. If the anthers are to be clipped off, one man can prepare, in half a day, enough apple, pear or peach pollen for about eight hundred blossoms. Strawberry pollen can be gathered more rapidly.

collected, it must be stored very carefully. It corked up in a vial before it is perfectly dry, it will ferment in a few hours. Frequently it is more convenient to gather pollen several days in advance of pollination and sometimes it must be stored several weeks or longer. How long it will retain vitality depends as much upon the way it is dried and stored as upon the kind of pollen. Before all else it is necessary to have the pollen perfectly dry and to remove from it all anther sacks, filaments and other matter that might decay. In my-own work I do not winnow out the empty anther all the pistils cannot be pollinated at just that sacks. The pollen will then keep very satisfactorily in a dry paper envelope, and may even be mailed in this package. Professor C. Whitten makes the pollen envelopes of blotting paper, the edge being folded, not scaled. A perfectly dry glass vial is often

If the pollen cannot be used the day it is

Stored pollen should be kept from excessive heat or cold and from dampness. It is not known how long properly stored fruit pollen will retain its potency. Much depends upon the vigor of the tree. I have had fair results from apple pollen three weeks old; several correspondents have had success with fruit pollen six to eight weeks old.

Mr. T. V. Munson describes a remarkably Successful method of storing grape pollen: by this mea

"Master, I wonder how the fishes live in the sea."

"Why, as men do a-land: the great ones eat up the
little ones."

—Shakespeare.



ROM the time when Law inflated his South Sea Bubble and drew millions from the pockets and stockings of English and French investors, down to the present day, there has been no lack of men who are ever ready to excite the cupidity of the public by placing before them schemes that are often of doubtful value, if not absolutely

worthless. Every now and again one hears of an adventurer who startles the investing world by the audacity and ingenuity of his representations and the boldness of his efforts to draw money from other people's pockets into his own. Many of these schemes are floated with the aid of captivating prospectuses that catch a multitude of bleating lambs anxious and willing to be shorn. They are in inexhaustible supply. England and America have suffered much from this type of adventurers and is still

The tragic end of Whittaker Wright in a London court where he had just been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude is still fresh in the reader's mind. It will be remembered that while the sentencing judge addressed him Wright toyed with a small paper box, from which he occasionally transferred a tablet with a careless sort of air to his mouth. The box was labelled cough lozenges and there was no objection to his seeking relief for a hacking cough by the use of a simple remedy. As the last words fell from the judge's lips Wright placed another tablet in his mouth, and chewed it quickly. As the gaolers advanced to lead him to his cell he threw up his hands, uttered a short cry of pain and sank at the feet of the guard. In another moment or two he was dead. Among the harmless tablets he had introduced, one that contained a deadly poison and when the last hope had fled he used it.

Among Wright's directors were the names of many distinguished men. Lord Dufferin appeared as the chairman of the Globe company, by the side of many other prominent statesmen, for promotion purposes. The distinguished names gave potency and strength to the stock and there was no end to the wealth that rolled in. Among the properties that Wright handled was Le Roi at Rossland in this province. Lord Dufferin, who had retired from the diplomatic service and was living on a small pension and a smaller income from an encumbered estate in Ireland (for he was far from rich) was president of the Globe company. Le Roi was one of the properties included in the flotation at an enormous figure. 'The shares rose to a fabulous price and in 1898 all things appeared rosy. In the summer of that year Lord Dufferin's eldest son, Lord Ava. visited Rossland to look things over. He was a quiet, unassuming gentleman who knew nothing of mining and was easily deceived as to the value of the properties over which his distinguished father nominally presided. On his return to London Ava handed in a glowing report and the stock rose higher and Then the Boer war broke out and Lord Dufferin's son went to South Africa to fight the battles of his country. He was amongst those who were beseiged at Ladvsmith and while the seige was in progress he was killed by a shell. After his death it became evident that the Rossland properties of the Globe company had been largely overcapitalized. The market value of the mines receded until they became unsalable, and the company collapsed. Lord Dufferin's heart, strained by the death of his son, was prostrated by the failure of the company and in the course of a few weeks he passed away. If ever a man died of a broken heart that man was Lord Dufferin. He had been a Minister of the Crown, a Commissioner to settle certain Burma disturbances when he hanged several rebels by drumhead courtmartial. He had been Viceroy of Canada and of India, Ambassador to Russia, Turkey and France and in every capacity he had achieved honors and won the approbation of his Sovereign. To think that a man with such an illustrious career should have allowed his name to be used as a "guinea pig" in a stockbroking prospectus by a man who was afterward proved to have been guilty of swindling, was too much for Lord Dufferin's sensitive nature. This humiliating reflection, coupled with the death of his eldest son and presumptive heir to the title, caused his death.

Lord Dufferin visited British Columbia but once during his term of office as governorgeneral. It was in the summer of 1876. The failure of the Dominion government to fulfill their obligations under the terms of union had created a widespread feeling of disaffection and loud cries of secession were heard in British Columbia. Mr. Walkem, then premier, carried a people's petition to London and the Carnarvon terms (so called because Lord Carnarvon was colonial secretary), which embraced the building of the E. & N. Railway, were arranged between the Imperial and Dominion governments. The new terms passed the Commons at Ottawa after much opposition from Mr. Blake and his followers and went before the senate, where they were defeated by one vote.

The agitation for secession was renewed and Lord Dufferin came out to try and compose the public mind. He was received by a

at certain corners on the streets of Victoria. One of these arches bore the inscription, Carnarvon Terms or Separation." Lord Dufferin, upon being informed of the existence of this so-called disloyal arch, refused to pass under it unless the inscription was altered by the substitution of the letter "R," which would then read "Carnarvon Terms or Reparation." The line of march of the reception procession was changed by order of Lord Dufferin to Broughton street, Fort street, between Government and Douglas being cut from the line of procession.

After a stay of some weeks Lord Dufferin convened a meeting of citizens at Government House and addressed them on the subject of their grievance. I never can—I never shall forget Lord Dufferin's remarkable speech. Its delivery occupied an hour and a quarter. He stood at the head of a billiard table. On his right stood his lovely and accomplished Countess, and on the left his aides-de-camp and other dignitaries. The speech held out no hope of immediate relief, but he told his hearers that the agitation was almost entirely confined to Vancouver Island and that, supposing the Island to secede, a rival city would spring up on the Lower Mainland under government support and the commercial supremacy of Victoria would be lost. He gave much more good advice and went away, leaving the town somewhat placated, but still sullen. A change of ministry at Ottawa brought about a change of policy and the Carnarvon terms were finally carried out.

Whitaker Wright was believed to be worth many millions. Like Baron Grant, and a hostof other meteoric speculators who have sprung up in the London stock market, he flourished for a time and then passed away, cut down like a blade of grass. He lived extravagantly and built great mansions. He opened mines everywhere. This story is told of one of his ventures. A prospector had brought to Lon-don a number of rich specimens of goldbearing quartz. Upon the strength of these specimens Wright floated a company with a million dollar capital. He telegraphed news of the successful flotation to the superintendent of the mine, and added, "Begin work at once." The answer came back, "We shall if you will send back the lode!"

When Whitaker Wright died the Rossland properties sank to a low ebb. By judicious management they have since been redeemed and now pay legitimate dividends. There are some who say that had Wright been left to carry out his policy there would have been no collapse and that both Lord Dufferin and Wright might have been alive today.

A few years ago a certain Colonel William C. Greene appeared in New York as a promoter of Mexican mines. He had been a stock raiser and rancher in Colorado or New Mexico, when he quarreled with a neighbor

procession of citizens and arches were erected, over the lines of their respective holdings. One day the neighbor saw the 4-year-old daughter of the Colonel playing in a dry irrigation ditch. Here was a chance, he thought, to get even with his adversary. So he slyly opened a sluice gate and turned on the water. The poor little girl was drowned in the flood. Greene, when he discovered his great loss and learned the cause of it, procured a rifle, repaired to his neighbor's house and knocked at the door. Upon the man answering the summons Greene shot him dead, and was ac-

quitted by a coroner's jury. At New York, where he opened gorgeous offices and lived like a prince, Greene built a handsome mansion and gave regal entertainments. He floated several companies whose properties were in Mexico and one that had a Porto Rico mine for its basis. Tom Lawson, the Boston crank, whom nobody takes seriously now, but who was then regarded as an authority, about this time began his onslaught on frenzied finance and attacked Colonel Greene's methods. Greene's stocks tumbled, his losses in one day amounting to \$1,000,000 an hour. The Colonel published a card denouncing Lawson and informing him that on the following day he would call at his office in Boston and tell him what he thought of him. Greene was known to have killed his man and had acquired a reputation for courage. He went to Boston, travelling in a luxurious private car and taking apartments at the best hotel. Lawson, heavily armed, announced that he would meet Greene on the state house steps. Greene did not appear, much to the disappointment of the public and a squad of policemen. Lawson then went to Greene's hotel and sent his card up. He was admitted. An expectant crowd hung about the corridors. After the lapse of half an hour a noise something like the report of a pistol was heard from within. A policeman sprang to the door and

knocked loudly. Greene's voice was heard to say, "Come

The policeman entered, and instead of gns of a bloody fray and the spectacle of at least one dead man, he beheld the two pledging each other's health in a bottle of champagne. The noise that sounded like the discharge of a pistol was the popping of a cork. A friendly arrangement must have been come to over that bottle for Lawson did not again refer to Greene's companies and Greene's eyes did not fill with blood! whenever Lawson's name was mentioned!

A short time ago Greene visited California in his luxurious private car, but he had to go home in a Pullman sleeper, for his creditors seized the private car.

And this incident recalls the remark that lay Gould made when he was told that "Jim" Keene had come from California to "do him up." Gould, as will be remembered, was a successful manipulator of mining and railway

stocks. As a partner of the notorious "Jim" Fiske he robbed the English shareholders in the Erie railway of their holdings and defied the law, entrenching himself in his offices in New York City to avoid service. Fiske was shot by Edward Stokes. It appeared that both men loved the same woman, the beautiful daughter of a California editor, and jealousy prompted the crime. Gould lived to die in his bed, which is more than some of his children seem destined to do, to judge from their tempestuous matrimonial careers. Of his sons, three are having trouble with their wives, and his youngest daughter is the Princess de Sagan, having divorced the reprobate French Count, her first husband. Helen Gould, his eldest daughter, has never married, and is a thoroughly respectable and charitable

Well, when Gould was told that Keene. who had acquired a great fortune in California stocks, was coming over to control the New York stock market, he asked:

'How is your friend travelling?" "First-class, of course," was the reply.

"Well, I'll send him back in a cattle car." And the threat nearly came true. In two years Keene was about ruined. But, profiting by his first mistakes he soon recovered himself and is now a very rich man. Gould is long since dead, and the cattle car that was to take Keene home has not yet been placed on the

Court proceedings showed that the only visible assets of the Greene Gold and Silver Company, which had been floated with a huge capital stock, was \$1.48, the balance of the company's account in the bank, and some old office furniture worth a few hundred dollars. In his day Greene was liberal with his money. and New York never knew a more lavish spender. His copper mine in Mexico was really rich, but he lost control of it through bad speculations and his wealth has all disappeared.

Chas. W. Morse is another financier of the Greene stripe. Fifteen months ago he was reputedly worth \$20,000,000. Today he is a convict under sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labor, having been convicted of crooked work with one of the banks which he controlled. Morse was called the Ice King and the Steamship King, because he monopolized all the ice that was delivered in New York City and most of the coast steamers that ran in and out of that port. He informs the court today that he is a pauper What has become of his millions? And this raises another question. Was he ever worth anything? It really looks as if he conducted his great enterprises on airy bases and that he was never really rich, although his credit was good, and on that credit he must have founded his great schemes.

C. Augustus Heinze, late of British Co-lumbia and Montana, is to be tried at New

York in January for alleged illegal manipulation of a bank's accounts. People hereabouts are very sorry to know of his plight. . Heinze built the Trail smelter and promised to build the Columbia and Western railway, but didn't lay a rail. He secured a valuable franchise with a subsidy from the legislature and sold it to the C. P. R. There was a great deal of scandalous talk about how the private bill which gave him 20,000 acres to every mile of road was passed through the House here. There was talk of bribery and corruption. It was even said that Mr. Heinze remarked when selling that he was compelled to ask a big sum for the charter and franchise because they cost him so much to buy them through the British Columbia legislature. I do lot believe that Heinze ever made the remark, but if he did I am in a position to know that it was devoid of truth. The charter and concession cost him practically nothing. He did banquet such of the members who cared to go at the Driard, after the legislation had been passed, but I feel sure there was no bribery.

As to Heinze's career in Montana, there were many ugly reports. He was charged with "owning" a judge of the Supreme court, with bribing legislators, and owning newspapers, with employing women to further his schemes and being generally an allround bad citizen with heaps of money that he did not hesitate to spend freely in accomplishing his ends. He entered Montana a poor young mining engineer, having graduated at the school at Frieburg. His first employment was as mining engineer, if I am correctly informed, in the Anaconda mine. While at work there he discovered that a rich piece of mining ground which was being worked by his employers, was no man's land-that it had never been staked and was open to location; whereupon he took it up. Then began long years of litigation between Heinze and one of the richest mining companies in the world. He sued the company for the ground, and he also sued them to recover all the wealth they had taken from the ground before he took it up. He won fight after fight-no matter by what means-he won them. Millions of money was spent in litigation until two or three years ago, when his adversaries, deeming it cheaper to buy him out than to continue the contest, paid him some fifteen or twenty million dollars, and he relinquished his claims at Butte and went to Wall street, where he bought control of a prosperous financial institution. He boomed copper stocks until they rose to a fabulous figure. Had they been sold when the market was at its height. Heinze would have been worth at least one hundred million. But he held on until the panic of last year, when he was caught in the crash and went down to ruin. Like Morse, his riches have disappeared and he has to stand trial in January on a criminal charge. Should he share the fate of Morse his fall will be greatly deplored, for in the day of his prosperity he was a generous spender and a most agreeable man to know. There are some who profess to believe that Heinze was entrapped by the men in Montana and who followed him to New York and "did him up" there. It is related that at the Waldorf-Astoria a lady who enjoyed his confidence was shadowed by female detectives and that in a convivial moment she disclosed his plans at a lunch party and enabled the company that had bought him out to prepare a scheme which gave them back the millions they had paid him in Montana. The progress of Heinze's case will be watched here with interest.

turesque character named De Carron. Like Col. Greene, he had been a poor cowpuncher in a Western State, and had crossed to Mexico, where he acquired an interest in an extensive copper field. Amongst his partners appear the name of President Diaz and several other of Mexico's distinguished men. When he crossed the Atlantic from New York he engaged, at a cost so large that I hesitate to mention it, the saloon deck of one of the great Cunarders. He took with him a gay party of guests and a retinue of servants. Everything the heart could wish for or human ingenuity devise-even fresh flowers and fruits of the rarest kinds, fancy drinks, including the seductive cocktail and the cooling John Collins in the morning and highballs at bedtimewere provided by the generous host. Upon arrival at London, where a great hotel had been engaged in advance for the accommodation of the party, De Carron and his guests held court, as it were, and entertained the highest and best people of the land with a magnificence that royalty might envy. The entertainer "took" at once with London society, at least with that kind of society which measures a man's worth by the size of his bank account, and his schemes were floated with little difficulty. It is said that one of his most daring and enterprising strokes was the leasing of one edition of a first-class London illustrated newspaper, which he devoted to portraits of himself, President Diaz and other riends and the scenes and prospectuses of the mining properties he had to offer. When he went away with his guests, De Carron left an aching void in the ranks of those who worship the golden calf, and it is remarked that those who regretted his departure most were the waiters, whose "tips" were never less than five and often as large as twenty dollars for the most trifling service.

Last year there appeared in London a pic-

The Career of the Wright Brothers



Y reason of having broken all records for length of aeroplane flight and time spent in the air, selling his patent rights in France for \$100,000 and being the probable recipient of the Legion of Honor. Wilbur Wright and his brother Orville, who made the startling tests recently at Fort Myer and met with the deplorable accident in company with Lieutenant Selfridge, have attained to that degree of fame which manifests itself in a popular curiosity regarding their personality.

A year ago they were unknown bicyclers in a small city. Today they are famous the world over, honored by potentates and admitted to the inner circle of the elect.

How has it come about? Who are the Wright

How has it come about? Who are the Wright boys?

Wilbur Wright, the elder brother, was born in Millyille, Ind., in 1869. Orville was born in Dayton, Ohio, five years later. It is related that their very first inception of aerial flight came one day when the youthful Orville was stricken with a fever, and that during his convalescent days his brother read to him from a treatise which told in simple words the story of the air cushion which envelops the earth. Then one day soon afterward the father, Milton Wright, a clergyman, brought home an ingenious toy which fascinated the boys at once. The toy was known as the helicoptere. There was nothing much to it except a propeller, which, under the action of extended rubber bands, would revolve so swiftly as to send the top to the ceiling of a room. Boylike, they took the toy apart, discovered what it was that made it go, and disregarding its more imposing name, ohristened it a bat, and then set about the construction of other helicopteres, or "pats," as they preferred to call them.

School days came to interrupt this frivolous toying with toys, but after hours the youths put in all of their spare moments in the manufacture of "bats."

They constructed larger and larger models, and then, to their great astonishment and discouragement, discovered that the bigger the "bat" the less inclination did it have to fly. They did not then have the knowledge that patient years have brought; the geometrical progression, which insists that a flying machine ledge that patient years have brought; the geométri-cal progression, which insists that a flying machine having only twice the lineal dimensions of another re-

quires eight times the power.

The boys made several more models; but as each acted worse than the other, they finally became discouraged, consigned "bats" to that region over which Lazarus passed on the bosom of Abraham, and took up kite flying as a substitute.

Gifted with much ingenuity and with a natural bent in this direction, they soon became the expert kite flyers of the city. And the more kites they flew the more they studied the action of the air on the planes, the more primitive knowledge they gained And more and more the idea of some day solving the problem of flight grew upon their youthful minds

Thus they spent their time until high school days came by. Then ensued a period when they were preoccupied with high school studies, with only an occasional now and then to devote to their hobby of kites or flying toys. After graduating from the Dayton high school the elder brother entered a print-ing office in that city and learned the trade of coming office in that city and learned the trade of compositor. Following in his footsteps, the younger brother took up the same occupation, after finishing his own high school studies. Subsequently the two were brought together in the offices of the Conservator, a United Brethren church paper, at that time published by their father.

They remained at that work until the coming of the blcycle crase. Both of the boys had shown a

marked bent for mechanics. There was a family discussion one night in the old Dayton home, and as a result of it the two sons embarked in the bicycle business and opened a shop for the sale and repair of wheels.

That brought them into their element againline of work which nature had evidently planned for them to pursue. Acquiring day by day fuller know-ledge of mechanics they became more and more earnest students of aeronautics, and, gathering a large collection of literature on the subject, they spent every spare moment in study of the complex problems that were presented with their successful demonstrations at home and abroad the public is so familiar that re-petition of the details is unnecessary.

A writer in The World's Work tells of an inter-

A writer in The World's Work tells of an interview he had recently with Orville Wright.

"They have called us secretive," Mr. Wright began with a smile. "We have made many practice flights out at Simms and often we had people stop in wagons and automobiles to watch us. Then we published what we were doing in the aeronautical journals, and nearly everything we had was on record at the patent office. Of course, there were certain men we did not care to have watch us too closely, and when we expected that experts were on hand we stopped flying. It costs too much to be continually patenting things as we try them out.

"But we never cared about the general public, We invited the local newspapers to watch us, asking only that eameras be barred. We got off for a long time without much notice, because the public did not seem to know the difference between dirigible balloons and aeroplanes. They were both called airships. And with Santos Dumont staying up for half an hour in his balloon and two young bicycle makers in Dayton only a few minutes, the home news didn't attract. And, even when we went down to Kitty Hawk and the newspapers got after us, we did not refuse to fly because the reporters came to us. They never came. They took it for granted and watched us from trees, We knew that they were there, for we saw them.

"Our first work with gliders, showed us only the principles of support and halesones."

We knew that they were there, for we saw them.

"Our first work with gliders, showed us only the principles of support and balancing. We learned about shaping the planes, and then, for the first time, we put the thick front rib on our wings. Mr. Chanute could hardly believe when he saw how it worked. We learned something about balancing, and in rivalry with the buzzards we tried soaring. Our wings proved better than theirs. We could soar on lighter upcurrents on the hills than they. But we have found since that the powerful machine is entirely different from the glider. We had to unlearn some of the skill we had got in gliding after we began to fly. We have had to unlearn about as much as we learned. Gliders will not be used in learning to fly the perfected machines. But we may some time build a glider with the right curves for soaring as a sport.

"Since we put an engine on our machine we have been improving it, point by point, as we found out how, in flying. When we started out we determined to work for a fiver that could go out in ordinary winds, and one that would be hard to smash up. The dihedral angle gives automatic balance in still air, but it makes the flyer tip over in winds. We think it is dangerous, and turn over wings down. it is dangerous, and turn our wings down a little. Our flyer is balanced in the air by twisting or warping the outer ends of the planes.

"We learned how to balance with these, but we had trouble with unexpected dives, downward and sidewise. The first submarines had the same trouble. We have flown and flown till we hunted out the reasons for these things and found out how to modify

the machine to prevent them. Some were caused the machine to prevent them. Some were caused by our not knowing at first how to use the warping device. Little differences of angle given to planes cutting in the air make great differences in their action. Sometimes we got the reverse of what we expected. We learned to make the rudder work in unison, and avoided some of the difficulty. Then we learned some other little things. We think our machine is now steady and safe, but we have other ideas that we will keep on working over.

"There is undoubtedly much in the personal factor in steady flying, but it seems that there is more in

There is indoubtedly much in the personal factor in steady flying, but it seems that there is more in the machine. This is shown by the fact that my brother and I have learned every new machine as we changed it, with equal quickness. It would be impossible for two men to be exactly alike in acquiring skill; it must be the machine.

"The most marked incident that I remember showing the personal factor was the accident my brother.

skill; it must be the machine.

"The most marked incident that I remember showing the personal factor was the accident my brother had at Kitty Hawk, when he pushed his levers the wrong way and fell, damaging the machine so that we thought best to try no more flying in the few days we had. He was preoccupied and used the movements of an old system instead of new ones that we had just adopted. Anybody who learns to fly must be able to exercise reasonably quick and good judgment. But the use of the levers and the feeling of one's way in flying soon become a habit. We think that we mastered our flyer in a shorter time than we learned to ride the bleycle.

"We have had our mishaps in perfecting the machine. Twice I had falls that might have been serious. Once the flyer dived, threw me out and then turned a somersault over me. The big front rib of the upper plane would have struck my head or back if it had not been broken, in some unaccountable way, just in the right place to save me.

"We have not put wheels on our flyer because there are really few places smooth enough for the flying machine to get a running start. We think that when these machines become more common they will be launched by apparatus. On battleships the practice may be to turn the vessel into the wind and put on full steam ahead so that the flyer will lift without moving forward on the deck. As we start a flight now, we have a short piece of single track along which the machine runs in a little truck, the propellers furnishing the power. We balance with the wind's speed to its own: When it flies against the wind its progress over the ground is equal to the difference between them. The aeroplane can be made to hover for a few moments over one spot when its speed is just equal to the wind's. I have even seen birds going hards and the pind's. I have even seen birds going hards and the serious its speed is just equal to the wind's. I have even seen birds going hards and the serious and its speed is just equal to the wind's. I have even seen birds goin

hover for a few moments over one spot when its speed is just equal to the wind's. I have even seen birds going backward, flying as hard as they could. But going backward in a flying machine is uncomfort. able because of the dangerous possibilities of landing

Flying across a wind the machine goes obliquely, "Flying across a wind the machine goes obliquely, as seen from the ground. I remember taking a friend on a trial flight during which we had to cross the wind. He looked down and saw the ground sliding sidewise under him and got so nervous over it that he jumped up and clung to the uprights of the flyer. But a flyer machine acts just as a bird does in this regard. It points along the resultant between the wind's speed and its own. The air comes direct into one's face, excepting for momentary gusts and on quick turns. It always flows directly back along a bird's body, from beak to tail. I have seen birds fly nearly sidewise across winds, pointing with one wing in the way they were going. All airships must fly obliquely in the same way. There are no breezes coming over the rail as in boats. ing over the rail as in boats.



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d illegal manipula-People hereabouts is plight. . Heinze promised to build railway, but didn't valuable franchise islature and sold it s a great deal of the private bill es to every mile of the House here. and corruption. It nze remarked when elled to ask a big franchise because buy them through lature. I do .10t ade the remark, but to know that it was ter and concession g. He did banquet cared to go at the had been passed, o bribery.

Montana, there He was charged the Supreme court, nd owning newswomen to furgenerally an allps of money that d freely in accomred Montana a poor ving graduated at is first employment I am correctly inmine. While at hat a rich piece of being worked by 's land-that it had open to location; Then began long Heinze and one of ies in the world. the ground, and he all the wealth they before he took it ght-no matter by em. Millions of tion until two or adversaries, deemout than to continue fifteen or twenty inquished his claims I street, where he crous financial instier stocks until they Had they been sold ts height, Heinze least one hundred ntil the panic of last in the crash and Morse, his riches as to stand trial in Should he s fall will be greatly his prosperity he id a most agreeable some who profess to trapped by the men and successfully wed him to New It is related iere. a a lady who enjoyadowed by female invivial moment she nch party and en-ad bought him out gave them back him in Montana.

ed in London a pic-De Carron. Like a poor cowpuncher ad crossed to Mexiinterest in an exongst his partners dent Diaz and sevdistinguished men. ntic from New York ge that I hesitate to of one of the great him a gay party of rvants. Everything or human ingenuity and fruits of the including the secooling John Collins balls at bedtimeerous host. Upon a great hotel had for the accommodarron and his guests nd entertained the the land with a might envy. The with London soind of society which by the size of his emes were floated said that one of his ing strokes was the a first-class London ich he devoted to dent Diaz and other prospectuses of the to offer. When he s. De Carron left an of those who worit is remarked that eparture most were were never less than twenty dollars for

case will be watched

Banking and Finance in All Nations

that we may find it hard to realize that there was a time when civilized and busy men, who had practically the same needs as ourselves, and who appreciated money quite as much as we do, had no institution that answered to the name. We live in an age of enlightened curiosity, an age when men, women and children are restless with an increasing desire to "know the causes of things." Nor will they be satisfied with answers that were deemed sufficient for our predecessors

of even a few generations ago. They will take no second-hand assurances, nor (with the exception of questions of supramundane order) are they disposed to accept authority, like a schoolboy learning prosody, but must know how authority came to have its standard of credibility. As to origins, they decline to accept a date or locality unless they obtain evidence that the very beginning of the institution, custom or dogma is there and then to be found, and that it would be futile to look elsewhere or to investigate further back. The primary cause, the ursprung, the germ-source, our modernists must have, whatever be the subject of inquiry. And (with the exceptions above indicated) we have no fault to find with the spirit of the age. It is to satisfy this spirit that such works as The Americana have been undertaken, and, if all others were like ourselves, they would accept its guidance unhesitatingly, for the simple reason that its editor-in-chief is by calling and experience an investigator, an examiner, a sifter of the true from the false. What, then, has The Americana to tell us about the origin of banking? It tells us (through the Hon. Levi P. Morton) that the earliest public bank was established at Venice in 1174, and that it did not cease to operate until the Republic ceased to exist in 1797. It was at first merely a bank of deposit—the government being responsible for the deposits. The capital was thus practically a public loan. In the early years of its operations, the deposits could not be withdrawn, but the depositor could transfer his credit in lieu of money payment. Mr. Morton is disposed to link the modern banking system causally with the great Florence bankers of the 13th and 14th century rather than with the Bank of Venice. The magnitude of their operations is illustrated by the fact that in 1430-1433 seventy-six Florentine, bankers issued on loan nearly 5,000,000 gold florins. Another chapter in financial history is that which bears on the undertaking of the Bank of St. George at Genoa, while the Bank of Amsterdam has been used by Adam Smith to exemplify the older type of bank. This important institution was founded in 1609 under peculiar circumstances. The clipped and worn currency, associated in England with tragedies of crime and barbarous punishments, had become, like our "silver nuisance," a widespread inconvenience and a snare to the ignorant or unwary. The Bank of Amsterdam brought prompt relief. It received on deposit all sorts of coin at the real value in standard money (a small sum being allowed for recoining and administration) and a credit was accordingly opened on the bank's books, by the transfer of which payment could be madethe Amsterdam bill having a certain uniform and unquestionable value. Compared with

the debased current coin, its value will be

understood by those who can recall the mone-

tary situation that was ended by the Hincks-

Weir disburthening plan. The deposits, sup-

posed to remain in the bank's coffers, at Am-

sterdam, were secretly traded with in the 18th

century and in 1790 the institution collapsed.

In Hamburg, Nuremburg and London corre-

sponding systems were initiated. In Eng-

land the Tower mint was at first the place

where money was lodged, but the Crown hav-

ing made free with it, it was deemed wise

to make the goldsmiths the depositaries. Thus

a new class of money-lenders was created.

The bank note was invented and issued by

the Bank of Sweden in 1690. Before the cen-

tury closed a step forward had been made in

the United Kingdom, which was to give an

impetus to the whole machinery of exchange and circulation, industry and commerce which is not yet exhausted. Vires acquirit eundo. What Mr. Morton here refers to is the foundation of the Bank of England. Those who are interested in the biography of extraordinary men will find the life of William Paterson not only instructive but edifying. Whatever failures and shortcomings may be set to his account, it is to his undying credit that to his initiative Great Britain is indebted for the Bank of England. In what way the scheme mixed up with the politics of the day it would be interesting to inquire, but it may suffice just now to recall that money was required for the national defence. A company was formed, at Paterson's suggestion, which was to be named the Governor and Company of the Bank of England and it advanced the sum of £1,200,000 to the Government at an interest of 8 per cent.—the Government allowing £4,000 a year for the administration of the loan and the management of the bank. In 1816 the original capital had increased by accessions from £1,200,000 or \$6,000,000 to £14,553,000, or more than \$72,000,000. There is also a variable "rest" of more than £3,-000,000, or \$15,000,000. The charter was originally granted for eleven years or till a year's notice after August 1, 1705. It was renewed for various periods in 1697, 1708, 1713, 1742, 1764, 1781, 1800, 1833, and 1844, certain conditions to be fulfilled being drawn up on each renewal. The bank has, by the act of 1844, to

notes given out by the issue department is called the issue of circulation, the portion of it in the hands of the public being the active circulation, and that still in the banking department the note reserve. This note reserve represents really the amount of bullion in the issue department available for the use of the banking department." For fuller details regarding British banking, its principles and practice and relation to the life of the people and the industry and commerce of the Empire, the reader is referred to the articles of Sir Felix Schuster, of Mr. Earnest Sykes, B.A., and of Dr. Edwin Cannon in The Americana.

Second only in importance to the Bank of England is the Bank of France, which was established in 1800 with a capital, at first, of 45,000,000 francs, with the exclusive privilege in Paris of issuing notes payable to bearer. In 1848 this privilege was extended so as to cover the whole of France. At the same time the capital was increased to 91,250,000 francs. The Bank of France is a bank of deposit, discount and circulation. The Government appoints the governor and two deputies-all of whom must be stockholders. The total assets of the bank in 1902 were 5,262,099,592 francs, of which 3,601,126,067 consisted of specie— 2,508,805,839 in gold and 1,092,320,228 in silver. The special articles by experts the reader will find most satisfying touching French banking and all related subjects.

The same is true of every country in Europe, of Japan, of Egypt, of India, Austra-na, New Zealand and the entire eastern hemisphere, British and non-British.

The history of banking in the United States may be considered as opening in the troubled years of the war of independence. The Bank of the United States, which was modelled closely on the Bank of England, remained the great financial power of the Republic until Jackson and Van Buren headed the movement that originated the state banking system. Both systems (essentially in contrast) had their merits, as well as their defects.

HE word bank is so familiar to us publish a weekly account. "The total of the But when the Civil War broke out, it was soon found that emergencies had arisen for which the existing methods would be totally inadequate. In 1860, just before the sword was drawn, there were in the country 1,562 banks with an aggregate capital of \$442,000,-000, a circulation of about \$207,000,000 and specie in hand to the amount of \$83,500,000. What changes the financial situation underwent in the terrible strain of a struggle prolonged beyond all expectation is related in The Americana in a number of expert articles, the inter-relation of which is indicated by cross-references.

The origin, development and present condition of the banking system of the Dominion has been concisely and clearly set forth by Mr. F. G. Jemmett, the well-known Canadian banker and writer. A few well known dates are of exceptional importance in the history of Canadian banking. In 1792 a short-lived at-tempt was made to establish a system based on the methods of the English private banks. Under the name of the Canada Banking Company, a private bank was founded in this city, which issued notes, but owing to causes on which we need not dwell, was of brief duration. About a century ago application was made to the Legislature of Lower Canada for a charter for the Bank of Canada, organized (in the main, but on a smaller scale) after the plan of the first Bank of the United States. But this enterprise did not succeed. In 1817 the real starting-point of our banking development was fixed by the initiation of the business life of what has long been the most important bank in British North America and, indeed, as many believe, on the whole continent. It is from the Articles of Association that the scientific banking law system of the present has been continuously developed. In 1818 the Quebec Bank and the Bank of Canada were formed on similar lines and in 1822 all three obtained charters framed after the articles of association. These Legislative charters were sound in what they permitted and

fining the banks to legitimate business, while enabling them to meet all commercial requirements. "They . . . prohibited lending upon pledge of goods or upon mortgage or dealing in real estate and they provided that all notes issued were to be redeemable upon demand in specie. . . . The English private banks and Scottish chartered banks were the joint parents of these Lower Canadian charters, and of the Canadian banking system which has sprung from them, but various changes and additions were made to suit Canadian requirements. In the phraseology used as well as in some of the internal regulations, the influence of the chartered banks in the United States may be seen, but it may safely be said that practically everything which has proved of permanent value was derived from English, Scotch or native sources."

In Upper Canada (Ontario) the first banking legislation (that of 1821-22) followed the political rather than commercial inspiration and the first charter (that of the Bank of Upper Canada) was in accord with the Lower Canadian bill of 1803 rather than the Mont-real Bank's "Articles." It had, however, little influence on ensuing legislation, and in 1832 and 1835 amendments were secured (mainly by Imperial pressure), the importance of which is proved by their survival to the present hour. By the former banks were forbidden to lend on their own stock, while by the latter shareholders were made "individually liable for the debts of the banks to an amount equal to their respective holdings of subscribed stock." In Upper Canada the prohibition to lend money on mortgage (enforced, as above, by Lower Canadian charters) was never adopted. The union of the Canadas led to some new legislation. In 1841, the report of a Select Committee was approved, the burden of which was payment of notes in specie on demand, the limitation of issue to the amount of the paid-up capital, and the forfeit of the charter should payment be suspended for a number of days, never to exceed sixty. Among other regulations, banks

were not to hold their own stock or make advances against it or to lend on security of lands, houses or ships or on pledge of merchandise. This act clearly marks an important stage in the evolution of a systematic banking law with comprehensive regulations.

The free banking law of 1850 was repealed in 1866-its inefficiency having long been evident. There is, however, a vestige of it in the provision of the 1880 Act that notes should be a first charge on a bank's assets. In 1859 banks were authorized to take bills of lading, warehouse receipts, etc., as collateral security for its discounted notes, etc.—this being a departure from the rule forbidding lending on pledge or goods. Before Confederation the charters of the Maritime Provinces' banks were virtually identical with those of the Canadas. Save (for a few years) British Columbia, the trans-Superior Provinces had not been organized and the only British Columbian bank had

an Imperial charter.

The year 1867 marks, for our banking laws, as for everything else, a fresh and significant starting-point. All right to legislate regarding the foundation and management of banks was vested by the B. N. A. Act in the Dominion or Federal authorities. The first important act under the new dispensation was hat of 1871, in which all that it was desirable to perpetuate was made applicable to new banks, and to those in existence as soon as their actual charters expired. Uniformity was reached in March, 1892 (allowance being made for some clauses of the B. B. N. A.'s Imperial charter). In 1879 the power of making advances on the stock of other banks was withdrawn. In 1890 the minimum of paid-up capital was raised from \$100,000 to \$250,000. In 1900, the Canadian Bankers' Association obtained a charter, with certain definite legal powers and duties. The Bank Act being enacted for ten years only, at the close of every decade there is an opportunity for discussion which may cover the whole range of theory and practice. "The Bank Act," says Mr. Jemmett, "is really the charter of every bank; the Bank of Montreal, with a paid-up capital and surplus of \$24,000,000, and the Saint Stephen's Bank, which has a paid-up capital and surplus of only \$245,000, have exactly similar rights, privileges, and limitations."

This is a confessedly inadequate showing

of what The Americana provides in the way of information on one special subject with many subdivisions. The reader may, however, accept our assurance that The Americana will never disappoint him.-Montreal Gazette.

A Review of Recent Publications

(more specially) in what they prohibited, con-



ISS H. F. COCHRANE, formerly of Chicago but now of Victoria, has completed a very attractive calendar for 1909. For each day of the year there is an appro-

priate quotation, some from the Bible, but the majority from secular authors. It is very neatly got up and a suitable Christ-

"Palette and Bench" is a very serviceable monthly publication issued by the Keramic Studio Publishing Co., Syracuse, New York, at \$4.00 a year. The December number contains a beautiful reproduction of a painting of a girl's head, which is detached and suitable for framing. The illustrations in the body of the magazine are of a high class. The subjects dealt with are painting, modelling, decorating, embroidery, etc.

"The Henry Hutt Picture Book" is an admirable collection of the work of that artist and it has been issued by the Copp Clark Co., Ltd., of Toronto. The actual printing was done by the American Colortype Co., of New York, and the copyright is owned by the Century Publishing Company. Mr. Hutt's work is unconventional. He treats each subject in its own way, which gives his drawings freshness and variety. This picture book is a triumph of the printer's art, and its publication at this season of the year is very timely.

"Out of Doors in the Holy Land" by Henry Van Dyke, The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, is an exceedingly interesting story of wanderings in the land which is so closely associated with the history of Christianity. Its mechanical excellence is equal to its literary interest. The pictures are in the highest style of art and the binding is beautiful.

"The Red City" is described on the artistic cover as "A Historical Novel of the Second Administration of President Washington," by S. Weir Mitchell. It is very well printed and nicely illustrated, \$1.50. This is a very commendable attempt to cast a little light upon the social side of the early days of the American republic. It is very desirable that such stories should be written by some one who is able to sketch the actual historical characters with some sense of proportion. Historical novels are very educative, for they give, when due care has been taken to ascertain the facts, a more correct picture of actual conditions than can be gathered from any single history. It is particularly desirable that there should be some sidelights cast upon the men, who played a part in the establishment of the United States. A difficulty encountered by an author in handling a subject of this nature arises from a lack of material. There are few contemporary accounts of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, which are not so strongly colored by partizanship as to be almost useless for the purposes of a historical novel. "The Red City" shows that Mr. Mitchell felt the limitations of his material, and it is perhaps not unfair to him to say that he apparently felt unequal to the task of drawing his portraits in as strong lines as he might otherwise have done for fear that what he might write would be unpalatable to readers who long ago have assigned the Fathers of the Republic a place among the gods. Hence he

does not convince in his delineations of character, except in dealing with the creations of his own imagination, and here he shows a gracefulness and skill which make his story very delightful. He has chosen interesting people as his theme-French emigres of the nobility and Philadelphia Quakers, for it is in that city the scene of the story is laid. The contrast between the peculiarities of these two opposite classes is finely brought out, and yet the reader recognizes what was in the author's mind, namely, that beneath the apparent superficiality of the French nobility and the demureness of the Quaker there is the same solid stratum of real worth. The scenes are well managed and interest grows as the story proceeds. The hero, Vicomte de Corval is a fine type of man, and his many excellent qualities are well brought out under exceed ingly difficult circumstances. The heroine, Margaret Swanwick, a Quaker lass, is exceedingly attractive. There are many other admirably drawn characters in the book. "The Red City" is a good book to be read, because it is not only an exceedingly interesting story, but because it does for the reader, what few readers can do for themselves, that is, give them a glimpse of social conditions among the leaders of the people of the United States at a time when the future of the nation was uncertain and the influence of the French Revolution was being felt on both sides of the

In the World Wide Magazine for December Sir Martin Conway, the famous alpinist, describes his attempt to reach the hitherto untrodden summit of Mount Sarmiento, the highest peak in desolate Tierra del Fuego. "The great mountain," says Sir Martin, seven thousand two hundred feet high, but its glaciers reach to the sea, so that it may be compared on an equality, from a climbing point of view, with Mont Blanc, if that be thought of as sunk into water up to the snow region. On clear days Sarmiento is visible to voyagers through the Magellan Straits. It is a glorious mountain, surrounded by many other noble peaks. In form it is of supreme beauty and its surroundings are of the most romantic character. It was this peak that I desired to attempt." The intrepid climber was forced to forego his ascent of Sarmiento owing to the approach of a storm just when he seemed about to realize his ambition. His description of how the tempest fell upon him and his followers is well worthy of quotation. "The darkness in the north," he says, "was truly appalling. The heavens appeared to be descending in solid masses, so thick were the skirts of snow and hail that the advancing cloud-phalanx trailed beneath it. The black islands, the leaden waters, the pallid snows, and the splintered ice-encrusted peaks disappeared in the blackness of the storm, which enveloped us also, almost before we had realized that it was at hand. A sudden wind shrieked and whirled round our heads; hail was flung into our faces, and all the elements began to rage together. The ice-plastered rocks were now easily accounted for; we resembled them ourselves in a very few minutes. All landmarks vanished; the drifted snow itself was no longer distinguishable from the

snow-filled air. To advance under these ap-

palling conditions was impossible. The one thing to be done, and done at once, was to secure our retreat before it was too late." The party raced downwards and managed to save their lives, but Sir Conway has never yet made the attempt to climb that peak and Mount Sarmiento has still to be vanquished. Mistaking a Hippopotamus for a Water Lily

Winston Churchill concludes his interesting account of "My African Journey" in the Christmas number of the Strand Magazine by giving a very lively description of life among the hippos-where President Roosevelt hopes to be some time next year. "We were soon among the hippopotami," says Churchill, "and at every bend of the river we came upon a herd of from five to twenty. To us in a steam launch they threatened no resistance or danleads to repeated loss of life among the native fishermen, whose frail craft are crumpled like eggshells in the snap of enormous jaws. Indeed, all the way from here to Nimule they are declared to be the scourge and terror of the Nile. Fancy mistaking a hippopotamusalmost the largest surviving mammal in the world-for a water-lily! Yet nothing is more easy. The whole river is dotted with floating vegetation. I thought they also looked like giant cats peeping. So soon, however, as they saw us coming round a corner and heard the throbbing of the propeller, they would raise their whole heads out of the water to have a look, and then immediately dive to the bottom in disgust.' Our practice was then to shut off steam and drift silently down upon them. In this way one arrives in the middle of the herd, and when curiosity or want of air compels them to come up again there is a chance shot. One great fellow came up to breathe within five yards of the boat and the look of astonishment, of alarm, of indignation, in his large, expressive eyes-as with one vast snort he plunged below-was comical to see."

"The Grand Christmas Double Number" has always been the important event of the year with the great illustrated London weeklies, and this year they have broken the record of all past performances in their editorial, artistic and mechanical excellence.

Special mention may be made of the London Graphic, the Illustrated London News, Black and White, The Sketch, and "Holly Leaves," which is the Christmas title for the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News. These are all notable products of the publisher's art, and among the premium plates that accompany them may be found some exceptionally fine reproductions of well selected paintings of the highest class, worthy of a permanent place in any home.

The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., of Toronto, have issued their fall catalogue of books. It is beautifully illustrated, and the books mentioned in it are very numerous and of a high class. Presumably, this catalogue will be sent on application, and local booksellers probably have it. There is nothing more convenient for reference by those who contemplate making Christmas presents of books. Of works specially written for children many are catalogued; the subjects dealt with are interesting and instructive, and, judged from the samples, the illustrations are of a very high class.

LADY MINTO'S STOLEN JEWELS

Shortly before Lady Minto left India to attend the wedding of her daughter, Lady Ruby Elliot (now Viscountess Errington), a bag containing valuable jewelry was snatched from the hand of her maid, Miss Martin, at a railway station. These jewels have recently been recovered by the police at Ajmere, in the following circumstances, narrated by the Advocate of India: About the end of July, Mr. George Richmond, a director of the Inter-Oceanic Engineering Company, was obliged to leave Bombay for Simla, for the benefit of his health. On the journey up-country Mr. Richmond, who was traveling with Mrs. Richmond and their little boy, was robbed of valuable jewelry, a dressing-case containing silvermounted toilet requisites, and Rs3,000 (£200). Mr. Richmond's butler had noticed two men, one a particularly showily-dressed native, wearing a large gold lace turban and a watchbracelet, who had repeatedly entered the compartment where the luggage had been placed.

On receiving a description of the man the police at once instituted a search for him, and a native answering the description was found on the Ajmere platform. The police sepoy who found the man appears to have been intelligent above the ordinary. The man he suspected was lolling half-asleep on a station seat, and appeared to have been drinking. The sepoy went to the man and sat beside him. "You appear to be a very rich man," he remarked to the suspect. The latter admitted he owned a few rupees, and the sepoy, turning on him suddenly, said, "I know you have. You have Rs3,000 which you have stolen from Mr. George Richmond."

The thief collapsed, and offered the sepoy Rs500 to let him escape. The sepoy remarked that he was a poor man, but that was not enough. The two then began to bargain, and the discussion finally ended in the thief taking the policeman to his bungalow. The pair were followed by other policemen, and the house was searched and buried beneath the ground was discovered a quantity of jewelry and

about Rs2,250 (£150). Amongst the jewelry so discovered were the jewels stolen from Lady Minto, and also those stolen from Mr. Richmond. The travelling bag was afterward found on the railwayline, the thief having evidently thrown it from the train on to the metals, and another passing train had gone over it, destroying its contents. The man was prosecuted at Ajmere, and a heavy sentence inflicted upon him against which he has appealed.

HE KNEW

Teacher-You have named all the domestic animals save one. It has bristly hair, it is grimy, likes dirt, and is fond of mud. Well.

Tom (shamefacedly)-That's me.-Philedelphia Inquirer.

Fighting Fire on Shipboard in Mid-Ocean

ECOND Officer Brunswig, of the Hamburg-American liner Gelbert, awoke at midnight from a deep dream of peace. The evening of Sunday, October 22, 1893, had been spent by the passengers

in singin hymns of the Eatherland grand choruses proclaiming the wisdom and the ever present protection of the almighty. At eleven o'clock the last of the singers had retired; at twelve, the second officer, hanging over the rail of the bridge, was lost to ship and surroundings, sentient only to supreme sensations of sentiment.

Fingers plucked at the single edging of gold lace on his sleeve, and Brunswig turned slowly, to find himself gazing into a face on which the fear of having given offence struggled with a fear more compelling and more absolute. The look brought the officer back to the world of things practical, of emergencies actual.

"Well?" he queried sharply. The member of the watch saluted respectfully. "I beg pardon, sir," he said; "but-

"Never mind that now. What is it?" "Fire, sir! Smoke coming up through the after ventilators! Must be in the hold, right under the steerage quarters, sir."

"That's bad; but no excuse for getting excited. Go quietly to Captain Kaempff's cabin and tell him to come as quickly as possible."

Calm and capable, a disciplinarian but not a despot, Captain Kaempff was the man among men to handle a situation serious as that which confronted him when he reached the deck. There was no time to be wasted, for the smoke was now coming thick and fast. But the Captain held that a few minutes spent in communicating to the crew a little of his own calmness would not be time wasted.

Wherefore, when the first class passengers, quietly and reassuringly aroused, hurried half dressed from their cabins, they found an efficiently organized force already working with definite purpose for their safety. The occupants of the steerage, less subject to self control, and nearer to the only too apparent danger, might have given trouble and seriously impeded the workers but for the forethought of the commander. The stewards had received their instructions with the rest of the crew, and they met the badly frightened emigrants, not with threats and curses, but with smiles, apologies for disturbing them over such a small matter, and urns of hot coffee.

The first efforts of the fire fighters were directed to confining the flames to the portion of the hold in which they had started. To this end, ventilators and hatchways were plugged and sealed tight, preparatory to the attack with the hose. But, as though to make mock of their endeavors, the draft from the engine room sucked in great lengths of the never ending rope of suffocating blackness. It became necessary to stop the engines. Half way across the Atlantic (the ship had left Hamburg five days before), engines stopped, and a fierce fire steadily working its way to the forward end of the vessel. The situation was grave within an hour of the discovery of the first spiral of smoke.

Holes were cut in the saloon deck through which to pass lines of hose; but this was soon discovered to be a mistake; the deck flooring was quickly nailed back in place. What to do next. Nothing, apparently, but to wait till daylight, and that, under the circumstances, came perilously near to inviting panic. But the Captain was not the only brave man aboard, nor the only man with ideas.

Upon ears bent eagerly to catch the first crackle of the flames under the deck on which saloon and steerage passengers were now huddled together, came the strain of an air known to nearly all. Only to some, the words were unfamiliar. It was not "Adeste fideles, laeti triumphantes" nor its English translation that they heard, but:

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord! Is laid for your faith in His excellent word!

Soon a score, then two score, then three score, of the three hundred passengers were singing in unison:

In every condition; in sickness in health, In joy or deep sorrow, in want or in wealth, At home or abroad, on the land, on the sea, As thy day may demand, shall thy strength ever be.

Dawn came, but no sail was reported by the lookout. The first thorough examination of conditions aboard the Gelbert showed that the fire had eaten its way so far forward that at any moment the deck beams might warp and the flames burst through. Every available carpet and rug in the ship was torn up, soaked in water, and laid again, in the hope of at least partially smothering the fire. But the heat continued to increase, and its area spread.

Late in the afternoon it was discovered that the side plates of the vessel had become so hot that they were a dull red. Evidently the hold must be a gigantic furnace, which might at any time force the rivets, open the seams, and allow the water to rush in and sink the ship.

And still, encouraged by the confidence displayed by Captain Kaempff and his crew, the passengers refused to allow their fears to find expression. Instead, they became volunteer members of the bucket brigade, during the whole of the evening and the long night that followed, hoisted water and poured it over the plates above sea level.

When morning came once more, and yet no sign of friendly sail, the sailors determined on heroic measures. Unmindful of the fact

that they were worn with thirty hours of continuous work, they asked permission, now that there was something more than smoke to fight, to descend into the hold and fight it.

Every inch of hose on the ship was connected and dragged to the main hatch. The men divided themselves into four detachments. Three of these stood by, while the fourth tore off the covering. As the rush of flame and steam and smoke shot up, ten of the plucky fellows dropped into the hades below with the hose. In a few moments they were back again, scorched, blistered, half blinded. But before they could scramble to the deck, ten others had grabbed the hose and were driving back the flames another few inches.

All day long and all through the night the battle continued. By Wednesday morning the fighters had worked their way to the heart of the fire, and during the forenoon they hauled out and tossed overboard more than forty tons of burning merchandise. In the afternoon they were able to announce that the fire was under control.

All of which, because a large quantity of millet, loaded in the rain, had germinated in the warm hold and spontaneous combustion had resulted.

Quite different was the cause of the fire which totally destroyed the Carrie E. Long, of Philadelphia, a bark engaged in the oil carrying business between that port and Ha-On May 6, 1895, the vessel left Philadelphia with some one hundred and fifty thousand gallons of petroleum for the Cuban city. All went well until the ship had left the coast of Florida behind and was approaching the Great Bank of the Bahamas. Then she ran into a terrific tropical storm.

Henry Rolf, an experienced sailor, soon had everything snug and comfortable, and was receiving the congratulations of his mate on being able to weather the hurricane without injury to the bark and with likelihood of little delay, when a bolt of lightning struck the Carrie E., killing the master and the mate, and setting the vessel on fire.

With such an enormous quantity of oil aboard, it was evidently only a matter of a very short time before an explosion would follow. The members of the crew, left without officers to advise them, lost no time in taking to the boats with such scanty store of provisions as could be gathered within a few minutes. They were scarcely clear of the ship, when a first explosion was followed by a second which tore the bark in half. Portions of the burning rigging were hurled skyward, while the hull pitched forward and disappeared with a hissing gurgle of protest. After rowing for about seven hours in a sea which threatened to swamp them at any moment,

the survivors reached Gun Cay Island, one of

"Third Scientific Report" of the inves-

recently in the name of the Mana-

gers by Dr. Bashford, the general

superintendent of the work and di-

rector of the laboratory, contains an extraor-

dinary record of patient and painstaking ex-

periment and observation as well as of a cer-

tain number of conclusions which may be re-

garded as resting upon unassailable data, and,

so far, as furnishing foundations upon which

still more extended inquiries may be based.

The volume of nearly 500 imperial quarto

pages, copiously illustrated by drawings and

tables, and largely made up of papers detailing

the results of physiological experiments, is of

such a kind as to defy analysis or commentary

within the limits of any space which we could

devote to it; but its main features are sum-

marized by Dr. Bashford in an introduction

which admirably prepares the way for the per-

usal of the separate articles, and is calculated

greatly to assist the reader in allotting to each of them its proper share of attention, and its

place in the scheme of work which they col-

lectively unfold. The first report of the man-

agers of the fund was published in the spring

of 1904, and the second a year later; so that

the present volume is the outcome of more

than three years of silence, during which, nevertheless, a great deal of work has been

continuously and profitably conducted in the

laboratories, with the general result of con-

forming, as well as of greatly extending, some

of the more tentative of the conclusions which

were originally expressed. In the second re-

port the more likely theories and hypotheses which up to that time had been advanced in

explanation of cancer were reviewed and dis-

carded, having one and all been found to be

incompatible with the results of comparative

and experimental study. All of them, Dr. Bashford informs us, still find advocates, but

he does not think it necessary again to discuss

them in detail. The experimental evidence

which led to their rejection, three years ago,

is said to maintain its cogency; and one of

the most plausible of them, the hypothesis that

cancer might be due to a disturbance of epi-

thelium in consequence of chronic inflamma-

tion in surrounding tissues, has been

greatly modified by its authors, while all the

additional and new experimental observations

made during the last three years point to the

secondary character of the changes upon which

this hypothesis had been based.

the small coral outgrowths that dot these waters. Here they existed for five days, but when provisions and hope of succor were both near to the vanishing point they were rescued.

No word of the arrival of the Carrie E. Long at any Cuban port having been received, the owners had got into communication with the Havana, a sister ship which had left Philadelphia two days later than the bark, and had instructed the Captain to cruise among the islands for a few days and keep a sharp lookout for the other vessel, which was supposed to have been beaten out of her course by the storm. Hence, the flags of distress suggestive of wash day at sea were readily discovered, and the unfortunates were soon relating their experience to friends.

But taking to the boats in West Indian waters and deserting a vessel hundreds of miles from land in the region of the Equator are two entirely different things. So, when Captain Robert Bruce and his twenty-nine men on the four-masted steel ship Pyrenees crossed the line on November 6, 1901, with a big fire raging in the hold and the decks beginning to warp, it was decided to batten down every hatch and make without further delay for the nearest harbor. Every inch of canvas was spread, and the Pyrenees was headed for Pitcairn Island. But although Pitcairn was reached and the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty were evidently anxious to be of service, the weather was such that it was found to be absolutely impossible to effect a

There was no time to remain idle, and the thrifty Scot in command was determined, if possible, to save the ship as well as his own ife. Accordingly, her head was rounded and away she started once more, this time on a three hundred mile sail to Mangareva, with just a bare possibility that her plight might be discovered before that place was reached. But it was not, and day after day the gallant thirty deluged the decks and the sides and worked the vessel nearer and yet nearer still to safety.

To tell the outcome is to appeal for sympathy for the plucky master who had hoped to save at least some part of the loss to the owners. Mangareva was reached just as the flames burst through the decking. There was no time to choose an anchorage, and the Pyrenees was run on the beach where in an hour or two she had burned to the water line.

Jute and hemp in the hold have probably caused more fires at sea than any other one thing. The British ship Wynnstah from Cal-cutta to Philadelphia had nearly twelve thousand bales of jute for cargo when, early in the summer of 1895, then between St. Helena and Ascension Island, discovery was made that a fierce fire was raging in the hold on the

long-continued irritation; a common illustra-

tion being furnished by the cancer of the lip

which so often follows upon the constant pre-

sence of a clay pipe stem at the same point.

The nature of the connection between the ir-

ritation and the disease has received much at-

tion from the investigators acting for the fund;

and a wide study of the incidence of cancer

as determined by irritants in man is said by

Dr. Bashford to demonstrate absolutely that

the generalization of the idea of a congenital or

embryonic organ is incorrect. If we neglect

cancer in animals, although generalizations, to

carry any weight, must be extended to them,

and take but three examples in the case of

man, cancer of the skin of the abdomen is said

to be practically unknown in Europe, but to

be extraordinarily frequent in Kashmir. This

is not due to a distribution of "germs" in the

skin of the abdomen in Europeans and in other

natives of India different from that which

exists in the Kashmiris, but to the fact that the

latter irritate the skin of the abdomen by

wearing a charcoal oven round the waist and

the former do not. Cancer of the floor of the

mouth is rare in European women, although

not uncommon in men; but in Ceylon and

India generally, the women suffer in a high

degree from cancer in this situation. The dif-

ference is not due to any developmental differ-

ences between women in England and those in

India, but to the fact that Indian women chew

betel nut, and sleep with the plug in the cheek

at the exact spot where cancer starts. In

needle-women melanotic sarcoma (a form of

cancer) often develops in the fingers at the

site of frequent puncturing by the sewing-

needle; and analogous instances occur in other

parts of the body. On such evidence, Dr.

Bashford points out that, if the growth of

cancer could be explained by the presence of

congenital "germs" in the affected parts, it

would be further necessary to assume that such germs were as uniformly distributed over

the whole surface of the body as the skin it-

self, and the supposed explanation would be

infection or congenital germs can be made res-

ponsible for the occurrence of the disease,

paves the way to an inquiry as to whether

hereditary predisposition may play any part in determining its frequency. The most recent

returns of the Registrar-General show that in

The abandonment of the belief that either

rendered no explanation at all.

Research Fund, which was issued of the body which is subjected to frequent or and out of a total of

starboard side. The fumes from the burning jute were particularly suffocating, and the fire was one which it would be extremely difficult to extinguish. But the British undertook the job with full knowledge that it would be as long as it would be difficult. Holes were cut in the deck, and the flooring of the cabin was torn up.

Down into the engulfing blackness went the men, and for ninety-six hours the fight was kept up without cessation. From time to time a party returning to the fresher air of the deck for a few minutes' respite would bring with them an unconscious comrade who had been overcome by the smoke. It is a matter of record in the log of the Wynnustah that not one of the men so overcome failed to return later to the business of quenching the flames. Also, it is a matter of record that when, after a battle in the hold for four days and nights, the last smolder was extinguished, the fighters waited not to put the covering of deck and saloon back in place, but falling, singed and scarred, beside the openings they had made, slept the sleep of utter exhaustion.

Not always, however, have efforts equally heroic been rewarded by success, and not always have these fighters of fire at sea been able to report no loss of life resulting from their battles. When a vessel afire in mid ocean carries a cargo of chemicals, it would be cause for wonder were all on board to escape alive from the conflict. Nor would it be surprising to learn that even the bravest men declined the conflict altogether.

Yet, when the Wilson liner Rialto from Newcastle to New York found herself in a rough sea five hundred miles from the Irish coast, with smoke coming from one of the hatches under which was stored a quantity of explosives, there was no hesitation shown in getting to work. But before the hatch from which the smoke was curling could be reached, the vessel rolled drunkenly in the hurricane and a terrible explosion was heard.

The chief engineer hurried on deck, where he met James Coleman, the chief officer, endeavoring to drag a hose to the hatchway which was now the mouth of a roaring furnace. He also grabbed the hose, and the two hurried to the hatchway. After pouring a steady stream into the hatch for a minute, the engineer dragged the nozzle forward a few feet and leaned over in an endeavor to locate the principal seat of the trouble. Coleman dragged on the hose to help and was himself at the edge of the hatchway, when a second explosion six times more severe than the first threw the Rialto on her beam ends. Clouds of smoke of peculiar density and charged with powerful fumes hid the opening for a minute or two.

When they cleared, Coleman was found

above 35 years of age, 17,671 died of cancer.

Thus the chance that a man over 35 years of

age will die of cancer is one in eleven; and the

chance for a woman above the same age is one

in eight. On these data a table has been con-

structed to show how often, taking the pro-

portions as one to twelve and one to eight, no

death, or one, two, three, etc., deaths from

cancer may be expected to occur in one hun-

dred families, half the members of which are

men and half women, no hereditary tendency

being assumed, and all persons dying under

thirty-five being excluded. It appears that in

the most favorable of the assumed cases, that

of one hundred families, each of six members.

three males and three females, only fifty-one

families could be expected to escape; while in

thirty-six families there would be one death,

in eleven families two deaths, and in two

families three or more. The duration of hu-

man life, and the small number of descendants

from each pair, render it impossible to carry

out a trustworthy statistical inquiry in the

case of mankind; but this difficulty can be ob-

viated in the case of short-lived animals; and,

in the mouse, the question is now in a fair way

to be settled by means of breeding and in-

breeding experiments on a large scale. The

surgical removal of spontaneously occurring

cancers in mice has enabled Dr. Bashford to

prolong the lives of many of the patients and

to breed from them, and in this way more than

a thousand mice of known cancerous parentage

have already been obtained. By successively

crossing other spontaneously affected animals

with the offspring of cancerous parents, strains

are being obtained in which the cancerous

heredity is one-half, three-fourths, and even

higher. The concentration of a hypothetical

hereditary factor in a known amount and in

large numbers of animals of known age, should

in the course of a few years definitely settle

whether there is a family or only an individual

liability to the disease. As yet, no evidence

has been obtained to show that cancer has

been increased by in-breeding; and the hy-

though not disproved, is at least very mater-

non-medical public is certain to be chiefly di-

rected, the question of curative treatment, the

report is wisely silent.-London Times.

On the point to which the attention of the

pothesis of a special inherited liability, al-

ially weakened.

some distance away lying unconscious on the deck, with an arm broken and other severe injuries. The engineer was nowhere to be seen. The big seas which were now sweeping the decks had removed nearly all traces of a terrible death.

At this moment, when the nerves of all on board were almost at snapping point, the ship's carpenter hurried forward to announce that several plates had been loosened and that the water was rushing into the hold.

"Boys," said Captain Ripperth, "the seas have smashed every life boat to kindling wood and even if they had not, the boats would be useless in this weather. We've got to stay here, and if we want to stay long enough to be picked up, we've got to fight this fire. Remember, we are on the highway of the Atlantic, and assistance must come soon.'

Dividing the crew into three squads, he ordered one company to man the pumps, another to fight the flames, and a third to batten down hatchways and to attend to the necessary work on deck. He himself took a turn at each in order to keep up the courage

Five hours later the steamship Carthaginian of the Allan Steamship Line answered the signals of distress which were being given at intervals. But the terrific seas made it impossible for her to get very near, and she signalled that she would lie by until morning. With renewed hope, the work of pouring water in and pumping water out went on during the whole night on board the smaller vessel.

At last, in desperation, the second officer patched up the one small boat that had not been entirely destroyed, and with half a dozen seamen made his way to the larger ship and explained the urgency of immediate assistance. The response was as immediate as the need. Every boat on the Carthaginian was lowered, and after three trips the entire crew of the Rialto was transferred to the Allan liner. As the voyage to New York was resumed, those on board the Carthaginian saw the flames burst out above the deck of the Wilson ship in half a dozen places at once.

In recent years defective wiring has frequently caused fires on shipboard, and occasionally loss of life. The British steamer Tauric, which left New York in January, 1895, with a hold filled with cotton, had a memorable fight for three days from this cause, and when Captain Jones reported to his owners on February 2, he was obliged to announce that the electrician had been the victim of an endeavor to remedy the defect which had resulted in the fire on board.

As in the other cases mentioned, a hole was cut through the deck, but in this instance steam was injected. When this proved to be unavailing the electrician with a repair kit descended into the hold. When he did not return a rescue party was formed. The body was recovered, but not before three of the would-be rescuers had been rendered uncon-

THE ATLANTIC EMPRESSES

The intimation made by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, in a speech at Victoria, that the Canadian Pacific Atlantic Empress vessels might soon be seen on the Pacific, is only in accordance with a previous intimation to the shareholders that two larger and faster Empresses might be built for the Atlantic, and the present Atlantic Empresses transferred to the Pacific. Although the orders for the new boats are hanging fire, this is no doubt due to the Government's delay in making pronounce-ment on the All-Red scheme. The amount and nature of Government support to that scheme must, of course, affect the construction of the new yessels. Traffic requirements justify a certain size and speed, but if the mail is to be accelerated to the speed Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggests, special arrangements have to be made.

One thing is certain, and that is that the Atlantic Empresses will not be one whit too large for the Pacific trade. At a time when the Americans and the Suez lines are being crowded out of the Pacific by the Japanese the Canadian Pacific business has steadily increased, with full cargoes and full passenger lists. The Pacific was the earliest stronghold of this railway in its overseas trade. Here, for instance, is the vivid language of one of the first pamphlets, said to have been written by Sir William van Horne; "The touch of the young giant of the North was felt upon the world's commerce almost before his existence was known; and not content with the trade of the golden shores of the Pacific, from California to Alaska, his arms have already stretched out across the broad ocean and grasped the teas and silks of China and Japan to exchange them for the fabrics of Europe

railway is on too friendly terms with the older Allan line to offer such competition. The present arrangement by which these two lines run fast vessels in alternate weeks is also too convenient to be easily disturbed. The railway has its work cut out to cope with the traffic it already has, without wasting money on unprofitable competition. Those interested in Canadian Pacific developments should watch the railway race to the Northwest, where the next few years may see some track-laying that should beat the records across the Western prairies even of those furious days of 1882.-Standard of Empire.

The Latest Efforts in Cancer Research It has long been known that cancer in 1906, out of a total of 141,241 deaths of males tigations of the Imperial Cancer mankind is specially prone to attack any part above 35 years of age, 12,695 died of cancer,

It is unlikely that the Canadian Pacific

will run four Empresses on the Atlantic. The

What be It appears their count lumbia tha province t as they ca sent away.

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EMPRESSES

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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

Victoria has had a great loss in Mr. Ernest Pendray, who was killed a few days ago. Those who knew him best say that he was a good boy always and that as a man, he led a blameless life.

What boy would not wish to leave such a record behind him when he is called away? Those who

The Hindus are not going to Honduras after all It appears now that the sikhs who went there told their countrymen they were better off in British Co-lumbia than in Honduras. If they must leave this province they would rather return to India. As long they can earn a living they are not likely to be

For twenty-six years Samuel Gompers has been head of the laboring men of the United States and he has again been chosen as President of the American Federation of Labor. The election was held at Denver on November 21. The working men of the United States must have great confidence in their leader as since 1881, there has been but one year in which they have refused to elect him. which they have refused to elect him

The German Emperor has shown that he meant to the German Emperor has shown that he meant to keep his promise not to speak rashly. A few days after he made it he addressed the people of Berlin, the capital of his kingdom. It is a hundred years since the city council was formed and the citizens were holding a celebration. Instead of speaking as usual the emperor read an address, handed him by Prince Von Buelow. In it the emperor said that he hoped nothing would divide him from the love of his necolle.

Not only members of the Church of England but covery one in Victoria will be glad to hear that a new cathedral is to be built. There is no more beautiful spot than Church Hill and it is fitting that it should be crowned by as fine a church as the means of the people belonging to the congregation can afford. It was here that the first church in Victoria was built, and it is honed that was another shall be released. and it is hoped that now another shall be raised that may last for hundreds of years as many of the Eng-lish cathedrals have done cathedrals have done.

England is preparing to spend a very large sum of money in order to enable the farmers of Ireland to buy back the land from the owners who now rent it to them. The man who is asking for this enormous loan is Augustine Birrell, the chief-secretary for Ire-land. Even the most dissatisfied of the Irish leaders believe that if the people have farms of their own they will be contented and prosperous. It is to be hoped this will be the case for anger and ill-will have done much to keep the Irish people poor as well as

The Russian Grand Duke Alexis was brought home to St. Petersburg to be buried. His nephew the Czar, attended the funeral. He walked for three miles through the streets to the fortress where the body was laid. His wife and mother and a number of other great ladies followed in carriages. The streets were limed with armed men. No attempt was made to harm the royal mourners. But it is to be feared that this was rather because it was felt it would be useless to try to harm the emperor and the royal family than because no hearts were filled with fear and hatred.

The children have been very industrious this month. Pictures have been received from Irene Craig, Dora Pease, Robert Murray, Jesse Keisey, Betty Barton, Norman Alexander, Annie Banner, Percy McCearn, Juanity Crowther, Cyril Harrison, Jean Burrill and Alice Carss. Some of them are very well done and the editor is much abliged. The wildwell done and the editor is much obliged. The child-ren who go over their drawings with pen and ink save a great deal of trouble. We must ask our kind young rtiends to have patience. All their pictures cannot appear at once but those which can be reproduced will be pure shed soon.

There have not so far been any manufacturers of cloth in British Columbia. We buy our cotton, our woollen and our silk goods either from Great Britain, foreign countries, or from eastern Canada. It is said, however, that a factory will soon be opened to prepare a grass that grows in China for the looms. The material is called ramie and makes a strong and beautiful cloth like the best linen. It is to be hoped the men who have made this plan will be successful. There are many reasons why Vancouver Island should some day be a great manufacturing centre. It has some day be a great manufacturing centre. It has coal, and iron is said to be plentiful and there are fine

Lord Roberts has fought many battles, often against great odds. No one would accuse the old general of cowardice nor is it possible that he would say a word which he did not believe was the exact truth. When then he warned the British nation from truth. When then he warned the British nation from his place in the House of Lords that the country was not safe, from invasion unless the army was made much stronger we must believe that there is danger of such an invasion. Lord Roberts spoke very plainly and showed how very streng an enemy Germany might become. In Canada we are living as if ho such thing as war were possible. There are many who do not think we are wise.

Most children will remember that when more than a hundred years ago Alexander McKenzie found his way to the Pacific Ocean he met many wandering tribes of Indians. Afterwards Fraser came and built tribes of Indians. Afterwards Fraser came and built Fort George and other trading stations among them. Their descendants live very much in the same way today. This autumn they are suffering from hunger. Game is scarce because it is said, the deer and other such animals are destroyed by wolves. The men who have the care of the Indians have arranged with the traders at the Hudson Bay Forts to supply them with food. The government will pay every Indian who kills a wolf \$15 for his head. In this way it is hoped the wolves will be destroyed and the Indians saved from want.

The emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, is as you earned some time ago, a very old man, and greatly beloved by all the people of his great empire. Pernaps some of you have wondered why this good old man should have broken the treaty he made with the man should have broken the treaty he made with the other nations of Europe by taking possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is said now that his heir and nephew, Prince Franz Ferdinand has great influence in the empire over which his aged uncle rules. Although he does not openly take part in the government of the country, both the king and his ministers act, so it is said, as he wishes. The prince is a man of forty and, if he lives, must soon be ruler of Austria. Prince Franz Ferdinand is a great friend of the Emperor William.

It is being found out in St. John as it was in Quebec, that the officials of the marine department accepted money from the men with whom they did the government's business. The man who paid this money expected to get this and a great deal more from the marine department. Now the money the government pays for coal, iron or stores for the ships, belongs to the people. So these servants of the people were paid for allowing the meney of the nation to be wasted. Boys cannot learn too young that it is wrong to take presents from those who deal with their employers. Employees who take favors are always in danger of doing something wrong in order to please those who give them. If Canada is to be an honored nation her people must be honorable and every boy should feel it his duty to uphold her fair fame.

There is a newspaper in England that knows very little about British Columbia. Its editor has been foolish enough to listen to stories about Vancouver, Island and Victoria that are untrue. This would not matter much, if he had not allowed the slanderers to write letters in his paper, the Yorkshire Post, saying many things about Victoria that would keep English people from coming here to live. There is not a boy or girl living in our city who does not know it is very or girl living in our city who does not know it is ver beautiful, that the climate is milder than in any par of Canada and much sunnier than England. Mor than that, we know that no one is in want and that there are few poor people. No sober industrious man who knows how to work and is willing to take what

he can get to do need be long idle. It is true that prices are high but so are wages. It would be well if in any city in England there were so many happy, contented citizens in proportion to the population as

The fruit which Mr. Palmer brought to England is being exhibited in many of the cities. Already a gold medal was taken at Bath and a silver one in London. At some of these exhibitions the Hon. J. H. Turner, who is agent for the province has charge of the fruit. At others Mr. Palmer is present to see that it is properly cared for and brought to the notice of all visitors. The aim of these gentlemen is not only to get a good market for our fruit but to show Englishmen what an excellent place this revoluce is for the what an excellent place this province is for fruit farming. There are no better gardens in the world than are to be found in England and Scotland and there is room enough in our valleys for a great many of them. They are a careful and industrious class of men and would help to build up this great province

College students sometimes behave in a way which young gentlemen or indeed young men of any class who were not in college would not dream of behaving. Sometimes their pranks, though silly, do no great harm. At others they destroy property and annoy peaceable citizens. A short time ago the police undertook to control the students of McGill University, Montreal, on theatre night when they considered they were allowed to de as they liked. The students resisted and there was a disgraceful row which lasted nearly all night. Many of the young men were hurt and the policemen have been arrested for going beyond their duty.

In Halifax something of the same kind occurred and the students are under arrest. It is a pity that college students who ought to be wiser and better than other young men of their age should set an example of foolish rowdyism which would be disgraceful in a crew of ignorant sailors ashore from a long voyage. If the police have been brutal they should be punished, but the young men who broke the laws it is the policeman's duty to enforce, are not free of blame. College students sometimes behave in a way which

s punished, but the young men who block is the policeman's duty to enforce, are not free

The little ones all know Stevenson's pretty verses about the friendly cow, but older children, and grown about the friendly cow, but older children, and grown people too, often forget how much they owe to the patient animals who serve us so willingly. Yet what should we do in the temperate zone without the milk, the butter, the meat, the leather, and the many other things with which the cow supplies us? There is nothing which the travellar or the settler in a new district misses more than milk. In these days, in deed, condensed milk takes the place of that fresh from the cow, although it is not so good and far more expensive. There are people who tell us that we can live without meat and still be strong and well, but Englishmen and their descendants look upon roast beef as the most wholesome of foods. It is not the we are in danger of losing anything that we realize how much it is worth. The news that a very dangerous disease has broken out among the cattle of New York and Pennsylvania has alarmed not only the people of North America but of Great Britain. No cattle will be allowed to be sold from these states and every effort will be made to separate the diseased cattle from those fhat are well. Many of those whose recovery was hopeless have been slaughtered. It is to be hoped the spread of this sickness which is called recovery was hopeless have been slaughtered. It is to be hoped the spread of this sickness which is called "the foot and mouth disease," will be checked not only for the sake of the animals themselves but of the human heighs who are dependent users them. human beings who are dependent upon them.

Men and women are now grayhaired who remember when the first great exhibition of the industries of the world was held in London in 1851. Many of you would think the machines and implements of labor shown then were very old-fashioned if you could see them now. But the world owes a great debt to the King's father, Prince Albert, who planned the exhibition. It was held in an immense building of glass and iron called the Crystal Palace. You children are used to hearing that railroads and steamboats convey, not only the work of men's hands but all kinds of animals and plants to be seen by hundreds of thousands of people in different cities in the world. But those who saw the Crystal Palace Exhibition never forgot the wonder of it. The English people could not bear to destroy the building and as it could not remain in Hyde Park where it was, it was taken down and put up again in another part of London. It has become a place of amusement for the people of that great city. Many wonderful and curious things are ept there and when London children have a holiday or when their friends and cousins come to visit them they are taken to the Crystal Palace. Among the sights lately to be seen there were moving pictures of British Columbia. There English children, as well as their elders, could see the grand mountains and rivers of this province and watch the canneries and lumber mills at work. Pictures of the Upper Country error were shown. The smelters of the Upper Country lumber mills at work. Pictures of the mines and min-ers were shown. The smelters of the Upper Country were seen at work. But what would delight these city children more than anything would be the or-chards and fruit farms where apples and peaches or delicious strawberries were gathered and prepared for market Cant Tatlow who say the networks. for market. Capt. Tatlow, who saw the pictures, says that nothing could have given a better idea of the country except a visit to the province.

---0---FIRE-BRIGADE JOE

(Concluded)

As the months went by Joe became a great favor-ite with most of his companions. He was the young-est member of the force, and he had a deal of goodest member of the force, and he had a deal of goodnatured fun poked at him; but he took everything in
the spirit it was intended, and occasionally got back
some shrewd hits that showed that though he was
little more than a boy, he was quite capable of taking care of himself.

The other men at the George Road Station were
very amused at his enthusiasm for his work. He got
books from the library, and studied the history of
fire-fighting in his leisure hours; whenever he got an
opportunity he would help the engineers to repair and

opportunity he would help the engineers to repair and clean the splendid engines on which he rode to fires; and, in fact, he never seemed happy unless he was thinking or reading or talking about fires and me-

thinking or reading or taking about fires and methods of putting them out, so that it was not very long before he was called "Fire Brigade Joe."

He attended many fires, most of them quite small and unimportant; and he would have been perfectly happy if it had not been that he had quite inadvertently made an enemy of one of the men, Chris Johnston by name.

ontity made an enterly of the control of the contro Joe's growing popularity. No trick was too mean for him to play, and no word was too bad for him to say However, Joe quickly learned to ignore him, and all went well for a time. The change came when Joe had been a fireman

about six months. His companions had been complaining that they were constantly missing little things, small sums of noney, and articles of no great value, but neverthe-

money, and articles of no great value, but nevertheless precious to their owners.

The curious thing was that Joe never lost anything, and Chris. Johnston was not slow to point this out. Of course, the other men laughed and declared that Joe was the very last one they would suspect of pilfering; but somehow or other Joe found that he was not treated in so friendly a fashion as he had been. Talk would die down and stop when he approached a group, and he was never asked to join in any of the evening games of draughts, dominoes, or bagatelie.

bagatelle.

To his distress he rapidly found himself becoming an outcast again.

At last the petty pilfering reached such an extent that the head of the station declared that it must be stopped at all costs. He had himself just lost a small silver cup he had won in some drill competition, and after he had reported the whole circumstances to headquarters he announced that no efforts would be spared to catch the thief, and that when he was caught he would be instantly dismissed if he was in the brigade, and that he would be given in charge in any case. an outcast again.

After that the thefts stopped for a while, but Joe as not taken back into favor again.

Then, all of a sudden, the blow fell.

The head of the station sent for him one evening and showed him a letter.

It was on the official paper of Leete and Co., and

ran—
Dear Sir.—It has come to my knowledge that you have been troubled with a number of thefts at your fire station recently. It is, of course, no business of mine, but in the interests of public safety I think it my duty to inform you that one of your men, Joseph Richards, was dismissed some time ago from this office for theft. If you care to have more particulars, I shall be glad to supply you with them. Yours truly, VERNON LEETE.

"Well, is that true?" asked the head of the station when Joe had finished the letter.

when Joe had finished the letter.

"Yes, it is true," the lad murmured, a sick horror numbing his every faculty,
The head looked at him keenly.

"I don't think you are the thief who has been taking things here," he said at length, "but, for all I know, you may be, and in the light of this letter I have no alternative but, must obey my instructions have no alternative, but must obey my instructions from headquarters, and tell you that you are dismissed from the force. I shall not inform the police, because I want to give you a chance, my lad. You can stay here tonight, and tomorrow morning you will return your uniform, etc., to store, and—well, I should

advise you to go away as quietly as possible."

The Blaze in the Night. A Fight in the Flames
Joe woke with a start and jumped into his clothes





HOPERT HAYES

instinctively, for over his head the alarm-bell was ringing out its wild clangour.

With the rest of the men of the station he leaped for the highly-polished steel sliding-pole that led to the engines below. Seizing it with arms and legs, he flashed down it like a streak of lightning; but, by the time he had reached the floor of the spick-and-span room, an ingenious automatic contrivance had thrown the harness on the horses, and the first two or three men down were backing the animals on to or three men down were backing the animals on to

AGE 7

the engines.

Inside fewer seconds than it takes to tell, the engine was dashing down the street on its way to the

fire.

Then, and only then, did Joe realise that he had no business to be there, for he had only that evening been dismissed. The full flood of his misery descended on him agafa; and he thought bitterly of throwing himself off the engine, to be dashed to pieces beneath the hose-cart that was following fast in their rear.

These coveredly themely the covered themely are a second to the second that he was real than the covered to the second that the second tha

the hose-cart that was following fast in their rear.

These cowardly thoughts soon went, however, as he listened to the talk of his mates.

"It's a big blaze," said ong. "They've sent out a brigade call from Southwark Street."

"Yes," answered another, "I heard the head say it was Leete and Co. An old four-storey building."

"Leete and Co.," said Joe. "I ought to know that place. I worked there for some months before I joined the brigade."

Soon the engine had loined six others before Learn

Soon the engine had joined six others before Joe's uncle's place, and the men were soon coupling up the nose pipes.

The chief of the brigade himself was in command:

and the orders were flying right and left, for the out-break was very serious.

Joe and another man were detailed to take a hosebranch up a safety-staircase at the back, and to try and prevent the fire spreading from the corner of the

Joe was nearly wild with excitement, for this was his first big fire. Up and up the iron stairway they went, until it became so hot that they could go no further. They were very near the fire now, and could feel the hot breath of the flames as they licked out of the windows. Quickly they got their hose to work, sending a strong steam, thick as a man's wrist, straight into the heart of the fire.

They were quickly soaked to the skin, but in that fierce heat this was rather pleasant than otherwise, and sometimes they would purposely direct the jet on to a near-by wall so that it would splash on to their scorebing faces and signature of these scorching faces and singeing clothes

"Look!" cried Joe suddenly to his mate, pointing to a window on the third floor of the building in the corner furthest away from them. The scared face of an old man had appeared at the casement, and he looked out, the flames burst from the window next to him and leaped towards him

exultantly.

"It's my uncle!" cried Joe.

"Poor beggar!" cried his mate. "He's done for!
Don't look, Joe. Nothing can save him. He's cut off, and if he attempts to jump he'll dash through those

glass roofs below! Don't look, Joe! You can do noth-

But Joe was not going to give up so easily.

He looked and looked, and then thought he saw a way of getting to the man who was shouting for help.

"He's in a fire-proof room," he said quietly. "He's quite safe until the beams give way. If I jump for that sloping stove pipe"—he pointed to a stout steel pipe that came within eight feet of where they were standing—"I can get from it on to the third floor window-sills and work my way along to him, Good-bye! I'm off." I'm off."

He poised himself for a second, and then took a He poised himself for a second, and then took a flying leap into the smoke and flame that surrounded the pipe. For one dreadful second he thought he had missed, but his fingers clutched the pipe, slipped and then held for a fraction of a minute. Joe flung his legs over the scorching pipe and for the moment was

legs over the scorching pipe and for the moment was safe.

"The rope," he yelled.

His mate understood and flung him a stout coil of asbestos-covered rope. Joe caught it dexterously, and then began his hazardous journey from sill to sill. It was difficult going, but at last he was inside the room and making arrangements to lower the old man to safety by means of the rope. But he would not go.

"Vernon is in the building," he cried; "you must rescue him. I can't leave him burn, though it was he who set the place alight. He has been stealing for months, and when I caught him redhanded he tried to kill me and then fired the place. But it caught quicker than he expected, and he could not get out."

Seeing that his uncle was determined not to go without Vernon, Joe desperately broke open the door of the strong-room. An inferno of flame met his gaze, and down below, upon a smouldering beam, he saw and down below, upon a smouldering beam, he saw his cousin frantically trying to escape. He was like a rat in a trap, however, for there was no way open to him. In another minute the beam would go and the flames would claim him who had called them into be-

Joe did not stop to think. Making fast the rope he slid down it, the fierce heat blistering his skin, singeing his hair and scorching his throat. Quickly he reached the beam which bore his unhappy cousin, and nade his way along it to take the unhappy lad back

to safety.

But Vernon was mad with fear—his brain had been turned by the awfulness of the fate that awaited him. He turned at Joe's voice and saw, not a rescuer, but his hated cousin. With a low growl of rage he sprang

at him.

Such an onslaught was the last thing Joe expected, and so he was utterly unprepared. As Vernon's fingers closed round his throat his feet slipped, and he fell from the beam. Desperately, however, he clutched with his hands and just managed to save

Then began a most horrible fight. Joe closed with Then began a most norrible light. Joe closed with his cousin, strenuously trying to drag him to the rope and safety, whilst Vernon struggled with all his might to cast his enemy into the seething flames below. The smoke choked him, the flames licked round their legs, and the half-burned beam swayed and creaked omin-

Joe was already exhausted by his long climb to reach his uncle, whilst Vernon had the frenzy of madness to give him greater strength. Joe knew from the first that he had no chance. But still he fought on doggedly harbouring his fast-failing strength. At last Vernon had him at his mercy, and began to press him backward over the flames. Back and back he went, further and further over the horrible pit below. Could he make one last effort? Were his muscless capable of one last effort for life?

Suddenly he heard a voice in his ear. A hand gripped him by the collar of his tunic, and a knife began slashing the hands of his cousin upon his shoulders.

It was his uncle who had come down the rope to Together they mastered the madman, and then Joe found that he still had some strength left, for he got his uncle and Vernon up to the strong-room again, and lowered them one by one out of the window.

He was only just in time, for as he was leaving the window-sill himself, the whole of the strong-room collapsed and crashed downwards to the bottom of the building.

Vernon is now in Canada and doing rather well,

of the building.

Vernon is now in Canada and doing rather well, for he has furned over a new leaf. As for Joe, he is now his uncle's right hand, but his friends call him still "Fire-Brigade Joe."

NATURAL HISTORY

Police Dogs in Holland That a policeman on night duty in a great city would be more respected by criminals if accompanied by a powerful and sagacious dog is a reasonable supposition; yet it remained for little Belgium to carry out this innovation in Antwerp, Ghent, Mons,

carry out this innovation in Antwerp, Ghent, Mons, Bruges and Ostend—an innovation which has now spread to other parts of Europe.

As time went on and the number of dogs was increased it became apparent that night crimes, even in the worst quarters of Ghent, almost disappeared. Cunning ruffians had often contrived to outwit the soldiery patrol, but these big, swift, silent-footed and sagacious dogs inspired terror in the most desperate evil-doers.

The night service of the city is now made by about The night service of the city is now made by about one hundred and twenty guards, assisted by fifty or sixty perfectly trained dog police. The city is divided into a hundred and twenty sections, so arranged that man and dog can always count on their neighbors' support if occasion should arise. Careful check is kept upon the men, that they visit every yard of their beat; but even if the men are inclined to shirk their work, the dogs will keep them up to it. If the night guards are used by day they get extra pay, and a corresponding number of hours is taken from their

a corresponding number of hours is taken from their next night watch.

Relating the achievements of his dogs, M. Van Wesemeal toil of an arrest by one of them, named Beer. One night Beer came upon five drunken fellows wrecking a saloon on the outskirts of the city. The men were making a great uproar, and a resolute resistance to the law was feared. The fine animal sprang forward without a sound. When the patrol reached the spot four of the men had fled, and Beer was clutching the fifth by the leg. The moment the officer appeared Beer gave up his prisoner and was off like the wind on the trail of the fugitives. The patrol followed with his prisoner, guided by a series of short, sharp barks. Presently he came upon the other four, who had turned at bay and were trying to keep the dauntless Beer from tearing them to pieces. Thoroughly frightened, sobered even, the men offered to give themselves up if Beer were controlled. This was promptly done, and the procession started for the central police bureau, with the victorious Beer, now at liberty to give vent to his joy, barking and racing round his prisoners exactly as if they had been a flock of sheep.

Tom is another dog no less alert. One winter night in a quiet street near the docks he met a man with a saek. Tom was alone at the moment, but as

night in a quiet street near the docks he met a man with a sack. Tom was alone at the moment, but as both sack and man seemed queer to him he gave the alarm, repudiating all attempts at anxious concilia-tion. In a minute or two Tom's colleague came along and asked about the sack. The explanation being somewhat lame, the man was invited to the police bureau. There he confessed that he had stolen a piece of beef and several dozen eggs from a small store on the outskirts of the city.

store on the outskirts of the city.

Tippo is another terror to burglars. He is a record racer of great weight and strength, long and lean of fang, a fast swimmer, a high jumper, and so daring that not even point blank revolver shots will turn him from his duty. He has been wounded more than once and has narrowly escaped death.—From The Century and February, 1807, Our Dumb Animals. Childrens Little Tots. Little Tots Childrens

Can Animals Reason?

I had a pet monkey, a gray ape, said John Lover, the zoo-keeper, when I was soldiering in India. Marmaduke was the ape's name, and one day I gave him a corked bottle with a lump of sugar inside. For a week I killed a lot of time watching Marmaduke frying to get the sugar out of the bottle. He would put it yp to his mouth and attempt to drink it out through the cork. He would try to shake it out. He would roll it and loggle it this way and that, watching

it with the most earnest face. He kept it by him like a child with its doll, and, my! how he did try to draw it forth! One afternoon as I was carrying a jar of coffee from the stores I dropped it. The jar crashed to pieces and the coffee rolled all over the ground. Marmaduke, who was with me, seemed to give a kind of start. He went straight home to his corked bottle, climbed to the roof with it and threw it into the compound below. He was down almost as soon as the bottle, and the look in his eyes as he ate the sugar was amazing. And yet there are some neonle who say was amazing. And yet there are some people that animals can't reason.'—League Journal.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

The Little Old Man in the Automobile You surely have heard of the old Woman, I know, Who lived in a Shoe, oh, so long, long ago! She had such queer notions and terrible ways—What would we all do if she lived in these days!

As all of her children were supple and young,
She packed them in closely, pulled up the shoe's
tongue,
And then laced the shoestrings across, very tight, And her children all slumbered until it was light.

A little Old Man, who is popular here, Has a way of his own, that is almost as queer— His house is not mostly of leather;—but steel; And, instead of a Shoe, it's an Automobile.

And as for the children, there's room for each one

(They all are so happy, so brim full of fun!)
What sport by the roadside to picnic each day—
Pick berries and flowers—then up and away!

Some morning you'll see them—oh, such a big load, Just flying along, like the wind, on the road! You cannot mistake them, for all in the car Are singing and shouting wherever they are.

Their laughter and noise can be heard half a mile, But every one nods or responds with a smile. I'd rather ride with this Man—wouldn't you? Than dwell with the "Woman who lived in a Shoe." -Cornelia Walter McCleary.

Susan's Green Bow

Susan was in the country on a visit to Grandmother Dodge, and the little girl was quite sure that
there was no more lovely place in the whole world
than the brown farmhouse, with the white porch over
the front door and the big piazza on the side.
Susan could play about the green yard and in the
big barn, and had her playhouse under one of the big
trees in a corner of the pasture; and although there
were no other children for her to play with, she was
never lonely.

never lonely.

One reason why Susan enjoyed her playhouse so much was on account of a goat that was pastured in the next field. A high board fence was between the field and the pasture, and Susan's playhouse was close to the street.

to the fence.

The goat would sometimes try to poke his head in between the fence boards, but never quite succeed-

One day Susan tired of playing with her pieces of One day Susan trea of playing with ner pieces of broken china, her bright tin dipper and the rag doll. Dinah, who was always such agreeable company, and began to wonder what she would do next. She looked toward the high board fence and saw the goat feeding in a distant part of the field, and as Susan watched the goat she remembered how funny it always looked when it tried to get its head in between the low loards.

when it tried to get its head in between the low boards.

"I know I could get my head between those boards," said Susan to Dinah, putting up her hands to tie the lovely green-ribbon bow more securely. It was a new ribbon. Grandmother Dodge had brought it home from the village only the day before.

"Now watch me, Dinah!" commanded Susan, standing the rag doll where her eyes of black beads were fixed directly on the fence; and then Susan tipped her smooth brown head and slid it carefully through between the boards. Then she tried to lift it a bit, thinking gleefully that she was really smarter than the goat, and hoping the goat would see her.

The goat did see her. The nodding green ribbon waved suggestively between the fence boards. "O-ho!" said the goat. "Another bunch of green grass for me!"

Susan had just decided to go back to play, but, some way, she could not tip her head so easily with the board fence holding it so closely. She moved this way and that, making the green ribbon wave invitingly, so that the goat came faster and faster, and in a moment Susan felt a fierce tug on her hair.

"Oh!" screamed Susan. "The goat will set my bead."

moment Susan felt a fierce tug on her hair.

"Oh!" screamed Susan. "The goat will eat my head off!" And she twisted her head so quickly and screamed so loudly that not only did the goat jump back in surprise, but Susan found her head free again, and stood up straight on her own side of the board fence, and looked reproachfully at the goat, from whose mouth hung an end of her beautiful hair rib-

The goat looked so solemn and chewed on the

The goat looked so solemn and chewed on the ribbon so perseveringly that the little girl forgot to be sorry about her loss, and laughed aloud.

"Old billy-goat thought it was a new kind of grass," she confided to Dinah, as she brushed the hair back from her face and started home across the pasture to tell Grandmother Dodge,—Youth's Companion.

WITH THE POETS

Surpriest of Days "Cheery hearts and smiling faces, Gentle speech and ways, Makes a cloudy, dull Thanksgiving, akes a cloudy, "Suppliest of days,"
—Kindergarten Review.

The Ship-Builder (By Albert Bigelow Paine)

Just a little girl was she-Scarcely three—
(Half past two, to be exact,
Very little girl, in fact)
And she saw her brothers sailing
Pretty barks that veered and tacked—
Saw them make them, deftly nailing,
With a skill she lacked—

So she made a little boat of her own.

And her hammer was a stone (And she worked too hard to fall), And the hull was a chip, And the mast was a nail, And she has sailed the little ship. In a tub or water pail; And it weathered every gale, And returned from every trip.

There she launched the little vessel o'er and o'er, And she wore (Such a funny little maid, As she sailed it to and fro, In the summer sun and shade)
Bonnet of the long ago;
In the attic dim she found it, where forgotten fashions grow.

Dear, the happy seasons come and pass; And the busy little lass, Older now, is building still, Fairer barks, with defter skill; Barks of hope with freight of dreams, Trusting them to swifter streams And the world's capricious will.

And, perhaps, has she forgot—tiny tot.
That boat she built alone,
With the nall and chip and stone,
And the funny hat she wore
(I have not). I kept the four
On a shelf above my door:
There they lie, as years go by,
Blending with the long ago
Where forgotten summers blow
(Perhapsas fragances they, to such as D. (Priceless/treasures they, to such as I).

BARGAINS FOR EVERYONE TODAY

The Clearance Sale of Coats, which offers the most unusual bargains, combined with the other special bargain attractions, will make today a noteworthy one at the Big Store. The sale of Evening coats and the clearance of Winter Coats will make the

mantle section the popular place for thrifty people today

VICTORIA



A CLEARANCE SALE OF WOMEN'S COATS TODAY

\$5.00

\$12.50, \$15.00 and \$20.00 \$21.75, \$25.00 and \$30.00

\$8.75

\$32.50, \$37.50 and \$45.00

\$13.75

A S can be seen by the reductions, we mean business when we make this announcement. We have too many coats—quite a number too many—and they must be cleared out. Mild weather—unusually mild weather in the East-left manufacturers with large stocks that had to be turned into money. We were in the market at this time. Tempted by the wonderfully low prices, we bought, and bought too heavily. Now we must clear out our stock of coats; they must be turned into money. In making the reductions, the cost of the garment has not been considered; we have marked them at prices that will move them out—and quickly.

All Kinds and Styles, All Colors and all New Goods

These coats are all this season's goods—in fact, many of them are lines that have only been in stock a short time. They are not goods made to sell at special sales, but the garments that we carry are regularly made by the best Canadian and foreign makers, and we don't carry any inferior grades. It seems a shame to sell perfeetly tailored coats that were \$20.00 at \$5.00. It seems ridiculous—in fact it is ridiculous to sell model garments that were \$45.00, and in some cases more, for \$13.75, but our loss is to your profit if you take advantage of this sale.

Tweed Coats, Covert Cloth Coats, Plain Cloths in Black and Other Colors, Loose, Semi-Fitted and Tight Fitted S yles. Regular prices, \$12.40 to \$20.00. Today,

Coats of Rich, Plain Cloths handsomely trimmed with braids, Stylish Tweeds and Beautiful Black Coa's. Regular prices \$21.75 to \$30.00. Today,

Rich Wodels in plain colors, some elabdrately trimmed, Tweeds and other colors in exclusive styles. Regular \$32.50 to \$45.00 and higher. Today,



Coats

This coat made of fancy tweeds in very nice par

Prices \$19.50 to \$45.00. Worth Much More

Our very newest models, remember, many have only been in stock a few weeks. Beautiful garments, most of them models of which we have only one to sell. And the prices, they are so much below the regular values that you might be excused for doubting us if we told you how much. For theatre and other evening wear this is the time of year these garments are doubly useful. A few descriptions:

EVENING COAT, made of light grey Venetian, flat collar finished with trimmings of gilt and contrasting colors. Long sleeves with cuffs to match collar. Coat lined throughout. Today's price \$19.50

EVENING COAT, made of French grey broadcloth, flat collar made of rich Persian trimming and gilt tassels. Straps of self over shoulders and on cuffs trimmed with silk braid and buttons, lined throughout with fancy white silk. To day's price \$36.75

EVENING COAT, made of fine broadcloth, flat collar on velvet edged with gilt braid, straps of white and fancy braid over shoulder and down front, finished with cords and velvet

EVENING CLOAK made of French grey broadcloth, row of broad guipure insertion down front and around bottom. Flat

EVENING COAT, made of reseda green broadcloth, empire style, with large directoire revers finished with fancy trimming and velvet. Kimona sleeves trimmed with straps and buttons, flat collar trimmed with fancy braid, half lined with silk. Today's price \$45.00

Friday Sale of Fit-Rite Suits

\$18.50, \$20.00 and \$22.50 Suits Will Sell for \$13.75

A sale of Fit Rite Suits. This announcement in itself is enough to draw a crowd, but better still a sale of these suits at a big saving, that makes it doubly interesting. Fit-Rite Clothing has a reputation, the right kind of a reputation, one that stands for nothing but the best, the best fit, the best style, and the best workmanship. Most men know this; we merely repeat it for the benefit of those who do not.

There are 75 suits in this lot; they represent everything that is new in style and cut, being just from the manufacturer. They are in both single and double breasted style, the single-breast-ed effect prevailing. In the matter of cloths they excel in particular, not before this season have we had such a handsome lot of patterns and all the newest shades are shown. One of these suits would be a valuable addition to any man's wardrobe, regular \$18.50 to \$22.50. Friday

\$13.75



Other Good Values for Toda

\$5.00 and \$5.50 Linen Table Cloths, \$2.90

An offering of particular interest, many people make presents of Table Linens, they are always so much appreciated and so useful. Or perhaps you want some new ones for the Christmas table. In either case this sale should interest you.

These cloths are Pure Irish Linen Damask, a beautiful satin finish, the sizes are 2 x 2½ yards and 2 x 3 yards. A nice assortment of rich and handsome designs such as Fleur de Lis, Shamrock, Rose, Ivy, Poppy and others, regular \$5.00 and \$5.50. Today \$2.90

Men's Handkerchiefs 122c

Made of fine silk finished material in white, with pretty fancy colored borders, easily worth twice this price, today, each . . . 121/2¢

Fancy Cushions 75c

Fancy Cushions complete, the top of fancy sateen, back and frill of plain sateen, the material and pad,

Many bargains for Friday are crowded out through lack of space. See today's Times and tomorrow's Colonist for full bargain list. It is a good one.

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

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Parties Catered for at Our New Tea Rooms

VOL L. N STEAM

Soo City \

FOURTEE

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