

VOICES OF LORDS DROWNED BY MOBS

British Election Campaign is Lively—Reform of Upper House

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lively scenes again marked last night's meetings, the peers especially figuring. Mr. Lloyd George has been a public appeal to his supporters to give their opponents a fair hearing, but this has had small result as yet.

Lords Donoughmore and Chelmsford, at Coventry, had to fight their way to the platform through a cheering, jeering mob, whose songs declared that "they would not go home until morning," repeated appeals on behalf of their forerunners, were collected with shouts of "We will not hear them," and "Down with the lords." In the end the meeting was abandoned.

At Holywell Lord Denbigh's defence of the lords created such an uproar that the speaker perched himself on the chairman's shoulders, lit a cigarette and waited for silence, which came only when the meeting was closed.

The Duke of Norfolk, speaking in behalf of the lords, declared that he would bet half a crown that the argument on one side and abuse on the other the people would decide as intelligent Englishmen would expect to decide.

At Wellington Lord Willoughby de Broke gave as good as he got. "Have you ever seen a peer before?" asked his lordship, "I see he is just like other people. You can hardly tell the difference. (Laughter.) I was told before I came here that we were going to have some fun. If you vote for the budget you will have the budget."

Lord Willoughby, "You don't you be funny, old man, you are going to be funny with the lords." "You can shut your mouth about the lords, but you have got to see that the people are the remedies for unemployment."

Lord Willoughby, "That's all rot." "You just dry up a minute," retorted Lord Willoughby, "I am going to make this speech, not you. (Cheers.) The finance bill contains the germs of socialism."

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their tenure of the post impossible. Englishmen, however, are too level-headed to attempt to repeat the Cleveland-Sackville episode.

The German and Austrian papers continue to heap abuse on Mr. Balfour. The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, says that his war cry is the sickly scream of a desperate, pressed politician.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's address at Toronto is much quoted. The Times says that both Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Balfour are right in distrusting the prophecies of evil, but remembering the history of many European struggles it says it cannot ascribe to personal, family considerations, or even to considerations of national sentiment, the weight which Sir Wilfrid Laurier attaches to them.

It adds: "Until the symptoms of war madness in the shape of fresh bread-thoughts and invectives in foreign ports and dockyards have abated it would manifestly be madness itself for the keepers of the peace to go their rounds unprotected."

Meanwhile a popular cartoon entitled "Defiance from Germany" represents a most German-looking German declaring "Vote for der Radicals, mein freund, und keep der navy und der darft reform down."

The Manchester Guardian's first editorial today, headed "The Empire Gives Its Voice," repeats the old Canadian and Australian newspaper expressions, upon which it declares that the colonies speak as if they were with Churchill and Lloyd George. When the Lords broke with the constitution on November 29 they broke with the colonies. Our independence is not a mere slogan, it is a reality. It is not a mere slogan, it is a reality. It is not a mere slogan, it is a reality.

Lord Crew asserted that some speakers and writers had said that the navy had started from the depths of absolute ignorance and had been finished by the coming of the age of steam. Those speeches could be interpreted, because that foaming at the mouth of the colonies are not a mere slogan, it is a reality. It is not a mere slogan, it is a reality. It is not a mere slogan, it is a reality.

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recognition. The defendants named today include concerns in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Socialist for Chairman TORONTO, Jan. 7.—James Simpson, the Socialist, was elected chairman of the Toronto school board. The only Roman Catholic member present, Dineen, voted for him. This is the second time in which Simpson has succeeded in defeating J. S. Lewis, who is said to be the leader of the Ultra-Protestant members of the board.

No Compulsory Vaccination LONDON, Ont., Jan. 7.—Compulsory vaccination in force here for years, received a death blow in the first meeting, for tonight at the first meeting, the motion was suspended, and when a vote was taken it was carried by a majority of 10 to 10.

Canada Only a Colony MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—Judge Mathieu, the noted French Canadian jurist, in an address delivered at the St. James Literary society, took occasion to claim constantly made that Canada was a nation. "We are only a colony," he said. "We are only a colony," he said. "We are only a colony," he said.

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SALES AGGREGATE MILLION DOLLARS

Remarkable Activity in Realty Market During the Past Week

A conservative estimate of the amount of property which has passed through the local realty market during the past week would not be far short of the million dollar mark. The sales put through yesterday alone were in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The inquiry at present is for every kind of city property, while the demand for lots and farms is also increasing. The limits illustrates the belief in the growth of Victoria will be rapid.

Some indication of the present activity which is growing in volume every week, can be gathered from the following list of sales:

A lot on the corner of Douglas street and Pandora avenue was sold yesterday by E. Geer for a sum of \$45,000. The purchaser was one of the oldest residents in the city, one who has held property on that corner for many years, and who is generally regarded as one of the shrewdest buyers in Victoria.

Helsterman and Forman report the sale of two residential properties on Blenheim street, one on Seaview, one on Douglas street, for a total of \$100,000. The purchaser was one of the oldest residents in the city, one who has held property on that corner for many years, and who is generally regarded as one of the shrewdest buyers in Victoria.

The Lenz & Leiser wholesale store on Yates street, which was purchased a week ago for \$100,000, is now being sold for \$120,000. The purchaser was one of the oldest residents in the city, one who has held property on that corner for many years, and who is generally regarded as one of the shrewdest buyers in Victoria.

The Lenz & Leiser wholesale store on Yates street, which was purchased a week ago for \$100,000, is now being sold for \$120,000. The purchaser was one of the oldest residents in the city, one who has held property on that corner for many years, and who is generally regarded as one of the shrewdest buyers in Victoria.

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St. George's School for Girls

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL 1187 Rockland Avenue. Easter term opens Tuesday, January 11. Monday return Monday, January 10th, 1910. Principals, Mrs. Suttie. (At home Friday.)

Trade Mark of the Old Compound LINSEED COMPOUND THIS COMING YEAR GOOD PLUMBING

Make Up Your Mind to have your next job of Plumbing done by experts men who understand their business, its

Throwing Money Away to pay for plumbing work of doubtful value, and a thoroughly posted in your business. An order from you will promptly put all our knowledge and skill at your service. Our new shop at

HAYWARD & DODS Plumbing, Heating, Acetylene Gas Machines 923 Fort Street Telephone 1854

RAW FURS Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan Fur. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum in the following described foreclosed lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the Northwest corner of Section Seventeen (17) Township Five (5), and marked "M. C. N. W. corner," thence to obtain north, thence 89 chains east, thence 120 chains south, thence west, foreclosed foreclosed of Section Eight (8) to point of commencement and intended to contain 348 acres.

MAURICE MCARDLE (George Renald, Agent. June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE Cascade Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot Uchucklet Harbor, surveyed as Lot 693; Take notice that I, M. Barclay McKay, Free Miner's Certificate No. 6, 3019, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Registrar for a Certificate of Improvement, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced within the time specified in such Certificate of Improvement. Dated this 9th day of December, A. D. 1909.

COMPANIES ACT, 1907. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT "The Ellaville Company," an extra-provincial company, has this day been registered as a company under the Companies Act, 1907, 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 is situate at Phoenix, Arizona. The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars divided into one hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

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WE CAN SAVE YOU \$100 to \$200



On a Piano Purchase

If you have any idea of buying a Piano see us at once. It will be money in your pocket, because we guarantee to save you from \$100 to \$200 by the transaction, for the reason that our warehouses are

Crowded to the Doors with New High-grade Instruments. These carloads of Pianos should have reached us in time for the Xmas trade, but were held up in the east by the trainmen's strike. Beginning to arrive now, many of these

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS MUST BE SOLD AT SACRIFICIAL PRICES. This price-surgery—these enormous reductions, will appeal to your judgment. They are Piano prices which are not met in any direction, Piano Prices absolutely unbeatable anywhere.

Prices that will loosen up the purse-strings of any discerning person who needs a good Piano.

FLETCHER BROS. Western Canada's Largest Music House 1231 GOVERNMENT ST. Victoria, B. C. Branches—Vancouver and Nanaimo.

THE Magnet Cream Separator

'Has a Double Bearing to the Bowl' This double support to the bowl enabled John Douglas, Greenfield, Saskatchewan, to skim his milk with the MAGNET sitting on the open prairie all last season.

The double support to the bowl of the MAGNET prevents wobbling, and therefore produces smooth cream. The double support to the bowl of the MAGNET renders it impossible for the bowl to get out of balance.

The double support to the bowl of the MAGNET prevents wear. It will surely last a lifetime. The double support to the bowl of the MAGNET makes it the easiest separator to turn.

The double support allows the MAGNET brake to make a complete turn around the bowl and stops the machine in 8 seconds without the slightest injury. Patent No. 108897.

The double support on the MAGNET enables us for a few dollars to increase the capacity from the smallest to the largest size. You buy a MAGNET, and when you increase your herd of cows, you get a larger skimming device for your present machine.

The double support on the MAGNET is protected by patent. The one-piece skimmer in the MAGNET takes all the cream out of the milk and separates the impurities from the butter.

The one-piece skimmer in the MAGNET is easy to clean; three minutes only required after each operation.

Why? Take the time and trouble preparing PORK AND BEANS

When you can purchase them delicious and appetizing, properly and thoroughly baked, and delicately seasoned with sauce?

St. John Wants Fair Grant ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 6.—The provincial government will be asked to grant ten thousand dollars to a Dominion fair in this city.

Russian Official Disciplined ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—M. Planchon, head secretary of the Far East today received a reprimand from the minister of foreign office, as he has been superseded for presenting a memorandum to the war minister alleging that Japan was preparing to attack Russia.

San Francisco Corruption SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Mayor Taylor today received a reprimand from the committee appointed by him in October, 1908, to "investigate the causes of the municipal corruption in San Francisco," as disclosed by the investigation of the grand jury, with the prosecution of certain city officials, and other offenses against the state. The report makes a number of recommendations.

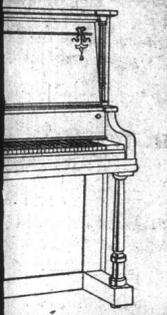
PREMIER SPEAKS OF FISCAL POLICY

His Interpretation of Action Taken by Dominion Parliament

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—At the official opening of the Ontario Club, the Liberal club for the province, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the principal speaker, declared that the majority was only so far as the parliament and people of Canada were concerned. This unexampled and splendid position of being at the head of the government, the British crown, and yet founded new problems and calls for new legislation, the parliament of Canada had declared unexampled and splendid position of being at the head of the government, the British crown, and yet founded new problems and calls for new legislation.

Canada has made, he said, such enormous strides in material wealth that no nation could show such a record as

WE YOU 200



Purchase

a Piano see us at

doors with

struments.

BE SOLD AT

us reductions, will

are Piano price

direction, Piano

me or anywhere.

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Nanaimo.

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to the Bowl

eparates the impurities

easy to clean; three min-

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er, Drawer 31, Calgary.

reparing

BEANS

nd appetizing, properly

ns for 25c

ns for 25c

ns for 25c

ns for 20c

Grocery

Phone 312.

Colonist

FIRST MISHAP OF CAMPAIGN

Collapse of Railing in London Hall Causes Death of One Man

VERBAL WARFARE FIERCE AS EVER

Premier Asquith and John Burns Come to Defence of Navy

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The first serious disaster of the campaign, which entailed one death and injuries to many persons, occurred in the eastern section of London tonight. The Irish League had called a meeting in the town hall in Cable street. A great crowd was besieging the hall, and with the arrival of the procession of the members of the Irish League, escorting the Liberal candidate, Mr. Benn, who was to address the meeting, the congestion became so great that the railing around the hall collapsed. One man was killed in the fall and ten were more or less seriously injured. The meeting was abandoned.

Among the first men to be rejected to the new parliament will be Arthur J. Balfour, for the City of London and Joseph Chamberlain for Birmingham West, neither of whom will be opposed.

According to present arrangements, 67 constituencies will be polled on January 15, and the results of these will be sufficient to give an idea how the struggle is going.

Energy Not Abated

The energetic political campaign is undiminished, but by reason of the exhaustion of argument by the opposing sides it is becoming less interesting.

Lord Lansdowne at Salisbury and Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, at Brighton, both challenged the validity of the law which provides that members of the House of Lords may not take part in the campaign, and that election writs are issued, which will be on Monday.

John Burns, speaking at Battersea, said tariffs had caused nearly all the trouble and that a tax on lumber might lead to war with the United States. He said he considered that the money delivered by A. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, in his denunciation of all the tariffs, was about the most desirable thing that ever happened in public life. In an election address, just issued, Mr. Burns declares himself in favor of the Imperial system, provided the Imperial system is not allowed to violate. He outlines a programme of desirable legislation, including adult suffrage for both men and women, the payment of members of parliament and their election expenses; shorter terms of parliament; the extension of the old age pension, etc.

The Earl of Halsbury, who was Lord Chancellor in Mr. Balfour's cabinet, has an argument for a big navy as brought forth in a letter written in 1882 by General Gordon, predicting the rise in a quarter of a century of a naval power greater than Great Britain's naval power, namely Germany.

Mr. Asquith's Reply

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Bath, replied to Mr. Balfour. His knowledge of the diplomacy of Europe, said Mr. Asquith, was as close and as fresh as Mr. Balfour's, and he asserted emphatically that so far as he was aware not only was there no such unanimity of opinion among European statesmen and diplomatists, but there was not a single power, small or great, which was shaping its policy and basing its calculations on the assumption of war between Great Britain and Germany being inevitable or even probable. Nor could he discern in any quarter a political horizon any cause for a quarrel, direct or indirect, between Great Britain and Germany. His knowledge of the Germans who told Mr. Balfour that Germany would not allow Great Britain to adopt protection, were pulling his leg (laughter), while if Mr. Balfour meant that our naval supremacy on our own seas was imperilled or endangered, he said that was a flat and absolute contradiction. In conclusion, Mr. Asquith dealt with tariff reform and the House of Lords to deny that the effect of protection and a colonial preference would be an increase in the price of food for the present, duties, and a year ago he removed his compensation, that this branch of tariff reform must be barren of revenue.

John Burns, at Battersea, asserted that the Conservatives did not talk of tariff reform, but that the Liberal party was popular. London's trade of two hundred and nine million pounds had been created by free trade. People were now taking an intelligent interest in their affairs, and if free trade were endangered there would be a popular uprising such as the country had not witnessed in five years.

Sir Edward Grey, at Millfield, said what protection had done for Germany was to give lower wages and dearer foods. The financial situation of Germany and the growth of the Socialist vote, which was beyond anything he had in this country, proved that if we resorted to tariff reform we would embarras our industries and finances.

St. John Wants Fair Grant

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 6.—The provincial government will be asked to grant ten thousand dollars to a Dominion fair in this city.

Russian Official Disciplined

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—M. Platonov, head secretary of the Far Eastern department of the foreign office, has been suspended for presenting a memorandum to the war minister alleging that Japan was preparing to attack Russia.

San Francisco Corruption

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Mayor Taylor today received a report of a committee appointed by him in October, 1908, to investigate the causes of municipal corruption in San Francisco, as disclosed by the investigation of the grand jury, with the production of certain persons for bribery and other offenses against the state. The report makes a number of recommendations, among them the following: That municipal elections be made non-partisan, the names of candidates to appear on the ticket without party designations. The annulment of public service franchises that have been obtained by fraud. The enactment of a statute compelling public service corporations to testify against themselves, and that it be made a felony to sell the columns of a newspaper, unless they are plainly advertised as columns sold.

Unfortunate ex-Empress

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6.—The Gazette says that the condition of the ex-Empress Marie Charlotte, widow of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, is causing great anxiety. Recently she had several violent attacks. In the course of which for the first time in many years she uttered the name of Maximilian. The former empress has been insane for many years and has not been in such condition as to warrant her being informed of the death of her brother, King Leopold.

Cable Steamer's Adventure

HALIFAX, Jan. 6.—Increased in ice from stern to stern, with lifeboats and part of her rail swept away, the cable steamer Minia limped into port last night from a repairing trip on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The Minia sailed from here on New Year's eve and located the break off Burin on Monday night. As soon as the cable was dropped back into the ocean the Minia shaped her course for Halifax, but the storm was raging so fiercely that progress was slow.

LIKE DURUM WHEAT

British Millers Say It Is Likely to Revolutionize Agriculture in West.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Bound hand

No Goods Charged or Sent On Approval During Sale

Campbell

THE FASHION CENTER

No Goods Charged or Sent On Approval During Sale

Special January Sale Offerings for the Beginning of the Week

Our line of Children's Dresses which we have decided to dispose of at Bargain Prices will meet with the approval of all mothers. Below is just a short mention of a few of them:—

Special Offer in Children's Coats

In this department we tender you a special inducement to see the remarkable values here shown—

Regular \$3.50 and \$3.75 Coats Now Go For **\$2.25**

These are assuredly the most beautiful little "outer coverings" you ever saw. We just want you to see them—a purchase may follow. They are made up in heavy, all-white serges, corduroy and eiderdown. Tastily lined and very prettily trimmed with fancy braids and buttons. Suitable for ages of from 2 to 5 years.

Little Flannelette Dresses, in blue, with white spots, ages 1, 3 and 5. Sale price..... 50c.

Imitation Flannel Dresses, in navy blue, with white spots. Ages from 1 to 5. Regular value \$1.00. Sale price..... 75c.

Children's Heavy Twill Dresses, in reds, navies and electric. Ages to 5 years. Regular price \$1.25. Sale price..... 90c.

Children's Pleated Dresses (French style), very pretty, red collars and cuffs; in navies and blues, with white spots. Ages 1 to 5 years. Regular \$1.25. Sale price..... 90c.

Children's All-Wool Pleated Dresses, for girls from 4 to 6 years of age, in browns and greys. A very serviceable little dress. Regular price \$1.50. Sale price..... 90c.

Buster Brown Dresses, for children from 2 to 6 years of age, in blues and tans, red and tan stripes, with red belts. Regular price \$1.75. Sale price..... \$1.25

FURTHER TALK ON LADES' AND MISSES' COATS AND SUITS

The opening of our January Sale has spread our reputation for Exceptional Values in EXCLUSIVE Coats and Suits. Fashion has conceived nothing smarter or more graceful than the garments we have included in this great sale. No sale has ever offered you such extraordinary values.

High Class Tailored Suits of the finest materials and most perfect models. This is your one opportunity to secure an elegant costume at a really bargain price. Regular values up to..... \$35.00 \$27.50 \$18.00 Now go for..... \$17.50 \$15.00 \$9.75

In Ladies' and Misses' Coats, a pronounced saving is represented as is also the exclusive styles. Plain and fancy designs. Tight and semi-fitting—Regular values up to..... \$20.00 \$10.50 \$7.50 Now go for..... \$12.75 \$7.50 \$5.00

No Goods Charged or Sent on Approval During Sale

The Ladies' Store

ANGUS CAMPBELL CO., Ltd. 1010 Gov't Street

No Goods Charged or Sent on Approval During Sale

BLACK HAND FIENDS

Tie New York Woman in Chair and Leave Her to Perish in Her Burning House

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Bound hand and foot in her chair, Mrs. Josephine Genzard sat and watched the flames of her burning house creep nearer and nearer last night, until finally the flames reached her. The firemen burst through the door. She had refused to pay \$500 demanded from her in a Black Hand letter last August. Two men, who said they were plumbers, knocked down the door tonight with permission from the landlady, they said, to repair the plumbing. No sooner were they admitted than they took a different tone.

"We are the men who wrote that letter," said the spokesman. "Give us the money or we will kill you."

Mrs. Genzard fainted from fright. When she recovered she was bound to the kitchen chair and the room had been set on fire.

The woman was nearly dead from fright and suffocation when rescued.

FISHERMEN SAVED

Only Two Boats and Crews of Canoe Fleet Now Missing—Six Men Still Out.

HALIFAX, Jan. 6.—There are now only two boats missing of the seven-teen from the Canoe fleet that were blown out to sea in the blizzard of Tuesday, the Hazel Maid and the Juanita, on board of which are six men. The searching fleet and passenger boats have brought up the bodies of one by one until tonight only two are out.

GIFT TO STATE

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The governor announced that in accordance with the wishes of the late E. H. Hartman, his widow, Mary W. Hartman, has offered to convey to the state a tract of about ten thousand acres of land in Orange and Rockland counties to be held in perpetuity as a state park.

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FUR PRICES TO ADVANCE

Dealers Expect That Rates Will Materially Increase Next Year

Only the wealthy will be able to buy some of the leading varieties of furs next season according to the statement yesterday of a fur dealer here who is, perhaps, more in touch with the question from both the retail and the wholesale sides, than any other fur man in the west.

And this unusual advice in prices will be due not a little to artificial pressure. The January sale in London this month will give an inkling of the programme but the real London sale in March, which always sets the price and the fashions for the coming season, will be the real index and for the verdict as laid down by this sale all the furriers are waiting.

The local dealer interviewed yesterday prophesies that there will be an advance in many varieties of furs of fully fifty per cent over the prices which prevailed this season, and as all who buy or sell furs know there were some big advances this season. Contrary to statements made in the east, mink has been in very fair demand this season. At least there has been an advance of forty per cent in the price of mink over the previous season's price which indicates that the demand has not been lacking. Late in the season, however, market returns in the big eastern selling centres demonstrate that there is a feeling among buyers that mink and skunk are being held for too high prices and a break in prices is reported to be expected. The price of skunk this season shows an advance of twenty-five per cent over the previous season's price.

Artificial Stimulus.

The March sale in London heretofore has been guided largely by the demand for certain furs, but some dealers say there has been a tendency this season to use artificial means to boost prices. According to these dealers who are in touch with the market and the raw supply there is no serious falling off in the supply of raw skins in the mountainous traps. Trappers have made good catches and are not working out

FRUSTRATED BY DOG

Plan of Karl Hau and Another Prisoner to Escape Ends in Disappointment

STUTTGART, Germany, Jan. 7.—Karl Hau, formerly professor of Roman law in George Washington University, Washington, who is under a sentence of life imprisonment for the murder of his mother-in-law, Frau Molter, in 1906, made a vain attempt to escape from the jail at Bruchsal, Baden, last night. A warden's dog upset the prisoners' plans.

Hau, with another convict, during the evening exercised in the jail yard, slipped unnoticed into a store room when the warden passed the spot where they were hiding. With him was his dog. When the animal came abreast of the nook where the prisoners were hiding, it barked. The warden investigated and found the deserters. As the result of their attempt to escape, Hau and his companion are now under double guard.

Hau, in November, 1906, lured his mother-in-law to a lonely street in Baden and shot her in the back. He was disgraced, and fled to Frankfurt, and then to London, where he was arrested and returned to Baden for trial. He was convicted and sentenced to death, but later the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Hau is a German. A sensational feature of the case was the suicide of Hau's wife in June, following his arrest. She drowned herself in a lake in Switzerland.

Winnipeg Switchman Killed

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—C. Cavanaugh, a switchman, was instantly killed near C. P. R. roundhouse this afternoon. He was standing on the front board of a yard engine and another engine ran into him.

Ottawa Liberal Candidate

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—At the Liberal convention this evening on a second ballot Auguste Lemieux, K. C., was nominated the party's candidate at the coming bye-election in Ottawa. Mr. Lemieux is a brother of the postmaster general.

Charges Against Officer

Serious Offences Alleged to Have Been Committed by Major De La Ronge, of Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—Information has been sworn out charging Major De La Ronge, chief of police and commanding officer of No. 5 company army service corps, with misappropriation of funds, which is alleged to have taken place in 1908, during the visit of No. 5 company to the Quebec tercentenary.

Mrs. Laishmann's Curious Case

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Following a controversy over a bill for \$1,800 for curtains furnished the residence in the avenue Bois De Boulogne for Mrs. Laishmann, wife of the United States ambassador to Italy, a tradesman attempted a seizure which was resisted. Subsequently the question of diplomatic exemption from the usual course of the law was raised. The case was adjourned until January 29.

GREYTOWN PROTECTED

British Commander Serves Notice on Nicaraguans Not to Fight in That City

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The majority of Greytown, being owned by British subjects, there must be no fighting within that town. If any one does take place there, I shall myself be at liberty to land a strong armed party and guns to stop it. This is the substance of a note issued by Consul Moffatt at Bluefields said to be sent by the commander of the ship Seylla, now at Greytown, Nicaragua.

General Armstrong and General commanding the revolutionary and government forces respectively, are now in the field.

The action on the part of the British commander injects a new element into the military situation in eastern Nicaragua and in all probability will result in Estrada moving his army immediately westward, with Managua for its legitimate destination.

It is said at the State Department that the British commander is well within his rights in prohibiting fighting within the city of Greytown, and officials furnished a number of precedents for such action. Not many years ago the commander of an American warship in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro took exactly the same step as is now taken by the British commander, and for a similar reason. In 1860 Great Britain, which for a considerable period had exercised a protectorate over the eastern or "Mosquito Coast" of Nicaragua, surrendered her rights, since which time her position with respect to that territory has been on the same footing as that of other nations.

Young Princes to Tour Empire

MELBOURNE, Jan. 7.—The Argus states that a private letter received here indicates that the Princes Edward and Albert will tour the empire in 1911, and will probably be accompanied by a host of warships.

Abandons Bulletin Business

WINNIPEG, Jan. 7.—The statement is given out that the exhibition management has practically resolved to change the date of the Selkirk Centennial fair to 1913. A considerable number of the exhibition executive have maintained from the first that 1912 would be too soon to prepare an exhibition of the size and scope that should be held for all Canada. The force of this argument has become clear to a majority of those upon whom consideration of such matters has devolved, and the decision to change the date to 1913 is now agreed upon.

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three months25
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

CANADIAN CLUB LUNCHEON.

It was not expected that Mr. William Mackenzie would speak at length to the Canadian Club yesterday, as every one knows that he makes no claims to oratorical ability. He is to be commended upon his excellent taste exhibited in the observations which he did make. A man, who has done as much as he has in the way of railway building and who has achieved the fame that is his might readily be pardoned if on such an occasion as that of yesterday he took a little credit to himself for what he has accomplished; but he effaced himself entirely and spoke almost wholly of those general topics which had no special personal application to himself. It will be recalled by those who were present at the luncheon when Mr. D. D. Mann was the guest of the Club, that he was careful to avoid saying anything that smacked of self-laudation. The members of the Canadian Club were proud to have Mr. Mackenzie as their guest and were grateful to him for having discharged the unaccustomed task of speaking to such a large gathering of people. He made no extravagant promises which indeed would have been out of place seeing that he is engaged in the conduct of negotiations with the government. He showed himself to be what he is, an unassuming gentleman who prefers to express his thoughts in deeds rather than in words.

Signor de Barra's remarks were interesting and valuable because they served to direct attention to the great country to the south in which there are so many and such great opportunities for Canadians to build up a profitable trade. There is much that can be done in the way of closer commercial intercourse between Canada and Mexico. At present the people of British Columbia are looking chiefly to the east for openings where the products of the province can find markets and we are all very deeply interested in the development of land transportation; but it is a good thing that we should have been reminded at this juncture that there are fields, well worthy of attention, that can be reached by way of the sea.

The hopeful tone in which the remarks of Mr. McBride were expressed, was in complete harmony with the sentiments of all present.

MUNICIPAL THEATRES

There have been one or two efforts towards the establishment of municipal theatres in America, but it has remained for the city of Denver to set a conspicuous example in this direction. Mayor Speer of that city was impressed with the idea that it was the duty of the municipality to provide for the amusement of the people as well as for their convenience and control. He also had the idea that the prices charged for high-class entertainments is altogether too high, and that there by the great body of the people are forced to put up with something that is less than the best. A great auditorium had been built and this has been converted into a theatre. It was opened for theatrical performances on November 1st, and one of the conditions under which it is let is that no seat should be sold for more than \$1.00. During the first week there was an average audience of 2,700 nightly, and the total receipts were \$12,000. Therefore the undertaking seems to have been a great financial success. Commenting upon it, Collier's says:

Some years ago the citizens of Denver voted a \$400,000 bond issue for the erection of an auditorium. Opponents of the scheme, as a final move in a desperate fight to block the sale of the bonds, brought an injunction suit, which was fought out in the State Supreme Court with the city as plaintiff. In the years 1906 and 1907 a total of \$150,000 was saved from the current revenues and added to the auditorium fund. The additional amount secured enabled Mayor Speer to have the plans for the building include a system of movable walls and a proscenium arch, by which the structure could be divided in half, one portion being arranged in such a way that with little work it could be fitted up as a thoroughly modern theatre with a seating capacity of 3,000. The building was formally opened by the Democratic Convention last year.

Officially, the big steel and cement structure was designed for the usual purposes of a convention hall. As such it was used for the first year after its completion. Politicians and traction magnates and farmers and labor unions held meetings and made speeches and passed resolutions within its ample walls. Fairs and automobile shows alternated with band concerts and campaign rallies. On one never-to-be-forgotten night last summer the "big" was lifted for a few brief hours, and a prize-fight was pulled off in the hall made historic by the nomination of a Presidential candidate.

The contract calls for a season of twenty weeks, the city furnishing the playhouse and the Shuberts the attractions. Receipts and expenses are shared on a basis of 80 per cent to the city and 20 per cent to the theatrical concern. A special clause in the agreement provides that the contract may be nullified by the city without notice in the event of an immoral show being brought to Denver.

May we ask those people who object to municipal assistance or ownership of a theatre, to point out what there is in the above that is wrong?

If there is to be no share of municipal ownership or control in the new theatre which Victoria will have, whether the city aids in securing it or not, what do these objectors propose as an alternative? It is folly for any one to say that, because he personally does not attend the theatre, theatres must not be permitted. There are some very excellent people, who have been taught to believe that the influence of the theatre is all for evil. They are very greatly mistaken; but they are honest, no doubt, in their belief and have every right to express it. But their opposition will not prevent the erection of a theatre in this city. They will only force its erection by persons, who will have the right to say how it shall be managed, what prices shall be charged for the use of it, who shall have the right to use it, and what class of entertainments shall be provided.

A NAVAL POLICY

In the course of the next week the resolutions on naval defence will be laid before the Parliament at Ottawa and they will become a subject of very keen discussion both in the House and throughout the country. Until the resolutions themselves are at hand it would be useless to engage in any attempt to say how far they are likely to meet the requirements of the situation; but there are some general observations that may be made at this time.

We think there has been a disposition to confuse two very distinct things in the discussion of Canada's duty in respect to the naval defence of the Empire. One group of people, we do not of course mean any political party, has advocated the building of one or more battleships as contributions to the Royal Navy, or the gift of the amount of money necessary to build them. Another group advocates the establishment of a Canadian Navy. There is yet another group, which does not favor anything at all in the way of naval expenditure; but we think it is numerically so small that it need not be taken into account. The confusion, of which we speak, arises from an apparent inability on the part of some people to see that the gift of battleships and the establishment of a Canadian navy are totally distinct things. A man may be in favor of either or both of these proposals. He may not think there is any need for the former and hold that Canada's first duty is to take up at home her share of the imperial burden in respect to naval defence; but we cannot see how any one can hold that the gift of battleships can be regarded as a substitute for a Canadian navy. The Colonist has throughout the whole discussion taken the position that, if the Admiralty so desires, the Dominion might well make a present of a battleship or perhaps more than one for service in the waters of the United Kingdom or wherever the Admiralty might see fit to employ it or them; but it has always claimed that by so doing the Dominion would be performing the least important part of its duty, although it might be a more spectacular thing to do than to build, maintain and operate a navy of our own. If after conference with the Admiralty the Dominion government had reached the conclusion that the best thing to be done was to build one or more battleships, we would have supported such a policy as best we could; but the decision reached having been that Canada shall take the initiative towards becoming a naval power, we applaud that decision and hope it will be carried into effect expeditiously and effectively. We would have questioned the wisdom of confining our action to the gift of ships from time to time, for in our view of the case the hour has come when Canada must adopt a Canadian policy in this regard, and place upon the sea ships that will be hers, so that the Empire shall have not only one navy, but as many navies as there are self-governing Dominions, all ready to act in concert in defence of our common flag, just as our land forces are ready to do. So much for the general principle.

Speaking specifically as to the nature of what Canada ought to do in the way of building ships, we feel unable to say more than that it is for experts to say. It may be remembered that some time ago Rear-Admiral Fisher, addressing the Navy League in this city, advocated the establishment of such such a squadron on the Pacific as is understood to be in contemplation. There is one aspect of the case upon which laymen can speak with some degree of certainty, and that is the construction of dry docks. Every landsman knows that ships of war need docks, and when they need them at all, they are likely to need them very badly, if there happens to be an enemy somewhere on the seas.

There are at present in Canada, no drydocks capable of accommodating the large battleships in use at the present day, and it seems to us that no Canadian naval policy would be anything like complete if it did not provide for one such dock on the Atlantic coast and another on the Pacific. Our idea of the Canadian naval policy, apart altogether from sporadic assistance to the Royal Navy by the gift of battleships or money in case of need, may be stated to be the provision of ample dock accommodation at the earliest possible day on both ocean frontiers of the Dominion, the construction and maintenance of such a nucleus fleet as may, in the opinion of the Admiralty, be at present advisable, the establishment of training ships of war under the British flag in any part of the world, and the inauguration of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.

When the Legislature meets on the 26th inst., a new Lieutenant-Governor will greet a new House, and doubtless he will announce the inauguration of a new era for British Columbia. The appointment of Mr. E. Leeson to the office of Assessor in the room of Mr. J. K. Worsfold, resigned, is an excellent appointment. Mr. Leeson has been for a long time a resident of Victoria and has won a deservedly good name in the business community. As a public official he will give every satisfaction.

"Sa kompanianto astonata rigardis il grand-okulo e aspektanto. You may think that this sentence is due to the fact that the linotype man was working with his eyes shut; but you would be wrong. It is a sample of the proposed international language, which is alleged to be an improved Esperanto, and is said to possess the advantage of being understood by all people of being understood. Therefore it may be presumed for us to render it into English, but, as there may be some people to whom the sentence may not be absolutely intelligible, we may mention that it means: "His companion's eyes were larger as he looked at him in astonishment, as he exclaimed: 'Surely now you will want at once to learn the new Lingo Interactions.'"

The attack by the Liberal organ upon Mr. Charles Wilson, K. C., in connection with his appointment as a commissioner to revise the statutes, is one of the most unseemly things that has appeared in that journal for some time. The statement that the new revision is needed because of any act or omission of Mr. Wilson is unjust and wholly inexcusable. Surely when there are no political issues before the people, it cannot be necessary to follow political opponents with vituperation. It is thirteen years since the last revision, and in a province where things are in the making, as they are in this province, it is absolutely necessary that the statutes should be revised after such an interval of time. We believe the appointment of the Commissioners will be acceptable to the legal profession, and that the result of their work will be satisfactory to the public. Speaking more especially of Mr. Wilson, we may say that he is a gentleman, who has enjoyed, in the highest degree, the confidence, esteem and respect of the bench, the bar, the legislature and the people generally. His record ought to make him free from ill-natured aspersions.

As far as we are able to gather from comment made upon the street, the general trend of public sentiment is hostile to the adoption of the Sooko Lake bylaw. No one seems to be quite satisfied with the information available. We have looked upon the subject of a bylaw at this time as a great mistake. That Victoria will avail itself of Sooko Lake as a source of water supply may be taken for granted, no matter what else may be done in that way. It may be, we are inclined to think since the rejection of the relief offers by the legislation of last session that it will be wise to take hold of Sooko before attempting anything else; but before the ratepayers vote \$1,500,000 for that purpose they may very naturally ask for more information than is at present before the public and they may also want to know who is going to expend the money. We think it would have been wise if the out-going council had left the matter to its successor. The whole facts of the case could then have been made public and been intelligently discussed, and the ratepayers would have known in whose hands they were going to entrust the expenditure of so large a sum of money. However, the question is for the ratepayers themselves.

There are at present in Canada, no drydocks capable of accommodating the large battleships in use at the present day, and it seems to us that no Canadian naval policy would be anything like complete if it did not provide for one such dock on the Atlantic coast and another on the Pacific. Our idea of the Canadian naval policy, apart altogether from sporadic assistance to the Royal Navy by the gift of battleships or money in case of need, may be stated to be the provision of ample dock accommodation at the earliest possible day on both ocean frontiers of the Dominion, the construction and maintenance of such a nucleus fleet as may, in the opinion of the Admiralty, be at present advisable, the establishment of training ships of war under the British flag in any part of the world, and the inauguration of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve.

When the Legislature meets on the 26th inst., a new Lieutenant-Governor will greet a new House, and doubtless he will announce the inauguration of a new era for British Columbia. The appointment of Mr. E. Leeson to the office of Assessor in the room of Mr. J. K. Worsfold, resigned, is an excellent appointment. Mr. Leeson has been for a long time a resident of Victoria and has won a deservedly good name in the business community. As a public official he will give every satisfaction.

"Sa kompanianto astonata rigardis il grand-okulo e aspektanto. You may think that this sentence is due to the fact that the linotype man was working with his eyes shut; but you would be wrong. It is a sample of the proposed international language, which is alleged to be an improved Esperanto, and is said to possess the advantage of being understood by all people of being understood. Therefore it may be presumed for us to render it into English, but, as there may be some people to whom the sentence may not be absolutely intelligible, we may mention that it means: "His companion's eyes were larger as he looked at him in astonishment, as he exclaimed: 'Surely now you will want at once to learn the new Lingo Interactions.'"

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This is a very attractive design and a well made and finely finished piece of furniture. Made of selected oak, finished a light golden. Has 2 cupboards, 1 large and 2 small drawers and a bevel plate mirror of first quality. \$38.00

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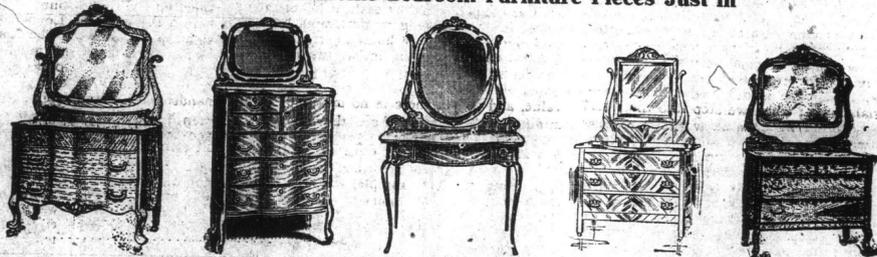
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THE THINGS WHICH

It was the Latin poet Horace with excusable confidence, that himself a monument more of brass and loftier than the pyramid he referred only to the fact and if that were so, the fact would remain as great an object of day as ever they were proved of the future was not a decease possibly have had in its influence upon the thought of influence which is difficult of because it cannot be readily things which endure are not Pyramids stand to testify to the power and the resourceful builders; but conditions are able that would lead to their The marvellous structures which Babylon have fallen into Everywhere time, with remorse destroying the great creations of which were constructed in by-gone modern civilization in its material ephemeral in its nature. A few desolation would leave less of cities than an equal number of have spared of Nineveh, Tyre, great centres of population of torical periods. From a material view we cannot claim in this century to be building what will last; but the work of today is spiritus was when Horace wrote and the men of Babylon, India, China, and Palestine propounded their and philosophy. The Parthenon and the philosophy of Plato stand. The Temple at Jerusalem molished; but the precepts of His daily therein, are more potent in day than ever.

We are apt to think too much Many a man has read the Apos it is contained in the Church Prayer Book, and said to himself order to be a professing Christian, but the statements there would have to remain outside of thoughtful man can readily find a this "impasse." He will see that an attempt to express something be defined in words, and he will be able to accept the phraseology used as meaning what he himself feels. There are certain "eternal" verities, but they are not verities in the material things; when we step into of the spiritual we have no words of phenomena. We have to speak perfectly recognized in terms of what is tangible or demonstrable. "spiritual" what is known "spiritual" is not meant; but that of human activity which lies on physical universe. It is not limited ordinarily called religion; it has with the existence of living entities, thoughts, emotions, psychic powers, vast realm of the occult. It embarks we ordinarily know as religion. the possibility of a future life, as operations of faith. One will on so readily see how inapplicable are the ed in relation to physical things to nature, operation and office of the which are spiritual; but one will of the latter are as real as the form history of the human race shows to more enduring. The Christian rule of life whereby our physical may be coordinated with the laws of the world; the doctrines of the churches, with all their diversity, tempts to express those laws or principles underlying them. The of these doctrines will of necessity time to time; but fundamentally the same. A creed expressed in of necessity be imperfect; but it is low that there is not a substantial foundation for the creed.

The real things, the enduring of necessity be of such a nature as perishable. It is suggested by the Draper that the rays of light which from the stars must of necessity of and on forever, and hence he argues number of the stars must be limited were not the whole vault of the sky a blaze of light more brilliant than and this would of necessity be the number ray of light multiplied by number would amount to infinite space has been suggested that the light from the earth carries with it across fathomable depths of the ether a what is transpiring here. If you experimented with a camera, you would find it interesting to do so. completely darkened. Having done a piece a small hole in one of the blind a fine pencil of light will enter. Ph of paper so that the pencil will fall and move it backwards or forwards in the right focus. You will then see paper an inverted reproduction of out of doors, thus demonstrating that carries along on its beams a picture reflects it. So it may be in regard to tions, our feelings, our opinions, our in short of whatever goes to make up called the spiritual side of things. projected into the future just as light reflected pictures which light make lected into space, and their effect is Therefore in building character

An Hour with the Editor

THE THINGS WHICH LAST

It was the Latin poet Horace who said, with excusable confidence, that he had built himself a monument more enduring than brass and loftier than the pyramids. Possibly he referred only to the fame of his works, and if that were so, the fact that his poems remain as great an object of admiration to-day as ever they were proves that his vision of the future was not a deceptive one. He may possibly have had in contemplation his influence upon the thought of his time, an influence which is difficult of measurement, because it cannot be readily traced. The things which endure are not material. The Pyramids stand to testify to the ambition, the power, and the resourcefulness of their builders; but conditions are easily conceivable that would lead to their destruction. The marvellous structures which adorned Babylon have fallen into absolute ruin. Everywhere time, with remorseless hands, is destroying the great creations of human skill, which were constructed in by-gone years. Our modern civilization in its material aspects is ephemeral in its nature. A few centuries of desolation would leave less of our present day cities than an equal number of millenniums have spared of Nineveh, Tyre, Sidon and the great centres of population of the early historical periods. From a material point of view we cannot claim in this Twentieth Century to be building what will endure. The lasting work of today is spiritual, just as it was when Horace wrote and when the learned men of Babylon, India, China, Egypt, Greece and Palestine propounded their systems of law and philosophy. The Parthenon is in ruins; but the philosophy of Plato stands unimpaired. The Temple at Jerusalem has been demolished; but the precepts of Him, who taught daily therein, are more potent in the world to-day than ever.

We are apt to think too much of beliefs. Many a man has read the Apostles' Creed, as it is contained in the Church of England Prayer Book, and said to himself that, if in order to be a professing Christian he must accept as true the statements therein set out, he would have to remain outside of the Church. A thoughtful man can readily find a way through this "impasse." He will see that the Creed is an attempt to express something that cannot be defined in words, and he will find himself able to accept the phraseology without protest as meaning what he himself feels to be true. There are certain "eternal verities," which defy definition in terms that are absolutely accurate. Language is designed to deal with material things; when we step into the world of the spiritual we have no words to express its phenomena. We have to speak of the imperfectly recognized in terms designed for what is tangible or demonstrable. By the expression "spiritual" what is known as spiritualism is not meant; but that whole domain of human activity which lies outside of the physical universe. It is not limited by what is ordinarily called religion; it has nothing to do with the existence of living entities not discernible by our ordinary senses. It relates to thoughts, emotions, psychic powers and all the vast realm of the occult. It embraces what we ordinarily know as religion. It includes the possibility of a future life, as well as the operations of faith. One will on consideration readily see how inapplicable are the terms used in relation to physical things to express the nature, operation and office of these things which are spiritual; but one will also see that the latter are as real as the former, and the history of the human race shows that they are more enduring. The Christian religion is a rule of life whereby our physical existence may be coordinated with the laws of the spiritual world; the doctrines of the Christian churches, with all their diversity, are only attempts to express those laws or to define the principles underlying them. The statements of these doctrines will of necessity vary from time to time; but fundamentally they are all the same. A creed expressed in words must of necessity be imperfect; but it does not follow that there is not a substantial and enduring foundation for the creed.

The real things, the enduring things must of necessity be of such a nature as to be imperishable. It is suggested by the astronomer Draper that the rays of light which shine out from the stars must of necessity continue on and on forever, and hence he argues that the number of the stars must be limited, for if it were not the whole vault of the sky would be a blaze of light more brilliant than the Sun, and this would of necessity be the case for the minutest ray of light multiplied by an infinite number would amount to infinite splendor. It has been suggested that the light reflected from the earth carries with it across the unfathomable depths of the ether, a picture of what is transpiring here. If you have never experimented with a camera obscura you would find it interesting to do so. It is easy enough. All you need is a room that can be completely darkened. Having darkened it, pierce a small hole in one of the blinds, so that a fine pencil of light will enter. Place a sheet of paper so that the pencil will fall upon it, and move it backwards or forwards until it is in the right focus. You will then see upon the paper an inverted reproduction of the scene out of doors, thus demonstrating that the light carries along on its beams a picture of what reflects it. So it may be in regard to our emotions, our feelings, our opinions, our influence, in short of whatever goes to make up what we call the spiritual side of things. They are projected into the future just as light and the reflected pictures, which light makes are projected into space, and their effect is eternal. Therefore in building character we are

building that which will endure, and this must be admitted to be true whether we admit or deny the existence of the individual in a future life. Today we are governing our lives according to the teachings of men, who have long since passed away. If we look across the ocean to China we will see a land wherein four hundreds of millions of people are observing, more or less faithfully, the precepts laid down by Confucius twenty-three centuries ago. In the years that have elapsed since his day more than fifteen billions of people have come directly under his influence, which is even now one of the most potent factors in the life of the human family. How many millions have had their lives moulded by the influence of Buddha we cannot hope to reckon. So also we might speak of many others. Who can profess to limit the ever-expanding influence of Christ upon the world? Surely we are not extravagant when we say that the greatest fabrics of human hands are trivial when compared with these tremendous fabrics of the human mind. So also it may be with the forces of the spiritual world. We know less of these than we do of the forces of the material world, for in the very nature of the case they are more difficult of investigation. The law of gravitation calls for no demonstration, for we see every moment of our waking lives that it is a real thing. This is also true of other laws in the material universe. Their reality is forced home upon us almost every moment. But we are not all conscious that we are encompassed about with other forces? Do we not feel the touch of them, like spirit hands, on every side? May we not assume with confidence that these are as real and the forces are eternal? Depend upon it, the only actual things are not those which we can touch or measure, but real and permanent existence is a thing apart from the physical. Science is slowly approaching this conclusion, which was pointed out long ago by the greatest leaders of human thought, and by none more so than by the Apostle Paul, who when writing to the Corinthians said: "The things that are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."

THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY.

While it is possible to fix with approximate accuracy the date of the earliest historical records, it is impossible to determine how far back our knowledge of human events extends. In all countries there is among the aboriginal peoples a vast collection of myths and traditions, which may or may not have historical value, and as yet there is no means of determining with certainty how they should be regarded. Neither is there any way by which we can form even a vague idea of the lapse of time since the events described therein occurred. Granting, for example, that the Indian myth of Seaco, the monster who destroyed the people as they met in their annual games in the valley in the Olympic peninsula, is a perverted account of an actual occurrence, whether it happened five hundred or five thousand years ago. Yet it is hardly supposable that the legend was made up out of whole cloth. When we find similar legends in all parts of the world, the probability that in every instance they were pure inventions becomes very slight, and therefore it may be assumed that they are the distorted history of an actual occurrence which took place at a period more or less remote.

Among the nations of the world there is none with so continuous a record as the Chinese. They have very ancient annals—that is, accurate in a general way only, for we may assume that with them, as with us, the chroniclers of the deeds of emperors did not allow their accounts to lack in the ascription of special merits or special achievements to their patrons. Before the strictly historical period, and blending into it by an almost imperceptible gradation, is the semi-historical era, which shades away into the legendary. There is nothing quite like this anywhere else in the world, because the Chinese nation is the only existing one that has passed through all these stages without great and revolutionary interruptions. British history goes back to about the beginning of the Christian era. Of course, it is more or less shadowy and indefinite in the early centuries after Christ, but it is as true now as it was when Goldsmith wrote his history that "Britain was very little known to the rest of the world before the time of the Romans." We know substantially nothing at all about the occurrences in the British Isles before Julius Caesar crossed over from Gaul. There is no twilight of British history fading away into the blackness of oblivion, and owing to the successive invasions of Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans, each bringing with them their own folk-lore, it is impossible to say what is and what is not the legendary lore of the ancient Britons.

The earliest date that has been fixed with anything like accuracy in Chinese history, is 2197 B.C., but long before that time the country had a civilized and powerful government. It is impossible to determine dates previous to that period with anything approaching certainty, but it is by no means certain that there is anything gained by a knowledge of dates, although so much stress is laid upon them in schools. The important thing is the sequence of events, and of this we have a very fair idea so far as relates to China going back for a period so long prior to 2197 B.C., that this year seems comparatively almost modern. It is known with as close an approach to certainty as can be expected that the first Chinese were a nomad tribe who came to what is called the province of Shensi, and that they rested and

were slowly shaped into a permanent and orderly community by a succession of chiefs. After a period, the length of which can only be guessed at, Fohi assumed the head of affairs, and under his powerful influence, the state grew strong, and he was able to establish a permanent dynasty. To the days of Fohi there succeeded a period of indefinite duration, and then Hwang-ti came to the throne. He was a ruler of rare wisdom and sagacity. He established the decimal system of notation, and originated the plan of dividing the country into hundreds and thousands, which many centuries after we find the Saxons using for governmental purposes. Whether or not the Saxons derived this system from the Chinese, or the Chinese from the Saxons, or both from a yet more ancient people is one of the unsolvable questions of history. Hwang-ti reformed the Chinese calendar, and established astronomy to an exact science. From this time onward Chinese history proceeds in a semi-mythological way. We are told of great Emperors, such as Yao, Chun and Tu, whose rule was so wise and prudent that it is regarded as the golden age of Chinese history. Tu is supposed to have died in the year above mentioned, or 4,197 years ago. It is said of the rule of these three emperors that, under their influence all questions were decided by strict moral right and justice. The people were temperate, and the man who invented a means of distilling an intoxicating liquor from rice was severely punished. The maxims which these emperors prescribed for the conduct of the government of the country are yet preserved in the literature of the country, and form the basis of the whole system of Chinese jurisprudence. A little consideration will show that a people who had advanced to such a stage of enlightenment as this indicates must have had previous thereto a long history during which civilization was developed by slow and steady stages. Therefore, while we cannot hope to fix with any accuracy the beginning of Chinese history, we are safe in assuming Chinese history, we are safe in assuming for a period of at least five thousand years.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

When Henry I. died, his sister's son, Stephen, Count of Blois, who had sworn allegiance to Matilda, Henry's daughter and at that time wife of Fulk, Count of Aragon, appeared before the gates of London and asserted his right to the Crown. The Londoners received him gladly. To them the sovereignty of Matilda meant the rule of Fulk, who was known to be tyrannical and cruel. Stephen was a handsome, dashing fellow, an expert swordsman, fond of display and with plenty of courage combined with motives that were good enough in their way. His weakness lay in his lack of executive ability. The people of London did not trouble themselves as to what the rest of the Kingdom might desire to do, and they resolved themselves into a popular assembly, although neither the baronage nor the clergy were represented thereat, as was the custom of the realm, and proceeded to elect Stephen to the Kingship. The barons protested and a period of anarchy began, which lasted until order was restored chiefly through the influence of the Church. Stephen exhibited considerable sagacity at the beginning of his reign. He granted a charter much along the same lines as that of Henry, restored to the barons much of the land which had been taken from them by his strong-handed uncle, and extended to the Church a much larger measure of freedom than it had hitherto enjoyed.

At this stage in our review of the development of the British Constitution and the part therein taken by the various sovereigns, it may be of interest to point out one of the most significant things in the history of England. There never was during all these years, when the foundations of the Constitution were laid any alliance of the King and the barons against the people. It was always an alliance of the King and the people against the barons. The King vested his title upon the popular will and compelled the barons to swear allegiance to him. In the discussion of constitutional questions, which seem likely to arise in England, it must be borne in mind that the historical foundation of the throne is the democracy, and that no King of England has ever reigned securely without the support of the people. The more closely we examine the history of England, the more we will be impressed with the truth of Tennyson's characterization of the British government as a "crowned democracy."

As this series of articles is not intended as a history of England, no attempt will be made to describe the events which disturbed England during his inglorious reign. Suffice it to say that he lost control of the Kingdom. The admirable systems of government which his uncle Henry had established became inoperative. The barons claimed to be superior to the law and were strong enough to make their claim good. They oppressed the people as they never were oppressed before and from one end of the Kingdom to the other, life, property and everything else of value was at the mercy of him who was the stronger. In their despair the people rallied around the King, who, however, proved to be a poor protector. At length England was again invaded in the interest of Matilda, and again the people offered to defend Stephen against his enemies. There can hardly have been any doubt that the result of the threatened collision would have been a victory for the King; but Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, exerted his great influence and an agreement was reached whereby Stephen was to continue to occupy the throne and Matilda's son Henry was to be his successor. The appearance of Theobald as a political factor was the first instance of that kind since

the Conquest, and it is notable as the beginning of the great role which the Church afterwards played in English history. It came about at the close of a wonderful religious movement. England was stirred to its very foundations with a religious frenzy, such as it had never seen. That this was due in large measure to the anarchy may be admitted, and those persons who believe they can trace the hand of Divine Providence in the history of a land will find much in the events of the reign of Stephen, usurper though he was, to justify their belief. One might easily feel warranted in assuming that just such a sovereign was needed for the consolidation of the British people. After the Conquest there was a wide line of demarcation between the Norman immigrants and the Saxon natives. It began to grow narrower towards the close of the Conqueror's reign; but there was not much of a movement towards the assimilation of the two peoples during the reign of William Rufus. In the time of Henry I. the distinctions began to fade away. They disappeared absolutely so far as the administration of law was concerned for Henry was a just King, with all his great faults. Yet it would be a mistake to say that during his reign the people of England became homogeneous. This only came about after they had been thrown together in the crucible of anarchy. What equality before the law could not do, equality before the lawless accomplished. Persecuted by the barons the masses made common cause with each other, and when Henry of Aragon came to take the throne after Stephen's death, he was welcomed by the English people united as they are today, a new race in whose veins flowed the blood of Britons, Saxons, Danes and Normans, a people who had learned the priceless value of personal liberty and who had been taught by bitter experience that the throne was a rallying point against the oppression of feudal lords. Herein we find the fundamental difference between the English monarchical system and that which has prevailed in Continental Europe.

A Century of Fiction

By
(N. de Bertrand Lagim)

Alphonse Daudet is among the most popular of contemporaneous French novelists, and he serves as an instance of the principle that true talent must find expression in spite of opposition. For certainly his beginning in the literary field was not an auspicious one. When he had once fairly launched upon his career, however, he soon made many and powerful friends, who proved a great aid to him in the profession he had undertaken. He had worked his way for a year through college, and at seventeen had arrived in Paris, supposedly equipped for the battle with the world, insufficiently clothed and insufficiently fed. He had eaten nothing for two days, saving his last two francs that he might not arrive at his destination quite penniless. Alone and without any prospect of friends, he was full of a dauntless courage, and a large ambition, and if his body shivered in the cold mist of the winter morning, his young heart was warm with hope.

Very shortly after his arrival in Paris, his brother came to his assistance, proving a worthy help in time of need, for though he was possessed of but little, he shared that little with Alphonse, and made it possible for the gifted younger brother to persevere in his literary efforts. The latter soon attracted the attention of Villemeussant, who gave him a chance, now and then, to contribute to Figaro, of which he was the editor. Later still the famous Duke of Morny became the patron of the young writer, and, thus distinguished, Daudet was immediately brought before the eyes of a small but influential world. He made a wise marriage while still young, with a woman who was in every respect his equal and in some respects his superior. Indeed, without her, he confessed that his talent would never have been turned to such good account, for she was at once a sympathetic companion, and a source of his loftiest inspiration.

The first work Daudet gave to the public was a little book of poems written while he was in his teens. It was entitled "Les Amoureu-ses" (Women in Love), and was very appropriately bound in pure white with letters of crimson. It could hardly be termed a success, though men of Daudet's own age professed to admire it greatly. The spirit of the poems was not genuine. Daudet was young, ardent and full of hope, and the vein of bitterness and sadness that ran through some of the verses was wholly unnatural; just as cynicism is unnatural to the young and inexperienced who posefully profess it, but who barely understand the meaning of the word. Daudet was passing through a stage, and the little booklet was its outward expression. It was not without merit; but his better works, representing his real self, came later on.

His name next appeared in collaboration with that of M. Ernest Lepine. The two produced a drama entitled, "The Last Idol"; but his talents were displayed to better advantage in the short stories and sketches which he wrote later under the title of "Letters From My Windmill." In these he shows his great power of descriptive detail and character delineation, and his thorough command of all the resources of the French language.

He wrote another book about this time which is so very like Dickens' "David Copperfield," that some people have gone so far as to accuse Daudet of plagiarism. Of such a crime such an artist could not be guilty in the first

place, and in the next "Le Petit Chose" is almost the autobiography of the author himself. "Tartarin of Tarascon" was published in 1872, and the hero of this book who gives the story its name is one of the characters in fiction that must live long. "Jack," a novel produced some years later, was so powerfully depressing that even the strong-minded, indefatigable Georges Sand succumbed to its morbid effect, and confessed off the impression conveyed. "The Nabob" and "Kings in Exile" are happier and more typical examples of Daudet's work, and "Numa Roumestant" is perhaps the finest story of them all. For the hero of this book he drew again upon his own experience and his own character, and the result is an intensely fine and interesting production. Daudet's best efforts are those in which the reader gets close to the man himself, which is true of but few writers, and those the greatest. As a rule the further one keeps one's personality out of his story the better.

Tartarin of Tarascon

The hero of this story has been likened to Don Quixote, and it has been said that these two characters or caricatures are quite unique in fiction. Tartarin is a huntsman, keenly alive to the delights of admiration, and boastful of his prowess to all his friends; who, though they have seen no evidence of his skill with big game, accept him at his word and accord him any amount of homage for a time. After a while lack of evidence makes them doubtful, and there being no lions nor other wild beasts near home, Tartarin determines to go to Algiers in search of adventure, and incidentally to prove to his neighbors that his accounts of his skill have been no mere boast. He takes an enormous amount of baggage, and departs on his journey. Arrived in Algiers, he is the centre of interest and curiosity, and enjoys the position immensely. But in spite of patient search, the country yields no victims to his skill, and day after day he returns to Algiers after fruitless, weary wanderings. Finally he meets a young and lovely lady in Moorish attire, with whom he falls in love, and the lion-hunting is for a time forgotten. Hearing, however, that anxious and eager friends at home are making all sorts of inquiries, he abruptly leaves his fair enamourita, and starts south to look once more for big game. He meets with many and varied experiences in the desert, but the lions all elude him until one day he meets with a poor old blind beast that has been tamed, and without a moment's hesitation he shoots it. He has to pay for his inhuman offence with his money and his kit, and walks all the way back to Algiers. But the skin is sent home to Tarascon, and is accepted as convincing proof of the hunters' skill and bravery. When Tartarin returns he becomes the toast of the clubs, and the hero of the ladies.

THE NEW EVANGELIST

Under the title of "A Vision of the New Christianity," Ray Stannard Baker, in the December number of The American Magazine, pays a tribute to Walter Rauschenbusch. The latter's "Christianity and the Social Crisis" is the text of Mr. Baker's article and Professor Rauschenbusch is looked on as the leader of the new evangelism.

"A rare spirit, indeed," says Mr. Baker, "is this deaf prophet of Rochester. His intellect, which is at once keen and deep, with an outlook as lively and sane and sweet as it is lofty, is animated with a glowing religious spirit. The essence of Professor Rauschenbusch's message is that religion has not one, but two great functions in human life—the human soul and the human race—and religion is to save both. The soul is to seek righteousness and eternal life, the race is to seek righteousness and the kingdom of God."

This is, as Mr. Baker says, the essence of Professor Rauschenbusch's "Christianity and the Social Crisis." So profound has been the impression made upon religious thought by this book that Mr. Baker declares that as he went about among the more progressive religious leaders of the country the answer to his question, "What recent book, or what man, has given you the most light?" was almost always, "Christianity and the Social Crisis," by Walter Rauschenbusch.

HISTORY MADE EASY

A new edition of Nicholl's well known "Tables of European History, Literature, Science and Art" has just been brought out by The Macmillan Company. By an ingenious and carefully planned arrangement of the material, the leading events in the various fields are so closely related to each other that the difficulty of acquiring an intelligent mastery of dates disappears. Another feature of interest is the distinguishing of nations by different colors, enabling the eye to pick out at a glance what it is in search of. Both as a convenient reference for advanced students of history and a guide to beginners, the "Tables" have already demonstrated their worth.

MORE WOMEN COMPOSERS

Lovers of "In a Persian Garden" and other song cycles will have an opportunity to welcome their composer, Liza Lehmann, whose presence will once more raise the question, "Can women compose?" They are trying hard enough, beyond all doubt; indeed, the publishers say there are now more women who compose than men.—H. T. Finck in The Independent.

WEILER BROS.
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g-room Furniture,
the very newest
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third floor.

iced at \$38
inished in the very
2 small and 1 large
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Given Up To Die

No. 100 George St., Sorel, Quebec.
 "I suffered with womb disease for seven years with dreadful pain over the front of the body, over the back and down the legs. I had indigestion and chronic constipation, and the constipation was so bad that I went some times for ten to fifteen days without any action of the bowels. I was ill in bed for one who over. At one time I was so low that everyone thought I was going to die, and the last Rites of the Church were administered to me. I was treated by six different doctors without any benefit.

Then I got a sample of "Fruit-a-lives" but I had no faith in them at all, and I would not have taken them only my husband begged so hard for me to try them. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-lives" I grew better, the bloating was relieved, the sleeplessness was cured, my stomach acted, and the bowels were moved, but above all the fearful womb pains were made easier. I have taken eighteen boxes in all and I am now perfectly well again."
 (Signed) Madame Joseph Lirette,
 100 George St., Sorel, Quebec.
 —at dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

MADAME JOSEPH LIRETTE
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PINCHOT LETTER STIRS UP SENATE

Chief Forester Makes Another Attack on Secretary Ballinger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy was made doubly intense today by the reading in the senate of a letter by the chief forester to Senator Dooliver, in which the course adopted by L. R. Glaves, secretary of the bureau of forestry, was warmly approved. The chief forester not only upheld the criticisms of Secretary Ballinger, but suggested that President himself had been mistaken in the facts when he removed Mr. Glaves from the public lands.

Senator Hale rebuked the chief forester for having ignored a recent order by the President declaring that no subordinate officer should give information concerning affairs of the government except to his superior officers, and suggesting that this course tended to forestall and prejudice public opinion in relation to the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

Following this incident, Senator Jones' joint resolution of the investigation of the interior department and of the forestry bureau was referred to the committee on public lands, after there had been much discussion of a resolution by Senator Newlands instructing the committee on public lands to report within two weeks the recommendations made in Secretary Ballinger's last annual report for the conservation of nature resources. The Newlands resolution also was referred to the committee on public lands.

EIGHT HOUR LAW

Fines Inflicted in Nanaimo Cases—Run of Herring at Nanaimo Much Improved.

NANAIMO, Jan. 6.—A decision was handed down today by Magistrates Thompson and Shakespear in the cases of Rex vs. F. Tuttle and Rex vs. J. Newton. The cases were taken under the eight hour act on information laid by Chief Inspector Shepherd. It was charged that Tuttle worked longer than eight hours from bank to bank Dec. 21, while the charge against Mr. Newton was that he employed Tuttle longer than eight hours from bank to bank. The magistrate found that the act had been violated, and Tuttle was fined \$5 and costs, while Newton was fined \$10 and costs.

The herring run, which has been small up to the present time compared with last season, was much improved today, when large shoals entered the harbors and local fishermen report the heaviest catch this season. Herring in large numbers have been located at Dodd's Narrows, and full boat loads are reported by those fishing in that vicinity. The steamer Tampico has just completed discharging some 1,500 tons of salt for the curing of this fish, and after bunkering will probably sail for Vancouver today or tomorrow.

James McKane a driver in No. 1 mine, was kicked by a mule yesterday, the blow landing behind the ear and inflicting severe injuries. The young man was rendered unconscious, and was removed to the hospital for treatment. His injuries are not thought to be serious.

Mr. J. E. O'Neill, from Cowichan Bay is down in town on a short visit.

NEW ROUTE INTO UPPER INTERIOR

Government Will Proceed With Construction of Trail Into Francis Lake District

As a result of the discovery of a new pass into the interior of Northern British Columbia by way of the Dean Channel and the Salmon river, which discovery was originally made by an enterprising officer of the Department of the Interior, the government has ordered the immediate construction of a trail through the Oostea and Francis lakes and tributary districts, construction of which is now proceeding so that the trail will be available for use this coming spring.

Not only does the new route materially shorten the distance from tidewater to the lands of the interior, but the pass is very considerably lower and the route overcomes the many crossings of the great streams which are the essential handicaps of the Bella Coola country. Season after season the bridges constructed during the preceding summer either carried away or so damaged as to be insecure in the winter. The importance of this new route may be approximately appreciated when it is known that it makes superior access to a district having no area of which is broadly described by the surveyor-general as almost equal to that of Vancouver Island.

Surveyor-General's Summary
 In a memorandum transmitting the interesting report made by Mr. Stuart to the premier, the surveyor-general notes that "Mr. Stuart, accompanied by Mr. Bernhart, left where an old Indian trail from the interior has long been used by the Indians for access from the interior to the mouth of the Salmon river. The old trail had the disadvantage of crossing the Salmon river twice, but this was obviously carried over partly by canoe. Mr. Bernhart appears to have succeeded in opening up a route some \$800 upon it was made by the government. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Bernhart have succeeded in opening up a route that can be made at small expense into bank of the river, and on which no bridges of any size will be required, while only two rock bluffs and one rock slide to be dealt with. No snowdrifts are reported on any part of the trail done on the trail by Mr. Stuart and his partner that the country must be fairly open one to build a trail through Mr. Stuart's work on exploration and trail for himself and Bernhart amounted only to some \$25; Mr. Stuart attaches an estimate of what it will cost to complete the trail, and he has no doubt in his mind that should you see it to be a suitable trail in good condition, it will be extensively used by settlers going into the Oostea and Francis lakes. The distances compare favorably with the other routes from Bella Coola or by Hazelton to the interior. Mr. Stuart frequently, I should strongly recommend that this matter be taken up with the Minister of Works, and some action taken."

Two Routes
 From Mr. Stuart's report itself the following interesting extracts may be taken: "Acting under your instructions, he writes to the surveyor-general, 'I left Victoria to make an examination of a reported route to the northern interior from Kimsquit on the 19th of that month. I sent you a letter from Kimsquit stating that I had had, on arrival at Namu, to make a special trip to Bella Bella to find Mr. G. Bernhart, who was to accompany me, and that the latter had recommended trying two routes: one by the Kimsquit river and the other by the Salmon river. We explored the two routes thoroughly, and on finding that the latter was decidedly the better of the two but exceptionally good, we did considerable work in opening it up."

"As to the general character of the country between the head of Dean Channel and the Oostea Lake and Francis Lake country, the main country in this portion of the province is rough in the extreme, and although there have always been reports as to the existence of a trail existing through it for a pack trail or wagon road, it has been hitherto not thoroughly looked up. Owing to Indian reports, which led exploring parties to the Gardner Canal Indians, at which the headwaters of the existing trail by Bella Channel. There are two large streams which empty into the head of the Dean Channel, the Kimsquit (the Chata-car of the Indians) and the Salmon. The Kimsquit route is the one which is the more names originates from the fact that Kimsquit means salmon in the local Indian dialect. Of these two rivers the latter, now known as the 'Salmon' alone cuts through the coast range. On the other hand the original route, as used by the Stik Indians when going to the coast to obtain salmon and catclaws, followed the Chata-car, or Kimsquit."

"As to the original Indian route, we spent several days going over this route and decided not to recommend it, as the height of the divide between Fane Lake and the headwaters of the Kimsquit is over 1,000 feet greater than that of the divide by the Salmon river, four feet per year by Mr. Bernhart. It is easy to understand, however, what useful route it must have been to the Indians, as with very short, backing over the oolichan grounds at Kitchikan or the salmon fishing at the end of the Dean Channel could be reached, the main journey being made in either case by canoe on the lakes and streams. This route appears to be at present totally abandoned."

Salmon River Trail
 "A long, the Salmon river route a trail has existed, and \$600 has hitherto been spent in its improvement. It had the great fault, however, of two crossings of the Salmon river which would be extremely difficult to bridge and hitherto no effort has been made to ascend it if it were feasible to secure a route which would follow the right bank of the stream along and under the low pass secured by Mr. Bernhart."

and a rockslide. We also found by going over the ground several days that what work we could. On section 1 the trail was cleared out. On section 2 the new trail was made to the first rock bluff and partially made over that is all except the necessary rock work. On section 3 the new trail was made to the base of the second rock bluff. On section 4 the trail was blazed out to the base of the third rock bluff and over it. On section 5 the trail was blazed through, and on section 6 it was blazed out in conspicuous places. Sections 7, 8 and 9 were looked over only. On section 10 no further expenditure is required to complete the pack trail by the proposed new route. By sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

"This sum would secure a trail which could be used by both Mr. Bernhart and myself for that \$300 to \$300 had better be spent, as the above estimate only allows for a rough trail. The extra sum if spent here and there would remove loose boulders in odd places. Powder would have to be used only on the first rock bluff in the place and a few shots would be sufficient. I found all of Mr. Bernhart's statements to be substantially correct."

Forwarded to Agent
 On the 23rd ultimo, a copy of Mr. Stuart's interesting and valuable report was forwarded by the Minister of Public Works to William Munson, government agent for the interested district with headquarters at Prince Rupert, with a view to his expression of his views, particularly as to the advisability or otherwise of undertaking the proposed trail during the winter months. Mr. Stuart had expressed the opinion that the work could be done during the winter months, and that the government desired that there should be no delay in undertaking it. Reply was made on the 1st December, Mr. Munson wrote: "From the reports of Mr. Stuart and Mr. Clark (head of the Indian district), I am of the opinion that it would be wise to proceed at once in order to have the work done the winter, as no doubt with the frozen ground it can be done to better advantage."

A special report from Mr. Clark attached to the government agent's letter and recommendation, in which the road superintendent said: "There is no doubt that this is by far the shortest route to the Oostea Lake and the interior generally of any of the existing routes, and I reported two years ago that it would probably be advisable to spend money in opening it up as soon as future time. Up to the present the travel has been mostly by way of Bella Coola, the Kimsquit trail being used by the Indians. Mr. Draney to go up to Kimsquit and take a look at this trail. Mr. Bernhart could not be spared from his business in the country at that time, but Mr. Draney recommended another man who was supposed to know the pass. The route he proposed was impracticable without a very heavy expenditure, a fact which he himself admitted. He also said that he was convinced Mr. Bernhart knew a better way, but as I had in the meantime received word from your office to go to River's Inlet, nothing was done further. If a route has been found up the right bank of the river, as shown by Mr. Stuart's report, there is no doubt that the amount asked for by Mr. Stuart is fully justified. If this trail is opened up for horses it will be a great convenience for the people of the interior and will also considerably benefit Kimsquit where there is a good general store. The principal objection would no doubt come from Bella Coola, as it is to the advantage of the latter place to have traffic go this way."

"As to whether or not the work should be undertaken in the winter, I see no reason why it should not. The climate in this district is generally favorable at this time, and the swarms of mosquitoes and flies which make work almost impossible in the summer will now be absent. It would seem to be much easier to get in supplies at this time also, as the wet places will now be frozen over."

NORTHWEST TENNIS CHAMPION MOVES

Wallace A. McBurney, of Spokane, ranking tennis player in the Northwest in 1908, and one of the best and most popular racket wielders in this section of the country, will be the star of the Northwest tennis tournaments in the future. McBurney will make San Francisco his future home.

McBurney was too busy last year to engage in any of the tournaments on the Coast and did not play enough at home to get into first-class shape. The year before, however, he was easily the best singles player in the Northwest and won the championship in the Pacific Northwest met held in Tacoma. He was the peer of Joe Tyler, the present champion, in 1908, and many believe he would have retained the title had he defended it last year.

McBurney was president of the Northwest Tennis association last year. He was one of the best players on the Northwest circuit. Spokesman-Review.

Burned in Their Home.
 SHAWINGAN FALLS, Que. Jan. 5.—By a fire which destroyed their home, the family of a young couple, her son, 18 years old, were burned to death.

Grand Trunk and Rock Island
 LONDON, Jan. 6.—Grand Trunk Railway officials here deny the rumor that the Rock Island and Grand Trunk Railways are in alliance. The report, it is said, evidently had its origin in the rumor that the Grand Trunk was seeking to obtain control of the Western Railway, which now has running rights over the Grand Trunk from Windsor to Buffalo. Rock Island interests have already obtained control of the Lehigh Valley Railway, over which the Grand Trunk enters New York from Buffalo. By gaining control of the Western Railway, the Grand Trunk, the Rock Island Railway, would have direct line from Chicago to New York.



ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

- Milinery SPECIALS For Today**
- PATTERN HATS, \$20 to \$16, for \$7.00
 - PATTERN HATS, \$12 to \$8, for \$5.00
 - TRIMMED HATS, \$8 to \$5, for \$3.50
 - HATS TRIMMED, all prices, for \$2.50
 - CHILDREN'S READY TO WEAR, all prices, for 75c
 - UNTRIMMED HATS, all prices, for \$1, 50c and 25c
 - ALL OUR STOCK OF MOTOR CAPS remaining for 50c
 - WOOL TAMS, 75c and \$1, for 15c
 - CLOTH CAPS, 65c and 40c, for 10c
 - FLOWERS, whole stock for 50c and 25c
 - LOTS OF ORNAMENTS, for 10c
 - FANCY CHIFFONS, \$1 and 75c for 15c

THE WHITE HOUSE

1123 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

Copas & Young ARE THE GROCERS

That advertise for business by selling you what you want at a live and let live price, not for one day, but at any time.

They Made Popular Prices Possible

- C. & Y INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
- MAGIC BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can 20c, 5 lb. tin, 90c
- WHITE BEANS, 4 lbs. for 25c
- Or 9 lbs. for 50c
- DR. PRICE'S OR ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can 40c
- Or 2 1/2 lb. can \$1.15
- SUNLIGHT OR LIFEBOY SOAP, 11 bars for 50c
- JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, 16-oz. bottle 90c
- DAY & MARTIN'S ENGLISH LAUNDRY BLUE, 1-lb. package 15c
- NICE RED SALMON, two tins for 25c
- CANADIAN HERRINGS, in tomato sauce, two tins for 25c
- PINEAPPLES, sliced or cubed, 1 1/2 lb. cans, 2 for 25c
- CLARK'S POTTED MEATS, for sandwiches, 4 tins for 25c
- SARDINES IN OIL, per tin 10c
- CROSE & BLACKWELL'S SMOKED SARDINES, 2 tins for 25c
- FRY'S BREAKFAST BACON, 1/2 lb. tin 25c
- SHREDDED COCONUT, per lb. 20c
- GENUINE INDIAN CHUTNEY, quart bottle 50c
- ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER, 4 pkts. for 25c

WE SAVE YOU MONEY.
COPAS & YOUNG
 ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
 Corner Fort and Broad Streets
 Telephones 94 and 95. FORT ST.

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rug: a large, comfortable rug, the appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs.

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B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD.
 246 WATER STREET.

Opportunity Is Knocking

Soon it will be time to say farewell to old Winter and welcome the incoming Spring. Modern retailing knows no better time to close stock than these between season days. We have cut our prices to move out the stock on hand and HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY. The prudent buyer will read this ad. and call at once. The profit to us is in disposing of goods that while new now, would be "last season's" next season. Your profit is in the money saved—and where else would you look for such splendid styles as FIT-REFORM offers, at such small prices? Friday and Saturday will be bumper days. Reductions in all lines. It's an easy matter to quote prices, but our advice is to call at the store see the goods at the price.

ALLÉN & CO.
FIT-REFORM
 1201 GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS OF NEW IRISH LAND ACT

Col. Lynch Taken Severely to Task for Criticisms of the Priesthood

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—Mr. Birrell's Irish Land Act, reproduction in most essential of his Irish Land Purchase Bill of the preceding session. It provides that the Imperial Exchequer shall take the responsibility for the purchase of the system of land purchase introduced by the act of 1903; and Mr. Birrell estimated that the total sum of £150,000 is reduced, and graduated inversely to the price paid for the land, while landowners are to receive payment partly in cash and partly in stock. Certain sections of the Bill establish a system of compulsory sale under the control of the Estimates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board, who are invested with new and autocratic powers. The Bill is expected to pass through the House of Commons under extreme restriction of discussion; but, although a certain number of the Lords' less important amendments were eventually accepted, the unprecedented powers of expropriation were forced through by the government.

Colonel Lynch, M.P. for West Clare, recently contributed an article to an American journal, in which, referring to the intervention of the priesthood in political affairs, he stated "that the priests as a body have an unhappy facility for choosing for one man, the weak, pliable man, the man who has no political strength, except what comes from their patronage," and that they are inclined to choose "the funds of convents in England or to endowing churches in Timbuctoo." He further stated that in the past, the Conventions were in the hands of the priests, and alleged that "the youngest curate in a parish, for a vote, whereas only four councillors out of thirty were chosen for the function." The Rev. Father Glynn, of Corrigton, Clare, who has been a member of the government task, pertinently reminds him that he himself was proposed and seconded by priests at the initial convention, where he was selected as a candidate.

A Case In Point.
 "Nearly three months," says Father Glynn, "elapsed between the writing of this calumnious article and the publication of it, and there was no suppression or modification of it, although your election proved it a scandal." The ground of service to Nationalism alone is, he contends, the best applied to candidates by the Irish priests. As to clerical reprobation, the Nationalists, the critic of the priesthood is advised to propose "some system more in accordance with the principles of the next National Convention, and he will then learn "what the Nationalists of Ireland think of you and the

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

South Vancouver has organized a Board of Trade. The Keremeos Chronicle has suspended publication. Four are now in the running for the Nelson mayoralty, George Hale being the latest candidate.

Kamloops is being investigated by a Mr. Bellingham, who contemplates the establishment of a large jam factory. More than ten per cent of the deaths occurring last year in Vancouver are ascribed to tuberculosis.

Upwards of 20,000 fruit trees were set out last season in the district tributary to Kitchener. Nanaimo expects to win in the contest for the annual meeting of the Vancouver Island Development League.

The death of Mrs. David J. Richards occurred on Thursday at Nanaimo. A large force of men are working with diamond drills on the C.P.R. coal properties in the Bulkley valley.

Penitence is considering the establishment of a local tramway service. Ten thousand dollars more is required to complete the police patrol and alarm system in Vancouver.

Two alternative drainage schemes are receiving the consideration of the Chilliwack municipal council. A new stage coach has been put in commission between Nanaimo and Alberni.

The grievance of Revelstoke's merchants and traders in regard to local freight rates, has been satisfactorily adjusted by the C.P.R. A public meeting is to be held at Nanaimo on the evening of Tuesday next to discuss the vexed water question.

Nanaimo's Foresters gave a pleasant at home last evening in honor of the visiting Victoria members of the order. Norman Caple & Co. of Vancouver have disposed of their stationery and book business to the Thomson Stationery Co.

A New Year's wedding at Revelstoke celebrated by Rev. T. W. Hall was that of W. Burn and Miss J. Abel, recently from Aberdeen, Scotland. Thomas Harvey, one of the old timers in the service of the C.P.R. in the mountains, died at a general hospital on Friday last.

All the designs submitted in the architects' competition for the tramway company's new block in Vancouver, have been rejected as unsuitable. Three Vancouver members of the profession were, however, awarded consolation prizes.

South Vancouver's Selections. The 'Rotary' Association of South Vancouver has adopted the following municipal tickets: For Mayor, J. B. Thomas; Council, J. E. Dickinson; Ward 1, J. E. Macdonald; Ward 2, J. E. Macdonald; Ward 3, J. E. Macdonald; Ward 4, J. E. Macdonald; Ward 5, J. E. Macdonald; Ward 6, J. E. Macdonald; Ward 7, J. E. Macdonald; Ward 8, J. E. Macdonald; Ward 9, J. E. Macdonald; Ward 10, J. E. Macdonald.

Starved to Death in Terminal City. Sad Fate of Aged Vancouver Man During Christmas Week. When the echoes of the boisterous winter season are still ringing in the ears of the people of Vancouver, the story of the death of an aged man in a terminal city is a sad one.

His Curious Delusion. After serving about two days of a six months sentence, an employee of the B. C. Telephone Company at Vancouver named Collins, was given his liberty on appeal before Judge Grant Collins is a hard working man, but his delusion is a curious one.

Wintest on the Arrow Lakes. A special despatch from Nelson to the Victoria Colonist, dated January 7, contains the following news: The winter has been a hard one on the Arrow Lakes, and the ice has been breaking up in places.

General Diaz Drowned. ELIZABETH, Jan. 7.—General Pedro Diaz, who was killed in the battle of the Marston, was drowned in the Victoria harbor on Monday last.

Unprecedented Litigation. The father, for whom I appear my Lord, on the 1st of January, 1909, was in an effort to obtain possession of his three children, but he found that they were under the control of the court.

Switchman's Strike. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Falling to effect a settlement of the strike of the switchmen on the northwestern railroad, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and labor committee, Neil Perham, head of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, left today for Chicago.

Religious Mania. NEWBURN, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Confident that he could restore his idiotic daughter to sanity, Edwin Powell, an aged man, known here for his peculiar religious beliefs, delayed the burial of his daughter until she had died.

Man Killed. NORTH EAST PA., Jan. 7.—Two men were killed and two others injured on the Pennsylvania passenger train No. 33, the western passenger train, which was derailed at Buffalo on 6 o'clock this morning.

Whipps Department

There are some good zinc deposits in the Similkameen, those at Whippas being strikingly pure. Nicola Coalfield. It is only a few years since one of the largest coal operators turned down a new platine for the Nicola Valley.

Coal at the Coast. The subject of the scarcity of coal on the Pacific Coast is one which is attracting considerable attention, and which in the near future will not probably lead to important action on the part of the government.

Importing Coal from Japan. So great is the demand that one of the largest mining companies on Vancouver Island has purchased thirty thousand tons of coal from Japan to supply the island's needs.

Sheep Creek. Mr. Thomas Bennett, the well-known prospector of the Sheep Creek district, is spending the winter in Victoria and speaks in the most glowing terms of the future of that district.

SEATTLE MAY HAVE HORSE RACE MEET. Officials Will Investigate Track Affairs in Clatsop and Emeryville Meadows Will Be Active. SEATTLE, Jan. 8.—Seattle may have a horse race meet in the near future.

Killed While Coasting. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Miss Mary Ballard, 19 years old, of Niagara Falls, was instantly killed at White Point, N.Y., while coasting on a sled.

Manchurian Railways. LONDON, Jan. 7.—Great Britain has not returned a reply to the proposal of the United States for the nationalization of the Manchurian railroads.

Stocks Illegally Issued. TORONTO, Jan. 7.—Mr. Justice Clute has given judgment in favor of Mr. J. W. Lindsay and other shareholders in the Imperial Steel and Wire Company of Canada.

Canada's Wheat Crop. OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—The wheat crop of Canada in 1909 is officially estimated at 126,140,000 bushels, an increase of 6,510,000 bushels over 1908.

NANAIMO MAN KILLED

Charles Rummung Meets Death Through Being Kicked by Horse on Runaway. NANAIMO, Jan. 7.—Death came in a most tragic manner and with awful results to a citizen of this city.

Colonial Trade Agents. Appointment of W. T. R. Preston to Post at Amsterdam Is Taken as Significant. LONDON, Jan. 7.—Discussing the appointment of W. T. R. Preston as British Commissioner at Amsterdam.

No Evidence Against Haik. TORONTO, Jan. 7.—Jaakka Haik, a Finnish immigrant, who had been implicated in the theft of ore from the Cobalt mines, was discharged today.

Building Society Dissolved. HAMILTON, Jan. 7.—The Hamilton Mutual Building Society, capitalized at \$120,000, has been dissolved and an order has been made for the winding up of the society.

Grand Trunk Officers. LONDON, Jan. 7.—At a meeting today of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, Charles M. Hays was elected president.

Skeleton Unearthed. QUEBEC, Jan. 7.—While workmen of the Frontenac Gas Company were engaged in the excavation of a gas reservoir, they came across a skeleton which appeared to be that of a man about middle age.

Queen's University. OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—The sub-committee of the Presbyterian general assembly, which was appointed to investigate the financial affairs of Queen's University.

Home Life Menaced. Rev. Mr. Robertson, who has an address at Nanaimo Methodist church, Wednesday last special stress upon the danger to the life of the people of Canada.

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GOAT-HUNTING ON ROBISOE'S ISLAND

Introduced originally by the canoers or English pirates of the goats on Juan Fernandez were not only fresh meat whenever the son mentions that the first goat in 1741 had its ears slit by Alex thirty-two years previously, and goats there possessed beards of pect, and showed other signs of age.

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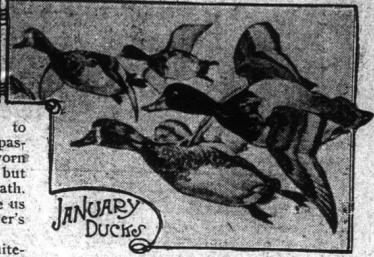
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Field Sports at Home and Abroad



The Sportsman's Calendar

JANUARY

Sport of the Month—Wildfowl shooting.
In Season—Ducks, geese, brant, snipe.
January 1st the last day for shooting pheasants, grouse and quail.

NANAIMO MAN KILLED

Through Being Kicked by Runaway Horse.
NANAIMO, Jan. 7.—Death came in a tragic manner and with awful suddenness tonight to Charles Rummung, one of the best known and highest respected citizens of this city. Rummung was driving a team of horses and a soda water wagon, and was driving down Campbell street on the corner of the two streets on one side there is a high embankment and in turning the corner the darkness, the wagon upset, and Mr. Rummung forward on the shaft next to the horses' heels, and the frightened animals stamped, and he thought he received a kick from one of them that proved fatal. He ceased, when found a few minutes after the accident, was quite dead. An examination of the body showed that he received terrible injuries to the head and jaw being badly shattered. He had a bad wound on the forehead and several other bruises about the head. It is also thought that he sustained injuries to his back but this will be determined until further examination is made tomorrow.

COLONIAL TRADE AGENTS

Appointment of W. T. R. Preston to Post at Amsterdam Is Taken as Significant.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.—Discussing the appointment of W. T. R. Preston as commissioner at Amsterdam, Sir Grey states that the office has been treated purely for commercial purposes for the benefit of Canadian

colonial circles in London the appointment is taken to indicate that the facilities given by the Imperial consular service be upon the agenda of the next annual conference, unless the present arrangement on the part of the consular service be earlier action desirable.

Another Fortunate Lemieux.
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—Dr. J. Levesque, M. P. for Gaspe, was appointed sheriff of Montreal at a meeting of the provincial cabinet held this morning. He is a brother of Hon. J. Levesque.

Evidence Against Him.
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—Jaakka Haakka, held on suspicion of being the thief of ore from the mines, was discharged today. Corley said there was no evidence against him.

Building Society Dissolved.
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—The Hamilton Building Society, capitalized \$100,000, has been dissolved and the equivalent to the share capital paid to the shareholders, who about \$50.

Five Years for Forgery.
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—R. E. Astor, a who had been operating as a wholesaler in western Canada, and who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for forgery.

Grand Trunk Officers.
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway company of Canada, M. Hays was elected president, W. Smithers, chairman of the board of directors, and Sir Henry Jackson, vice-chairman.

Skeleton Unearthed.
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—While workmen of the Gas Company were excavating on Grand street, a gas reservoir, they came upon a skeleton which appeared to be a man about middle age. The skeleton was in a fairly good state of preservation and was gathered together and placed in a basket and the corner of a building.

Queen's University.
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—The sub-committee of the Presbyterian general assembly and the board of Queen's University met at the residence of Sir Sandford Fleming and a unanimous conclusion was reached to certain constitutional changes in the university and an amendment of its relations to the Presbyterian church. The report will be presented to the assembly's committee during the week at Kingston.

Indian Bank Clearings.
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—Bradstreet's bank clearings: Per Cent.
Amount Inc. Dec.
... \$40,401,000 37.4
... 29,570,000 35.8
... 19,285,000 32.7
... 8,454,000 35.7
... 3,454,000 37.3
... 2,177,000 34.4
... 2,242,000 11.5
... 2,312,000 49.4
N.B. 1,737,000 8.8
... 2,310,000 55.9
... 1,720,000 5.6
... 1,834,000 82.1
... 1,208,000 19.1

Home Lit. Menaced.
MONTREAL, Jan. 7.—In an address to the Methodist church, W. L. special stress upon three points to the future home life. One was, he said, the solemn thousand women in these people taught the home and while it was unimportant into practice, there was a law to prevent the teaching of objectionable faith. The already had a large number of faith on the teaching staff of the public schools of the parts of where they lived. Another was from the ten or twelve thousand women, whose standard was away below odds. The speaker was to read Ralph's latest book, "The Foreigner," a glimpse of the life of the of which race there are a thousand in Canada.

er, who first arrived in this year 1867, is a guest at the hotel for a few days from

GOAT-HUNTING ON ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND

Introduced originally by the old-time buccaneers or English pirates of the Pacific, the goats on Juan Fernandez were intended to supply fresh meat whenever their importers touched at the island to divide their spoil. Anon mentions that the first goat they captured thirty-two years previously, adding that the goats there possessed beards of venerable aspect, and showed other signs of extreme old age. In such a remote island it is probable that these grand old patriarchs will long continue to browse over its pale green valleys, and lead their flocks to safety on its stupendous cliffs.

Juan Fernandez, or Masa-tierra, with the adjacent islet of Masa-tuera (W.S. sixty-six miles), owe their dual existence to volcanic agency. Three hundred and sixty miles from the coast of Chili; just out of sight of the snow-capped peaks of Aconcagua and the Bell of Quilota, they stand aloof, and are seldom visited, save by a passing man-of-war. Surrounded by forbidding precipices, down the gorges of which trickle a thousand rills, their high summits wreathed in trade wind clouds, saturated with moisture and knowing little frost, their vegetable growth and green wealth of pasture is unsurpassed. Fit habitation for herds of wild goats, undisturbed prisoners at large, growing to great age and size, with nothing to disturb their peaceful, sequestered life save the howling of sea-lions and the occasional crack of a ship's rife.

In 1680 the Trinity ship, Capt. Sharp, put in here on Christmas day; her crew caught, felled timber, hunted goats, dried fish, and washed clothes. They reported goats and whiskered seals (Otaria jubata) as numerous. Anson made Masa-tierra his rendezvous, and found there a pack of large, fierce dogs, landed by the Spaniards to kill the goats. His sailors shot and ate the dogs in lieu of goats' flesh, probably then difficult to obtain. The flesh of seals they called "lamb," of sea-lions "beef."

The descendants of these same goats, animals possessed of longevity, are still being harried by a few dogs, which now run mute, and are kept in subjection for the use of man. They drive the goats to their only refuge, the well-worn tracks along the rugged cliffs, and keep them there until the native shepherd can get a shot from point to point, as occasion requires. The immensity of these unapproachable precipices, so difficult of access by sea or land, will always prevent the goats from being exterminated on Juan Fernandez. Using the tiniest ledges for their foothold, they play follow-my-leader down and along these precarious goat tracks, following their patriarch, drop after drop, until they reach a point equally inaccessible to dog or man, and there they dwell till shadows veil the mountain walls, and hunger sends a return to the grassy slopes above.

Underfoot no danger lurks, save from the angry sea; a heavy rolling swell, set up by the trades over the vast Pacific, affords the marksman but little chance of accurate shooting, and landing under a cliff is a dangerous proceeding, as we found to our cost. The lively boat beneath affords no steady gun platform from which to bombard the skipping goats above. Without good glasses these brown and tawny targets are difficult to detect against the deep background of the great cliffs, which run to a peak marked 1805 feet on the Admiralty chart.

Aided by the Chilean hunter and goatherd Maximilian, who was glad of our help, we pulled in a whaler round to West Bay, leaving him above to drive the goats to the cliffs with his two dogs. He was to show himself periodically, and signal with his hat to show which way the herd was making. Searching the vertical cliffs with glasses from a rolling boat was no easy matter, but we discovered our first lot of three picking their way along a ledge about 600 feet up. The splash of the bullet was easy to see on the face of the cliff, and this proved a useful factor in measuring the range. A black Billy goat, conspicuous by a white patch, offered the best target, and after one or two sighting shots the rock on which he stood was struck by a Martini bullet. The ricochet passed between his legs, or perhaps singed him, for he sprang into space, leaping grandly straight out from the cliff, struck once on a ledge, and made a desperate effort to recover his footing, then, bouncing off, he turned twice over in the air, and struck the water with a slap like a whale's tail. Pulling in smartly, we gaffed the carcass, which was just sinking, hoisted it in, and found the bones of the face all smashed to splinters by the fall. No shot mark was visible, the concussion and splash of the ounce bullet had caused that terrified spring, luckily for us seawards, while he watched and listened in sublime contempt of the shooting below.

Highly elated with our first Juan Fernandez goat aboard, we paddled northward, past Selkirk's Cave, boarded in for protection, and round the northwest point of the island, seven miles distant from our anchorage in Cumberland Bay. Heavy squalls swept down the steep quebradas, and a nasty loup was set up by the breaking swell, making the boat very lively in the backwash and extremely difficult to shoot from; no landing on the rocks was possible.

We made out Maximilian silhouetted against the skyline, on the charted peak 1805 feet, immediately above us, his sombrero held to the southward, marking goats below. The glasses soon disclosed a large herd feeling their way slowly down the cliff, so high up they

looked like a dark string of hopping fleas. The dogs could just be made out, peering over the edge, down which they dared not venture—a fronts precipitous, a tergo canis. One after the other came the long line of leaping and skipping goats, led by several of the oldest patriarchs, strung out, but always dropping from ledge to ledge, landing on tiny jutting footholds, just sufficient for safety, with marvelous poise and precision. Cloven hoofs of horn and rubber alone could guarantee such grip, such feats of acrobatic daring. There was no jostling on the face of eternity, each waited for the other with punctilious ceremony. Apres vous, mon pere; et toujours la politesse. As one left down the next followed, springing and pitching each in their turn upon points of rock no larger than the crown of a hat, no wider than the palm of your hand. Downwards they came, steadily, deliberately, as if well aware the penalty of one false step was instant death.

We opened fire heartlessly at the grizzled old leader, about 1,000 feet up; but the shooting was most erratic, the targets almost invisible. Firing only sufficed to keep the herd perpetually on the move; they worked back persistently towards West Bay. These goats were all black, deep chestnut brown, or tawny yellow; most of those with white spots had been shot, while the survival of the fittest coloration held good, their protective shadows harmonizing exactly with the prevailing background. One of the leaders selected a projecting shoulder to deliberate on, and the ball from the 450 Express took him fair in the chest, and dropped him back dead into a cave where no doubt as a kid he had often sheltered from the tempest. The cave was, unfortunately, out of all human reach, both from above or below.

With the glasses only could we make out our Chilean goatherd, pointing and gesticulating wildly 600 yards up, no megaphone would have sufficed to transmit his shouts, and he was all but invisible to the naked eye, so we proceeded a la chasse alone. Two hours of hard work failed to drive our quarry to a lower refuge; we found them quietly resting about 1,500 feet to 1,600 feet almost vertically above us. Here the Express tried three rounds at the largest leader; the first ball kicked a puff of dust out of the cliff just below him, the second struck as much too high for the tell-tale dust was visible, the third gave no sign, but hit the beast fair in the stomach. We watched him stagger forward, recover himself, then get a shot from point to point, as occasion requires. The immensity of these unapproachable precipices, so difficult of access by sea or land, will always prevent the goats from being exterminated on Juan Fernandez. Using the tiniest ledges for their foothold, they play follow-my-leader down and along these precarious goat tracks, following their patriarch, drop after drop, until they reach a point equally inaccessible to dog or man, and there they dwell till shadows veil the mountain walls, and hunger sends a return to the grassy slopes above.

The native joined us, and explained in Chilean that the cave was out of reach, also that the wounded goats not knocked off the cliff made for these inaccessible caves and died there. The second goat had reached a gulch, and was hiding there badly wounded; a rifle might be useful in case he jumped. We shouldered the double express and started off. Maximilian led us landwards, up the steepest of slopes and ravines until we had surmounted 2,000 feet, faced by the cliffs. We crawled over a dangerous ridge, and taking our boots off, crept and slid cautiously about 400 feet down to the bare edge of the mighty drop. Here in a deep little quebrada lay our grand old quarry, stretched out by death, mui anido, mui viejo, as the hunter said. He had just strength to reach the edge of this awful declivity in time to die in this friendly dip, and save himself that last long tumble he had been spared so long.

With the rifle an incumbrance we left it and cartridges behind; taking our hunting knives in our teeth we helped each other gingerly down. The strong-smelling patriarch was too heavy to lift, or pack when paunched (they weigh up to 150 pounds), so we started to skin him as he lay. The knife brought away the little half-ounce bullet, now in mushroom shape, from under the skin of the back; it had perforated the vitals upwards, but although driven by 120 grains of Curtis and Harvey's "best diamond black," its energy at such an altitude was all but expended, and it had failed to penetrate the tough skin a second time; no bones had been met either to check its career.

Maximilian tied the head round his neck, and with the bullet in one's mouth, and the clinging skin on one's back, we regained the ridge, but not before we had kicked and rolled the carcass over the cliff. It turned one quite giddy to watch its fall, striking one, twice, bouncing outwards, till it reached the blue water beneath, and, without a shell on impact, Sherk's, dog-fish, barracouta and crayfish, derived it more than the rats which abounded, and no doubt the finny tribe much appreciated the finale.

The head, well mounted by Rowland Ward, hangs outside our front door, for the offensive aroma still given off by the long-bearded trophy, in spite of petrol and spirits of turpentine, prevents its acceptance indoors.

The next day we spent in collecting humming birds and fern roots for South Kensington and Kew; we also ascended to Selkirk's lookout, 2,500 feet, where he daily watched for sail or sign, and we gave his memorial tablet a coat of red lead. Erected by the officers of H.M.S. Topaze in 1868, we had the good fortune to repair it in 1876, and again in 1885, on each occasion our companion was one of the original Topaze officers who placed it there; both since have joined Selkirk

in happier hunting grounds, it is to be hoped, than those of which a description has been here attempted.—D. D.

WILD GUINEA SHOOTING IN CUBA.

The night before my friend, the Cuban judge, and I had arranged for a morning with the doves in an old rice-field. A hunting friend of the judge came to tell us the thousands of doves that we would see the next day, and he pretended to laugh at me for starting out with only seventy-five cartridges; but, notwithstanding his apparent truth and frankness, we could not persuade him to accompany us. This looked suspicious. I recalled the "roo-oo-oo" antelopes that I had on various occasions been sent to hunt, invariably without a find. So now I declared my modesty, saying that I would take no more than seventy-five cartridges and that I would not kill any more than thirty doves—no, not even if they tried to peck me. I went to sleep that night with the feeling that we were not going to get any doves.

We were out early and rode far to the hunting grounds. As we approached them, the judge dismally remarked that we had not seen a dove. "Well," I said, "they are either all at the hunting grounds, or they have all left the country." The latter proved to be the case. We wandered from spot to spot in the sultry atmosphere of the Cuban morning. If he had now come up before the judge for trial upon the truth of what he had said, our friend of the night before would beyond all doubt have been hung, drawn and quartered quickly. I felt that I'd have liked to be on the jury and the committee on arrangements for the execution. All spirit had been steamed and sweltered out of us, and this must have been seen by a countryman whom we met as we were turning homeward. He asked us about the sport of the morning. He was kind enough to take no note of the palpable lies that we told him, but said, "Why do you not go over yonder and shoot wild guineas?" Then he added, looking at us: "There was a fool came over there and killed ten yesterday." In return for his kindness we took the implication meekly and pulled out for the spot immediately. We easily found it, for the countryman had given us a countryman's description, unmistakable by another of his class, and the judge and I both plumed ourselves on being countrymen and woodsmen.

By the time we had reached the spot, it was high noon in Cuba. The sun stood directly overhead and poured down upon the world in a withering way that made all live things seek the shade. We were upon the edge of a pasture on one side and the forest on the other. We turned to the forest; we had to. Afoot, we started along its edge. In fifteen minutes I was swearing in heat and perspiration that this countryman was a worse liar than our friend of the night before, when "bang!" went the judge's shotgun a little way to my left, and I heard him exclaim, "Carajo! He came out of a palm tree." I was working my way over towards him, when a tremendous fluttering startled me overhead. I looked up just in time to see the judge catch with the other barrel a big bird that came tumbling down almost upon me. Now that was something like it! I was alive again, but not enough so to catch two or three dark streaks that I saw disappear into the depth of the forest. They were lightning, I tell you! And I recalled how, as a boy, I had tried ineffectually with an old shotgun to kill these fowls in a Southern barnyard years ago. At the report of the gun they had always ducked—nothing more. I never killed one, and I was sure that Master Guinea had dodged the shot. I recalled this now, and smiled at the memory.

The circle of the wood brought us nothing further, except almost heat-exhaustion for both hunters. I was standing on the edge of the pasture again, panting, hot and disgusted, when suddenly another boyhood's memory was brought back by a queer, dreamy little sound, "Pittew-ew-ew, Pittew-ew-ew-ew," heard a thousand times from domestic guineas dawdling in the shade at hot noontide.

I made a slight movement, and a white-spotted, snake-like head peered above the tops of the grass under some bushes thirty steps away. There they were! I blazed away instantly, and then from half a dozen other bushes a nice flock rose fluttering into the air with a tremendous racket. Wildly I let go the other barrel in much doubt and indecision, and was greatly rejoiced at the proof, for the first time in my life, that I could kill a guinea with a shotgun. This proof was added to when I went to search the spot where I had shot at the sight of the little head. I had bagged him, too.

Isn't it astonishing how a little excitement utterly wipes out fatigue? I remember two soldiers in the Philippines who, after an all-night's march, were swearing by all that was true that they couldn't go a step further, when a shot at the head of the column announced that a fight had commenced. Then those two soldiers proceeded to outrun every one of their comrades up a great steep hill to get into that fight. I had left the judge lying down almost dead with heat. Now, at the crack of my gun, he was up and doing, as though he had never known fatigue and heat in all his life. The bunch was soon scattered with a loss of five.

The judge went wandering along the edge of the wood again, when suddenly the air was full of guineas. They surprised the old hunter, and so startled him that he missed three shots, one after the other, and the bunch, to my great relief, got away with the loss of but one.

On horseback again, we carried the hunt further, sticking still to the edge of the pasture and the wood. The afternoon was com-

ing on now, and we might expect the birds to be coming out of the woods to feed in the pasture again. The two dogs were utterly worn out and seemed to be thinking of nothing but the great difficulty of getting their breath. We could count no more on them to give us the scent; so it was a question of the hunter's eye.

This time it was again the little white-spotted, snake-like heads that gave them away. Unable to restrain their curiosity, they pecked above the grass at us as we passed. I saw them. In an instant we had dismounted and abandoned our horses. After a booby trick of forgetting to cock my gun and so losing the first one that got up, I did manage to get a later one that was rising high into the air, making back to the forest. He hadn't struck the ground before my companion had brought down another almost over my head, and I was startled by what seemed a fine white chicken getting up off to my left. There were no houses near, but Cuban chickens are great wanderers, I knew. Still this time, I thought, I'll take chances. I'll shoot first and look afterwards, and I did. He came down like a lump of lead. Hurriedly making up my mind that if he were a chicken, I'd sneak him into my pocket out of sight without a word, and afterward secretly make away with him in the brush. I made a bee-line for him in mortal fear that the judge would get to him first and, finding him a chicken, have the joke on me forever. I made it all right. He turned out to be a specimen of the rare white guinea, and I had made a very fair right-and-left.

After half an hour's rest we turned back upon our course. As we neared the spot where we had found them first, we heard a foolish bird sounding his "Crake, crake, crake, crake, crake"—softly at first, then louder, until he was answered from various directions in the tall grass and nearby brush. Doubtless he intended them no harm, but he called one of his companions to their doom. One after one they fell to the judge's gun or mine, until the score satisfied us both.—R. L. Bullard, in Field and Stream.

THE LURE OF THE OPEN ROAD

It starts within the city's line
At Main street, park, or alley;
And leads by Deacon Janet's farm
Across a splendid valley.

And mounts the stairway of the hills
By wood-bridge, glen and grading;
And winds its way among the trees
Where falls their gentle shading.

And higher yet it finds the way
Hard by a mountain summit;
And down again by brook and bridge,
A steep grade leading from it.

And past a marge and up a stream
And o'er a ridge dividing;
The waters flowing north and south
In common ways are gliding.

And on, and on, its winding way
Grows fainter in the forest,
Until in trails and foot-paths lost
The road's completely vanished.

The trees on Deacon Janet's farm
Were blooming, bright and ruddy,
When Doctor Jackson came along
Engrossed in Nature study.

He saw a chipmunk on the fence,
A thrasher in the bushes,
A pewee flying from a bridge,
And wild ducks in the rushes.

On up the mountain stream he went—
The water-shed ignoring;
And out into the forest wild,
The wilderness exploring.

Lured by the open road itself
And by its living neighbors,
The Doctor found himself refreshed
By exercise and labors.

Thanks for the way that lures us out
To rest and recreation;
That gives us thought and knowledge
Rare and precious.

Of God's own wise creation.
—Z. A. Space, in Sports Field.

PICKEREL FISHING THROUGH THE ICE

"Pond" is the popular name in America for an inland body of water not exceeding one or two square miles in superficial area. There are more than 2,000 such ponds in the state of Minnesota alone, and in some districts of Canada there are scarcely less numerous. The best time for pond fishing is winter, when the surface of the water is frozen. The kinds of fish most commonly found in North American small lakes are pickerel and trout, but some of them are well stocked with "white fish." The American white fish is in appearance a gigantic roach, but its size is dependent on that of the body of water in which it is bred. In the Great Lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, etc., white fish attain a weight of at least 40 pounds; in ponds they seldom weigh more than as many ounces. Pickerel also are smaller in small lakes than they are in the larger ones.

The pickerel is a very voracious fish, though it does not feed freely at all times. It is pike-like in appearance, but has the habits of a perch, living in shoals, which are often very great in numbers of fish. These shoals usually occupy certain parts of the pond, to

the exclusion of the remainder of it. I have never been able to discover the reason for this extraordinary habit. Conjecture says that it depends on the locality of suitable food, but this is guessing, and as the food consists of other fishes it can be no true explanation of the fact, because in any case we find a fish which prefers to congregate in one particular corner of a pond.

The practical point is to find this favored corner or spot in a particular pond, and this is often a difficult task. A line of holes must be bored through the ice, and those who have never bored through 2 feet or 3 feet or congealed water will be much surprised at the amount of labor entailed in the work. It is wise for a novice to obtain the services of an old trapper or backwoodsman, for an experienced hand will make half a dozen holes before a newcomer has completed one. Each hole must be patiently tested by a baited hook, and in this necessary work many hours may be fruitlessly spent. I have passed quite across a lake a mile wide in two or three different directions, occupying two entire days in the work, and then failed to find sport. There is always some uncertainty in pickerel fishing; the fish may not be disposed to bite, or there may be no pickerel in the pond.

This last-named circumstance is a very common one, and it is another characteristic of pickerel life the conditions of which I have failed to discover. In a cluster of ponds in a particular locality there may be one or more that are entirely without this species of fish amongst the inhabitants. I remember a district in Upper Canada of about fifteen miles square in which there were nine ponds. The largest of these ponds did not exceed 500 acres in extent; the smallest was about 60 acres, and it was the only one of the group in which there were pickerel. Many similar cases are sure to be met with by the inquiring angler. Birds, perhaps, are responsible for this peculiarity in the stocking of waters. They may carry the impregnated spawn to a pond in a chance visit, yet I have so frequently found all guessing so wide of the truth that I am loath to advance any hypothesis.

The pickerel found, the sport is of the liveliest description. The fish bite so freely, if they bite at all, that they may be drawn from the hole as fast as the angler can bait his hooks. Personally, I usually required the fish for food for myself and party, therefore a good reel was the first object to be considered. It was my custom to use a flight of a dozen hooks, and I have frequently drawn out the fish six or eight at a time. Occasionally each hook would secure a victim, the weight of the pickerel averaging about 1 pound. Pond pickerel are seldom much larger.

The angler stands over the ice hole, which need not be more than 7-in. or 8-in. in diameter; in fact, the smaller it is the better, so that it is large enough to pass the fish. Of course, only hook and line are used, and the bait must be of an animal nature. I have never known pickerel touch any kind of worm or grub, and I need scarcely say that bait of this description is not procurable in the depth of winter. Fish is the best bait, and no fish better than pickerel, for the wretches are very cannibalistic. The smaller fish may be cut up to allure the larger ones, each piece being made about the size of a filbert. To begin with, salted or dried fish can nearly always be obtained, especially if there are Indian lodges in the neighborhood. This must be well soaked, and the whitest and finest pieces used for the bait. If there are Indians near they will know which ponds contain pickerel, and just where the fish are to be found. Thus the angler may save much time by seeking information from these men, which will be freely and courteously given by them.

When the pickerel do bite, the angler may go on drawing them out until he is quite tired. I have captured hundreds from one hole in the course of a few hours. Indeed, pickerel fishing can scarcely be called sport; it is more like fisherman's work. The only good point about it is that it is a brisk business while it lasts. It also yields a very palatable food supply.—Paul Fountain.

English Girl: "You American girls have not such healthy complexions as we have. I cannot understand why our noblemen take a fancy to your white faces."

American Girl: "It isn't our white faces that attract them, my dear; it's our greenbacks."

Another New Lot of Costumes Go On

Reg. \$35.00 to \$45.00 and \$50.00, Monday's Sale Price **\$18.90**

Sale, Monday

Reg. \$35.00 to \$45.00 and \$50.00, Monday's Sale Price **\$18.90**

This lot includes ALL of our High Class Tailored Costumes in French and American Models. Coats are satin-lined throughout, in semi-fitting styles, very smartly finished with stitching and silk braid. Skirts in new pleated effect, in all colors—taupe, black, blue, wine, wisteria and grey. Monday's sale **\$18.90**

Women's Costumes, \$6.90
Reg. Val. \$14.50, for

This lot includes all of our Costumes, also Jumper Suits. Regular values, \$14.50. Colors are blue, brown and black. Long coats, semi-fitting and mercerized-lined. Special, Monday, at **\$6.90**

Women's Costumes, \$12.90
Reg. Val. \$25.00 to \$30.00, Monday,

In this lot we have nearly all the leading shades. Coats are three-quarter length and very smartly tailored in semi-fitting effect. Skirts are pleated in deep yoke effects. Monday's sale **\$12.90**

Silk Squares, Regular Price \$8.75, Monday, \$3.50

- 2 ONLY, FINE SILK SCARF, with marabot trimming around edges. Regular \$8.75. Sale **\$3.50**
- 3 ONLY, FINE SILK SQUARES, in Paisley pine pattern. Regular \$8.75. Sale **\$3.50**
- MOTOR SCARFS. Regular \$10.50 to \$13.50, for **\$4.50**
- CREPE DE CHENE MOTOR SCARFS, white grounds, with fancy printed ends. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.50. Sale **\$1.00**
- 5 ONLY, HANDSOME SILK SCARFS, with chenille fancy ends. Colors are saze blue, rose, reseda, mauve. Regular \$10.50 to \$13.50. Sale **\$4.50**

Two Special Lines in Swiss Embroideries for Monday

SKIRT FLOUNCINGS AND CORSET COVER EMBROIDERIES in fine muslin and cambric. Very pretty designs, 6 in. to 9 in. wide—
Regular 35c, 45c and 50c. Monday **25c**
Regular 60c, 65c and 75c. Monday **35c**

January Sale of Aprons, Monday

- LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN APRONS, made with fancy bibs of embroidery. Others made plain without bib. Deep hem. Extra Special **35c**
- LADIES' WHITE APRONS, good quality lawn, made in various dainty designs, trimmed with insertion and embroidery. Special **50c**

Children's Dresses, Regular \$3.50, Monday, \$2.00

CHILDREN'S GALATEA DRESSES, in checks, stripes and dots. Among them are the Buster Brown, Russian, French and Gibson styles. Regular price \$3.50. Sale price **\$2.00**

Extra Value in Veilings for Monday

- BLACK NET VEILINGS, fancy meshes and chenille spots. Per yard 40c, 35c and **25c**
- NAVY AND BROWN NET VEILINGS, newest designs in spots and fancy mesh. Per yard, 40c, 35c and **25c**
- READY-TO-WEAR NET VEILS, in black, navy blue and mauve, fancy chenille spotted border, 1 1/2 yards long. Price, each **35c**
- READY-TO-WEAR NET VEILS. Colors are taupe, brown, purple, green and light brown, 1 1/2 yards long, 27 inches wide. Each **75c**

Dress Goods

- SELF-STRIPED DUCHESS CLOTH, pure wool, bright satin finish, a good serviceable cloth for street or house dresses. Colors, taupe, grey, seal brown, nut brown, myrtle, navy, reseda, gendarme, black and white. 52 inches wide. Sale, per yard **\$1.00**
- DUCHESSE CLOTH, all-wool, smooth satin finish. Colors, seal brown, golden brown, tan, fawn, Alice navy, prune, black, myrtle, taupe, slate, grey. 42 inches. Sale **\$1.00**
- SATIN CLOTH, navy, marine, brown, nut brown, myrtle, grey. 42 inches wide. Sale **75c**
- STRIPED MOHAIR, cream grounds with colored stripes, 44 inches wide. Sale **50c**
- SATIN OTTOMAN, grey, navy, old rose, taupe, terracotta, brique, seal brown, nut brown. 42 inches wide. Sale **50c**
- TWEEDS, in fawn and grey stripe effects. 44 inches wide. Sale **50c**

Chocolates Are Most Dainty Gifts. Special at **40c**

Special Reductions in Silk Underskirts \$5.00
Regular Values up to \$25.00, Monday,

Monday offers every lady a Special Bargain in Fine Skirts. These are of fine silk, beautifully made, and in a number of fascinating styles, in colors of pale blue, navy, black, pink, mauve—in fact, all the new shades. This lot includes the very dressy skirt for evening wear, as well as the plain-tailored effect for street wear. Monday **\$5.00**

Blanket Week at Spencer's

400 pairs of Wool Blankets to dispose of before the end of January. In order to do this we are cutting the prices to the very bottom notch. Our aim is to make this a record breaking week in Blanket Selling. We have some values that are very exceptional. Come early in the week and get the cream of the bargains.

- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, single or three-quarter bed size. Reg. \$3.50. Sale price **\$2.75**
- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS for single or 3/4 bed size. Regular \$4.50 pr. Sale price **\$3.50**
- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, full size, in different weights and qualities. The regular \$5.75, \$6.50 and \$6.75 grades. Sale price, per pair **\$5.00**
- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, full size, blue or pink border, very heavy and soft. The \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$7.50 qualities. Sale price per pair **\$5.95**
- WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, full size, some extra large ones in this lot, very fine grade of pure wool. The \$8.50, \$8.75 and \$9.50 qualities. Sale price per pair **\$7.50**
- COTTON COMFORTERS, silkline covering, size 66 in. x 72 in. Jan. Sale price **\$1.25**
- COTTON COMFORTERS, silkline covering, size 60 in. x 72 in. and 66 in. x 72 in. Jan. Sale price **\$1.75**
- COTTON COMFORTERS, silkline covering, size 72 in. x 72 in. Jan. Sale price **\$2.00**
- COTTON COMFORTERS, fine grade silkline covering, 66 in. x 72 in. Jan. Sale price **\$2.50**

Fourteen Lace Coats Go on Sale Monday. Regular Values \$7.50 to \$12.50, Monday, \$2.50

- 4 ONLY, BATTENBURG LACE COATS, white and ecru, with fancy cold stitching. Regular \$12.50 **\$2.50**
- 5 ONLY, FINE LACE COATS, in white. Regular \$7.50 and \$9.50 **\$2.50**
- 1 BLACK SILK BRAID BOLERO. Regular \$8.50 **\$2.50**
- 1 CREAM NET BOLERO. Regular \$10.00. Price **\$2.50**
- 1 LACE AND EMBROIDERED LINE BOLERO. Regular \$12.50 **\$2.50**
- 1 BLACK LACE COLLAR. Regular \$8.50. Price **\$2.50**

Women's Neckwear—Val. to \$3.75, Mon., 50c

- FANCY NECKLETS of rich quality satin ribbon, with band of fur, and trimmed cream Oriental lace. Colors are green, reseda, brown, navy blue and black. Regular \$3.50. Monday **50c**
- FANCY NECKLETS of ostrich feather trimming, colored silk braid with fancy gilt clasp. Regular \$2.00. Monday **50c**
- FANCY CHIFFON RUFFS, trimmed good quality duchesse ribbon. Colors are white, sky, pink, brown and green. Regular \$2.00 to \$3.75. Monday **50c**

The "Spencer" Shoe Sale

Is eclipsing all records—even our own. The vast amount of shoes already sold is the best proof of the genuineness of the bargains we are offering to a discriminating public. The fact is the people know our stock—the makes are well known—as well as the regular prices. For today's selling we have literally piled up our tables with high-grade shoes—thousands of pairs of them—marked at prices so attractive that makes their selling certain. Come and see them—handle them, and you will say as a man did to us the other day—"Spencer's have got them all skinned to death." And bring your pocketbook—or you will be sorry. Read the following—

- LADIES' BOOTS—"Queen Quality" and E. C. Burt. All kinds, patent leather, gun metal, vici kid and tan Russia. Regular prices, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00. Spencer Sale **\$3.45**
- LADIES' OXFORDS—All "Queen Quality," black and tan, also patent leather. Regular prices, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Spencer Sale Price **\$2.50**
- MEN'S BOOTS—Patent leather, velour calf, tan Russia and storm calf, in black and tan. Heavy or light soles. Regular prices, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50. Spencer's Sale **\$3.50**
- BOYS' BOOTS—In strong buff leather. Regular price \$1.50. Spencer Sale Price **90c**
- Box calf. Regular price \$2.25. Spencer Sale Price **\$1.50**

Prices of Special Importance for Monday on Men's Suits

In all our high-grade tailor-made garments. We will sell the balance of our stock of fine finished worsteds in all the new shades and patterns. As the lines are mostly all broken, we will sell the \$25.00 to \$30.00 at our January Sale Price of **\$17.75**
MEN'S FIT-RITES, in double and single breasted, in fancy worsteds and tweeds. These goods are well known for their superior qualities. Regular \$18.00 to \$20.00. Wednesday at **\$11.75**
MEN'S PANTS, in fancy worsteds, in neat patterns. Regular \$3.50 to \$3.75. Wednesday **\$2.25**

Boys' Clothing Greatly Reduced

Just received a large shipment of Boys' Two-piece Suits in double-breasted and Norfolk styles. These are made of good blue serges and tweeds. The regular values of these suits was \$3.75 and \$4.50. Having arrived too late for our regular trade, we will place them on sale Monday at **\$2.75**
Also special in Boys' Two-piece Norfoks in tweeds and mixed colors. As the values of these suits range from \$2.75 to \$3.75, go on sale Monday at **\$1.75**
BOYS' NORFOLKS, of high-grade materials, in fancy worsteds and tweeds. Regular \$7.50 to \$8.10. Sale **\$5.75**
BOYS' REEFERS. These are made of good blue serges and chinchillas. Regular \$2.50 to \$2.75. Sale Price **\$1.50**
BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS, in fancy tweeds, in single breast, Regular \$4.50. Tuesday **\$2.75**
BOYS' FANCY OVERCOATS. Our entire stock of fancy overcoats, in blues, greys, fawns, greens and brown mixtures. Values ranging from \$6.75 to \$8.50. Tuesday **\$4.75**

Special Sale of Boys' Shirts at 25c

- BOYS' GOOD STRIPED FLANNELETTE SHIRTS, with collars attached, nice shades of blue and pink, well made. January Sale price **25c**
- BOYS' STRONG GINGHAM AND GALATEA SHIRTS, blue and white stripes and checks, serviceable shirts for school or work. January Sale Price **25c**
- BOYS' PRINT SHIRTS, for use with white collars, white grounds, with black, blue and red stripes and fancy designs. Regular 65c and 50c. January Sale price **35c**
- BOYS' HEAVY, WARM, RIBBED SWEATERS, roll collars, navy blue and red. Just suitable for school or play. January Sale price **45c**
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NAVAL PLANS FOR CANADA

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Introduces Promised Bill in House of Commons

FOR FIVE CRUISERS AND SIX DESTROYERS

Mr. Borden Urges an Immediate Contribution to Imperial Navy

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The government's plans for the creation of a naval service were outlined in the house of commons today by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and, as anticipated, the introduction of the bill precipitated a lively debate. The legislation is entitled, "An act respecting the naval service of Canada," and although the bill is not distributed, it would appear from the Premier's explanation that the government has decided to make a start with four cruisers of the Bristol class. This plan has been definitely adopted, and when the bill comes up for second reading early next week, as promised by the Premier, it is hoped that Hon. L. Borden will be able to present and explain more thoroughly to the house the exact naval policy of the government. The total cost of the eleven vessels will be \$11,000,000, and Sir Wilfrid announced that it was the intention to start building them at the earliest possible moment, and if it is at all probable the vessels will be built in Canada.

The Premier had a full house when he went after routine proceedings to introduce the bill, but he contented himself with explaining some of the more important clauses of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Borden, who, for an hour and a half, dealt on the whole naval question, pointing out that the dominant danger of Germany challenging the supremacy of the sea of Britain could not be dismissed lightly. "We have no dreadnoughts ready," he declared, "and we have the fleet unit at hand, but we have the reputation of a fleet unit at least a Dreadnought, without one moment's unnecessary delay. Or—and in my opinion this is the better course—we can place the equivalent in cash at the disposal of the admiralty, to be used for naval construction under such conditions as we may prescribe in taking this course we will fulfill our duty to our country, and in the spirit of the resolutions of March last, and what is infinitely more important we will discharge a great patriotic duty to our country and the whole Empire."

Mr. Borden was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his speech, and before the first reading passed, Mr. Monk and Mr. Clarence Jameson, of Dieppe, placed on their record. Mr. Monk asked if Canada, with her great responsibilities of developing her own resources, was in a position to build a navy, and if she could build anything which would be worth while at present. Mr. Jameson urged that before taking any step the government should submit the whole question to the people.

The Bill Explained. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was cheered on rising, referred sympathetically to the serious illness of Mr. Borden. After a few generalities, he started at once to explain the bill. The legislation was modelled on the military act, but with certain important exceptions. The most important features of the bill are these:

The command-in-chief of the navy is vested in the King, and shall be exercised and administered in His Majesty or by the Governor-General or his representative. The minister of marine shall be appointed by the management, including the construction, purchase, and maintenance and repair of naval establishments, and of ships and other vessels of the naval service. There shall be appointed an admiral, not lower in rank than rear-admiral, to be called the director of the naval service of Canada. If a suitable officer of such a rank is not available then an officer of the rank of commodore or captain may be appointed. The Governor in Council may appoint a naval board to advise the administration on all naval matters referred to it. Sir Wilfrid dealt with the organization and maintenance of a permanent reserve and of a permanent reserve force. There will be a permanent reserve force of the navy, and the Governor-in-council may place the reserve force or any part thereof, on active service at any time when it appears advisable to do so by reason of an emergency. The director of the navy is liable to military service on the sea as he is liable on land. There will be no conscription. The Premier, Mr. Borden, said that the bill is as follows:

At Service of Royal Navy. In case of an emergency, the Governor-in-council may place at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the royal navy, or for the service of any part thereof, any ships or vessels of the naval service, and the officers and seamen serving in such ships. Whenever the Governor-in-council places the naval service or any part thereof on active service, if parliament is then separated by such adjournment as prorogation as will not expire within ten days, a proclamation shall be issued for a meeting of parliament within fifteen days. Parliament