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London, Dec. 28.—A special de-spatch from Berlin confirms the Copenhagen telegram to the New York Times recording the success of Wal-

entists Ask Congress to Pass Laws Protecting Whales and Green

ook the name of Nevins at the time f seeking employment. Mrs. Wright's description of the number of 138 until the city has had told her that she had been acting as a housekeeper for two young men in the matter by passing the ordinance in Brooklyn. The Harrison police have learned much of Miss O'Keefe's movements and this afternoon the measure was signed by the mayor. With the passing of the ordinance i just before the murder from Thomas is found that all the saloon licenses of the city are at a high premium, and Flanagan, an elevator man in a New York department store, who after a York department store, who after a view the cuty are at a high premium the cuty are at a high premium the councilmen are wondering what basis they will grant licen the councilmen are wondering upo with positiveness that Miss O'Keefe new saloons when the growing lation of the city makes it po when the had been in the store on Christmas Eve, and had asked him if a man had inquired for a woman in a red for a license to be granted. The admit that there will probably dress. He said that Miss O'Keefe apscores of applications for the on peared very nervous, and after stating that she had an appointment with the man, remained about an hour. Afterwards, Flanagan says, he saw so licenses that can be given fro time to time, each with as just a rig as any other for recognition. Presi Doud says the only way out of the di and spoke to her in a Chinese restauficulty is for the council to put up icenses and sell them

Poulser wirele

achievement. Messages were twice New Haven, Conn., Dec. 28 .- Conexchanged between Lyngby, near Co gress is to be asked to establish game laws for the protection of whales and penhagen, and Weissensee, a suburb of Berlin, a distance of 250 miles. The At the annual meeting green turtles. At the annual meeting of the Vertebrate Paleontologists of ransmission left nothing to be desired in the way of clearness and audibility. Preparatory arrangements had been made between Weisseno and America, at Yale university, a resolu tion was passed asking congress to prevent the slaughter of these deep sea animals during the breeding sea-son. Prof. G. R. Wieland, of Yale The recorder and transmiter were tuned alike, and, punctually at the signal, the first long-distance scientific school, who has been study-ing the subject for ten years, stated in an address that 1,000,000 whales had been killed in the last 100 years and that the financial profit from this killing had amounted to \$272,000,000. telephonic wireless telephonic message was flashed through the air from Berlin across North Germany and the waters of the sound. Music played in Berlin was distinctly heard in Copen-hagen. The numbers and a series of special test words were recorded with

He said that the whale is almost gone, and unless he is to disappear alto-gether some means must be found to the greatest ease. The operators at Weissensee in-Prof. Wieland also pointed out that

formed the Berlin correspondent to-day that no technical reason existed why radio-telephony should not be the green turtle is rapidly disappear-ing and is doomed to complete des-truction unless preserved. why radio-telephony should not be stablished between Berlin and London. The only obstacle is money. The arection of stations in the centre

Big Strike Threatened

Aristocracy Absent.

Berlin sufficiently powerful to reach London would entail an enormous ex-New York, Dec. 28.—There is a possibility that New York may within This hindrance, however, in experts, a short time experience a wid opinion of electrical should soon he surmounted and before Recently the Mast building strike. Carpenters' association announced that long the radio telephone would replace wages of carpenters would be reduced from \$5 to \$4.50 a day. The Carpenters' the present wire system

The entire apparatus used in the Berlin-Copenhagen conversations is union has refused to accept this simplicity itself. It consists solely of in wages and committees from a transmitter and receiver mast, the organizations are now trying to reach antennae of which project the sound a compromise. In case the master waves, and the power plant mast used t Weissensee station is a tall factor, is likely that the 19,000 members calimney near the power house. The the union will strike. Other build system differs from the spark tele-phone in that the transmitter protrades are waiting the outcome of the conference between the carpenters and employers. In case the carpenters duces the required wave by means of a noiseless, continuous, direct current. replacing by its continuity of action the dangerous high tension developed the spark telephonic systems over

the open sea. Dr. Hecheler, chief of the station at Waissensee, said: "Radio telephony

pense.

with continuous waves is a comparatively easy matter up to 300 miles. Several vessels are adding the Poulsen apparatus to their telegraphic installa ions. It is peculiarly well adapted for others are all Conservatives. lighthouse purposes."

The Copenhagen correspondent of the not present. New York Times, telegraphing today, says Wildemer Poulsen's wireless staat Lyngby, near here is placed in valley by a small lake, surrounded an extensive, forest. The wireless Milan, Dec. 28 .- Enrico Toselli, the

the valley by a small lake, surrounded by an extensive forest. The wireless telephone masts stands seventy-five yards high. When I saw Poulsen to congratulate him on the success, he said: "Yes, I am very glad, and am satisfied, more so since the experimental line from Lyngby to Walssensee covers one of the most difficult distances for wire-less telephoning. It is necessary to

Without Court Standing

Portland, Or., Dec. 28.—In answer-ing the complaint brought against it in the state circuit court in Portland, the Northern Pacific Terminal com-pany avers that the Portland & Seatpany avers that the Portland & Seat-tle Railway company is doing busin-ness illegally, and, therefore, is with-out standing in court in its suit to right-of-way across the

out standing in court in its suit to condemn a right-of-way across the terminal yards in Portland. The Terminal company avers that the Portland & Seattle road is owned jointly by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, and that the three roads are units of one great system; that there is no competition between them; that the formation of the Portland & Seattle was to secure rights of way at strategic points, to prevent competition; that the forma-tion of a third company by the Great Northem and Mark at persons passing along the highway, which was situ-ated immediately in front of his door.

Northern and Northern Pacific is in violation of the statutes of Minneso-ta and Wisconsin, under the laws of which the last named railroads are in-corporated, and finally, the answer as-serts, the alleged attempt at prevent-ing competition is in violation of the Sherman anti-frust law ing competition is in vio Sherman anti-trust law.

Meets Death For Abusing Wife Portland, Dec. 28.—A special to the Oregonian from Enterprise, Or., says Frank Raymond, a well known Snake river cattleman, was shot and in-stantly killed by his 19-year-old brother-in-law, Howard Whittler, at the Whittler home sity miles cont cats and the like. It is not stated whether or not his

nominations the field: Dr. Beatty Nesbitt, Ald, the latter with a converse of the story of Syd-

the United States Geological Survey, aggregated 126,493,936 barrels, valued \$92,444,785

ennment physicians there has been a general cleaning up of water front lo-cations. Where drastic means have been employed large numbers of rats have been driven out and killed. "We have been received with reatest kindness everywhere and horoughly glad to be home and a rom receptions and hurrahing. I

clared at St. Petersburg that the time for actual intervention has not yet

The "creatures" he referred to were

from receptions and hurrahing. No, I will not talk politics. You people here know more about politics than. I do. Things seemed to follow one another with great rapidity just now. I have been asked about politics from St. Pe-tersburg to New York, and I have al-ways given the same answer, that I have not kept track of the situation." Move the Road to Save Dogs There appears to have been in the "Old Dominion" during early colonial Fleet Cruise Army Manoeuver. "As to the fleet cruise all I can sa

"As to the fleet cruise all I can say is that the movement of the fleet to the Pacific is just like a great army man-euver for practice purposes and is un-doubtedly so looked upon by other na-tions. The fleet's movement was not mentioned while I was in Japan, either by the Japanese or by myself." One of Secretary Taft's interviewers asked: "Who is your choice for president, Mr. Secretary?" "Well," came the laughing reply, "I think I will have to leave that to in-ference."

A complaint was lodged in the county

How the Czar Lives The Czar of Russia is the best

admittance to his presence involves such intricate examinations, explana-

tions, etc., that his subjects might as was lured into the meadows and mur-In creatures: he referred to were poultry and young pigs, and the "ver-min" were wolves, foxes, minks, pole-cats and the like. It is not stated whether or not his dered. Detectives are trying to lo

Even a turkey doesn't cut much ic unless it is well dressed.—Philadelphi Telegraph.

rant, and that she told him that she had been unable to find the man. He stated that the woman left the residder taurant shortly before midnight INDIAN CONGRESS The police say there is no doubt that she finally met this man, and, af-ter spending the Xmas day with him,

Delegates Adopt Occidental Methods and Wind Up Assemblage With Free Fight

Surat, Bombay, Dec. 28.—After two days of futile efforts to elect a presi-dent the Indian national congress broke

Trades are waiting the outcome of the carpenters is and employers. In case the carpenters, stantly killed by his 19-year-old the Whittier, hand, Howard Whitter, and the Staturday atternoon.
Toronto Mayoraity.
Toronto, Dec. 28.—At the mayoralty in the field: Dr. Beatty Nessbitt, Ald Oliver, Miles Vokes and James Simpson. The latter vish his field on 'Mrs. Whitter' these of New South Wales are calisit, Oliver is a Liberal, and the
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Orgonian from Enterprise, Or, says that a sense to the Whitter, and the senseless, the
Orgonian from Enterprise, Orgo Santa tremists in a body, who loudly de manded the speedy establishment the and complete home rule. Chairs and table

blood streaming from a gash on her head. Raymond then turned to his wife to pull a revolver. Young Whitting the sace at the find cliffs of pure coal bir-inshed to find cliffs of pure coal bor-the head. A corner's inquest was held Mon-day. The verdict was that Raymond came to his death from a gunshoit mound inflicted by Howard Whitting. The highest grade miscroscopes pro-The highest grade miscroscopes pro-The highest grade miscroscopes pro-The highest grade miscroscopes pro-

lent visitor didn't say who he was. England supplies the whole world with bath brick, which is made only at Bridgeutor at Bridgwater. the regulation helmet of the force

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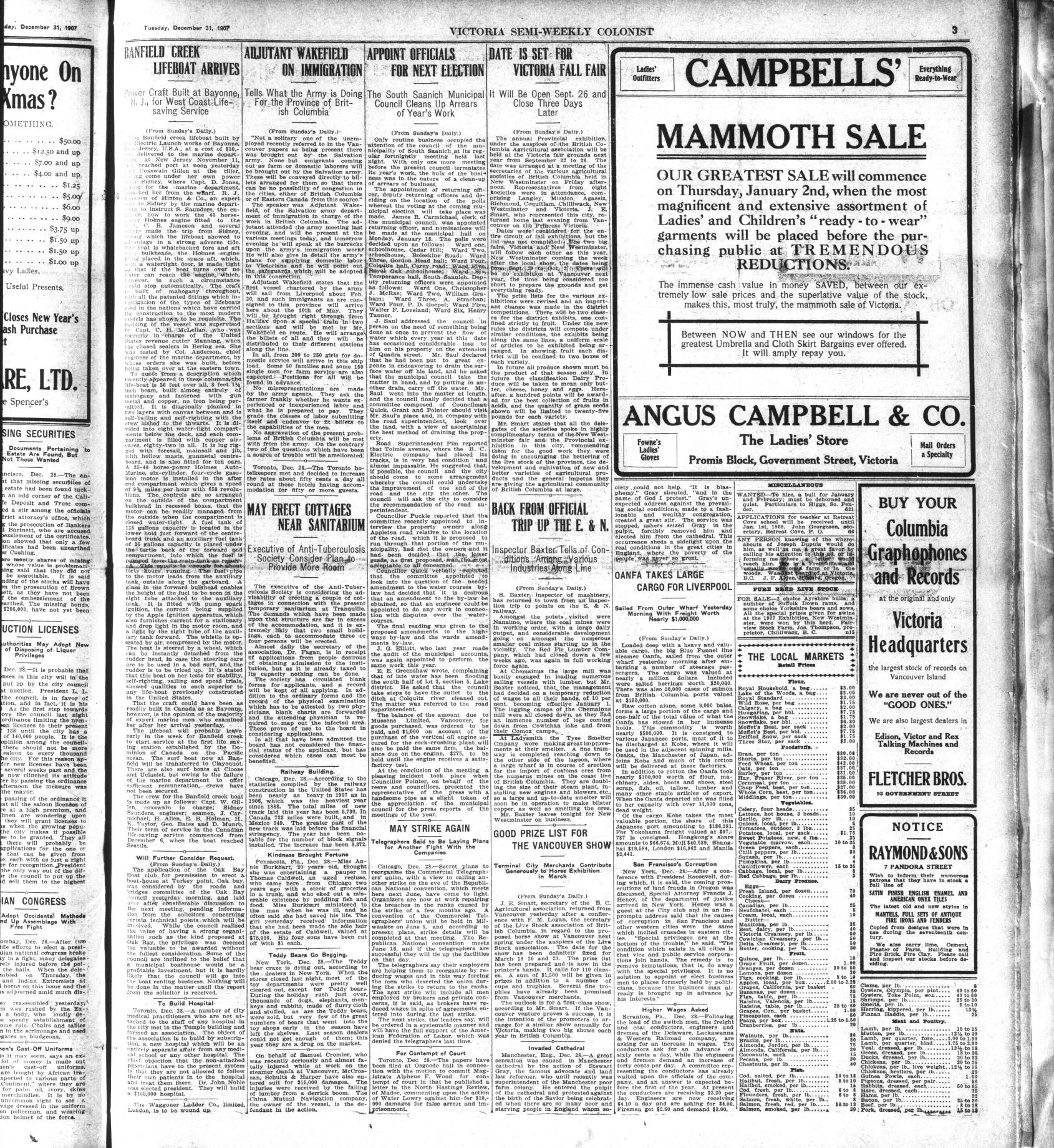
December

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that missing securities of state had been found tuckan odd corner of the Cali Deposit and Trust con a stir among the officials ict attorney's office, which the prosecution of Bankers Bartnett, who are accu zlement of the certificates. showed that only a few ates had been unearthed

mostly shares of mining whose value is problemati-ng said that they did not the prosecution of Brown as they have not be the embezzlement of the arthed. The missing bonds, \$205,000, have not yet been



Dec. 28.-It is probable that ses in this city will in the put up by the city council auction. President L. L. e council, is in favor of

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

to protect the Puget Sound

What would happen in th

Our neigh

Tuesday, December 31, 1907

BETTER POLITICS. A better tone is beginning to be apparent in British Columbia politics: Much less acrimony prevails, and there is a marked disposition to comp Much less acrimony prevails, and there is a marked disposition to con-fine discussions to questions of pub-lic interest, to the exclusion of the real or fancied shortcomings of indi-viduals. The gain in this particular is very pronounced, and the contrast between British Columbia news-papers and many of our leading east-tern contemporaries is in this respect very marked. Only those persons who are familiar with Canadian news-papers can form any idea of the part which personalities play in their treatment of every subject having any relation to politics. Journals of such prominence, that everything they say ought to be worthy of attention, color every uttreance with partizan bias and expressions of personal an-tinative to sub to be worthy of attention.

say ought to be worthy of attention, color every utterance with partizan bias and expressions of personal an-tipathy to such an extent that their opinions are valueless. A free and independent expression upon any pub-lic question is not to be looked for in their columns. There must always be a personal side to politics, but surely the people of Canada are too intelli-

THE TERCENTENARY The people of Canada are too intellis the people of Canada are too intellis that there is no overproduction of the people of Canada are too intellis that there is no overproduction of the people of Canada are too intellis that there is no overproduction of the people of Canada are too intellis that there is no overproduction of the people of Canada are too intellis that there is no overproduction of the people of Canada are too intellis that there is no overproduction of the people of Canada are too intellis that there is no overproduction of the people of Canada are too intellis that there is no overproduction of the people of Canada are too intellis that there is no overproduction of the people of Canada are too intellis thore the people of Canada are too intellis the point up of the people of canada are too into to are the people of a states thore the second many the people of the second manufactures are people abroad want the wheat, the cost the pople abroad want the wheat, the cost the same thore the same and we give too the same too inclus too the second most sincer eff for the law are too want is tow too want is the same too are too the same are too the second most sincer eff for the law are too range the people of the farmers with the politicans of the United States, and a second many the people of the same too the second most sincer eff for the law are too manke there are too the second are too the second most sincer eff for t

objectionable, if it were not that they obscure the real character of public issues. The Oriental question, for ex-ample, is difficult enough without its for and the second sec

playing a game to capture British Columbia. The All-Red project is THE BOWSER BILL.

surely too important an undertaking to be disposed of by sneers at Mr. Continuing its observations in re-gard to the Bowser Bill and the con-stitutional question therein involved,

exhibitions of nastiness in The exhibitions of mastiness in which certain papers indulge are usu-ally the production of persons who are unknown to the public, and whoso opinions, if expressed over their size. political parties disapprove of them disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of disavow them; but there is a class of partizans who think such things are disavow them; but there is a class of disavow them; but there partizans who think such things are "a part of the game," but even they would not father them. On one occa-tion a continue of the game, " We repeat that w

a gentleman, not now in public pontical opponent. He was told it would be published if he himself would write out the statement and permit it to appear over his own sig-nature. He promptly declined, and with equal promptness apologized for having made the request. Some little pressure brought to bear upon a newspaper to lend itself to methods would be, and we cannot understand in this province, asked the Colfirmness is required to resist the pressure brought to bear upon a newspaper to lend itself to methods, which no self-respecting individual which no self-respecting individual would adopt personally, but the ex-perfence of the Colonist is to the ef-fect that even the strongest partizans prefer the decent course. We are glad to be able to say that, not only in these are strong signed server the decent course. We are glad to be able to say that, not only in these are strong signed server the decent course. We are glad to be able to say that, not only in these are strong signed server to build opend very these are strong signed server to build opend very these are strong signed server to build opend very these are strong signed server to build the characters, and until we there are strong signed server to build the characters, and until we there are strong signed server to build up there are strong server to build up there are

The Colonist Printing & Publication
Company, Limited Liability
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tust as page without finding article of the origin the induced serve just as great con-
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the anot in th LOSING THEIR HEADS. The commander of the United States troops at Fort Lawton, near

Seattle, has been telling an inter viewer that 150,000 infantrymen ar viewer ountry against Japan. bors seem to be losing their heads As far as any one can see there is no conceivable reason why Japan should want to invade the United States. event of sudden hostilities betwee the two countries may not be very certain. There is a possibility that, i paigns. For the former to invade the latter would be rank madness, and ouilding ought never to have been erected so far out of town.

THE TERCENTENARY

being obscured by the allegation that Mr. Borden in his treatment of it is and while the suggested plan is lack-ing somewhat in national scope, it would be exceedingly difficult to sug-gest anything that would be more witable to such an conscious of the suitable to such an occasion. If it is not commemorative of Canadian prog-ress, it will be at least an evidence of Canadian unity. There is an aspect of the case which is worthy of mention, namely that such a celebration would

cellency's proposal, a very small pro-portion only of whose people know We repeat that we do not propose to discuss the constitutionality of the Lieutenant-Governor's action until he has explained or has had an opportun-ity of explaining it. That time has not jection to discussing a suppositious case. Assuming, therefore that a

The Season of Cards Is Now Here. Are You Prepared for the Occasion?

NOW is the season of cards and card parties. Disagreeable, gloomy evenings are forgotten in the excitement of an interesting game of "Euchre" or "Five Hundred." You'll have parties, that's certain. Now, we have something in the way of Card Party Furniture that is certain to interest you-a line of finely finished folding tables and chairs full of superior points of merit.

These Burrowes Folding Tables are the lightest, handsomest, most compact Folding Tables ever marketed. They surpass in every important detail all other folding tables for similar uses. Their neat design and handsome finish make them suitable for use in rooms with refined furnishings. These tables weigh only half as much as other folding tables and fold 11 inches thick. Chairs have same superior qualities-folding to same thickness. We furnish you with strong dustproof cardboard boxes so that you may fold and store away table and chairs when not in use. By all means see this superior furniture. It costs no more than very ordinary sorts.

Folding Card Tables Deep Mahogany finish, green felt or green leatherette cover, packed in separate carton, at, each ... \$5.50 Golden Oak and Weathered Oak, green felt or green leatherette cover, packed in separate carton, at, Folding Chairs To Match Deep Mahogany finish, each \$2.50 Golden or Weathered Oak, at. each....\$3.00 SPECIAL VALUES IN FINE PILLOWS **NEW CAKE STANDS** Something especially nice Special Pillow values are offered on our Fourth Floor. are these new arrivals in Among the new arrivals in this department worthy of spe-Reed Cake Stands. Some cial mention is a line of feather pillows in fancy ticking of very attractive styles came to hand in our last shipment extra quality. These pillows are unusual value at these of Reed Furniture. Ever prices. Pillows are sold at these prices and at lower figures, used one? If not see these pretty new styles. Two leaders sell at, each ticular line. 53.50 and \$4.00 Extra Good Value at, each - \$1.00 and \$1.25 GET A NEW DINNER SERVICE FOR NEW YEAR'S! Why not get that new Dinner Service now? Get it before the New Year! You've promised yourself one soon, so why not get it and brighten the New Year's table with its presence. Just now we have a particularly fine assortment of dainty low priced sets for your consideration. The new arrivals last week are especially nice. Let us show you these. Shown on our Fourth Floor. Come down tomorrow! In the Windows



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war should come about within a yea or two, our neighbors would get the worst of it at the start, but no same man supposes that Japan could worst the United States in a series of camwould be the first step in the rapid extinction of the Japanese Empire. Her strength is only great while she

confines it to Asia, for she is not populous enough or rich enough to undertake to conquer a country with more than double her population and

steamships

The best possible Christmas present hat could have come to the Boundary that could have come to the Boundary district was delivered on Tuesday, when a settlement of the labor diff-culties between the Granby company and its employees was reached. This announcement, will cause the greatest satisfaction, not only at Phoenix, but throughout the province, and both parties to the agreement are to be congratulated on the happy outcome of the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time and which ating costs.

A Toronto dispatch tells of a little incident attendant upon the celebr tion of the Christmas festivities gage upon her home, which amounted to about \$700. There was a balance of about \$200, which was handed to

consumption of milk deficient in nu-

tritive properties, infants especially

being the sufferers. The result of the analysis will come in the nature of a complete surprise to most people who

cientific lines, and under most fav-

Suez Canal Traffic

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had believed that dairying in

province was conducted on the

there are strong signs of the ap-proach of an era of better politics.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy has given stances might arise in which a prethat a lieutenant- governor was act-ing under instructions, which he was bound to obey, and that although he \$1,000,000 for the founding of an institution in Boston where indigent people may be taught the principles of Christian Science. This cult is un-Christian Science. istual Science. This cult is un-bitedly growing in influence and number of its adherents. Its gress in this respect is probably re rapid than any other movement ugurated within the domain of ristianity. To claim that it is a the number of its adherents. Its progress in this respect is probable-more rapid than any other movement inaugurated within the domain of Christianity. To claim that it is a Christianity. To claim that it is a mere fad would be absurd in the light of the hold it has upon the minds of a very large number of highly intelli-gent and educated people. It is stout-would be the federal ministry, would wish him to act. Under such a wish him to act. Under such circum-stances the premier undoubtedly could resign, but that he ought to rey opposed by the churches, and yet the doctrines which the churches teach. It claims to be the truest exteach. It claims to be the truest ex-bonent of the principles which Jesu, taught, and to furnish a demonstra-tion of powers with which the Apos-cord with the policy of the power aption of powers with which the Apos-tles were endowed. A claim of this kind, sincerely advanced by rightpointing him and whose instructions he must follow; but the latter repu-diates the responsibility for his act, which has brought him into conflict living, intelligent and prayerful people, is not to be dismissed as absurd until at least, it must be been tested by its fruits. Doubless extravagant as-sertions are made on behalf of Chriswith the legislature of his province and public sentiment generally. What ought to happen then? It seems to us that the answer to this question would rest with the lieutenant-govertian Science; doubtless many prepos-terous things are attributed to it. nor.

doubtless there are mountebanks, quacks and fakirs who profess to be able to demonstrate it The World wants to know why Mr. McBride did not tell the New e to demonstrate it, and to distinable to demonstrate it, and to distin-guish between the true and the false may not always be easy, yet it is not only quite possible but very probable that it may be a legitimate step in the evolution of Christianity towards the sceedingly simple yet all potent faith. House to be determined by its Founder. To speak of an evolution backwards may seem like a contradiction in terms, and perhaps it would be better to speak of Christian would be better to speak of Christian course in the premises, he will dep Science as a step in the evolution of onstrate to the satisfaction of the Ecclesiasticlasm into true Chris-first century described as absolute cordance with sound constitutional faith in Christ. practice. It may be developed that the

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

tion.

case is wholly unprecedented, and, if this shall prove the case, it will be for the legislature to say whether or not Mr. McBride correctly construed his constitutional duties as a minis

The financial condition of the Unitlegislature and of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor ed States seems to have got beyond the range of the newspaper critics who are now addressing themselves chiefly to the general busines condi-Lieutenant-Governor,

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING. This naturally suffers from the

tion. This naturally suffers from the dearth of money, which persistently refuses to come out of hiding and get into general circulation. An uneasy feeling will be created by the an-nouncement that the Secretary of the success of the annual fairs. Just what Treasury is shortly going to call upon the actual loss has been cannot

have all the circumstances, and until we originate with Japan and the rest of the origination of the circumstances before us, we do not propose to express an opin-ion. We can, however, in this aspect of our country. We are not building of the question suppose that a set of circumstances are or ahead of ust there are years who would feel it not only an honor ahead of us: there are generations yet unborn for whom we are now leg-islating, and the Free Press is of can suppose that a set of circumislating, and the Free Press is or opinion that whatever may be the re-sult of the mission of Hon. Mr. Lemieux, it would be good policy on the part of Canada to either ask that Iapan shall agree to the re-drafting retch of vesterday to the effect that Japan shall agree to the re-drafting of the treaty so as to coincide with her treaty with the United States, or the federal inspector declares the milk supply of British Columbia to be of that the existing treaty shall be ab-rogated until Japan is willing to give very low quality. The average per-us the terms which we average the terms was the terms which we average the terms was the terms which we average the terms which we average the terms was the terms which we average This seems to indicate that our friends in the East are beginning to appreciate the real nature of the Oriental problem as it affects Canada. only 53. This is apparently a matter But why does our Ottawa contempor-ary think it necessary to take such a roundabout way of reaching the desir-d could Why the the take the such a statement coned goal? Why ask Japan to consent to anything? This is a self-governing country, and it has a perfect right to say who may and who may not enter say who may and who may not enter the Dominion, no matter whether they are the subjects of His Britannio. Majesty, of the Emperor of Japan or of the Ackwand of Swat. The measor the Ackwand of Swat. The meas-ure, which the British Columbia leg-islature has passed over and over again, and the political friends of the Free Press have as frequently killed, would, if enacted by the Parliament of Canada, fully meet all the neces-sition of the press of the press.

Your

freshness of our drugs.

water.

Health

Should have your careful at-

tention at all times. Our store

is known for the purity and

We also supply all requisites

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

for the toilet table except the

orable conditions. sities of the case, and Japan could not take exception to it. If she did, it would only be necessary to stand During the year 3,975 vessels, with a total tonnage of 18,809,169 tons gross and 13,443,392 tons net, passed through the Suez canal. Of this numfirm and she would yield. We decline to believe that the Anglo-Japanese through the alliance is not as much to the advan-tage of the Oriental power as it is to transports. per 97 were war ships and military

Street Furniture windows and see the two cosy rooms there. Shows you the man who gave to Canada a na-tional anthem of its own. how handsome some of our moderately priced furniture looks even when the environment isn't as it should be.



We'll take a good bit

before taking inventory-

dim their lustre a par-

Ideas you received a gift from ¶ This store is planned to be as an unexpected source and helpful a server of the public, as wish to return the comfar as China and Glass is conpliment-in either case we cerned, that it is possible to create. have some choice bits of Its merchandise is chosen by the very newest designs experts so that it is impossible for in china, art pottery and you to get anything unworthy glass left from the rush, that will answer the purhere.

Our

Storekeeping

(Our experts scour the markets to present their best productions, off the regular price in in wide variety, for your choosorder to dispose of them ing-all on the most economic basis of cost. which, by the way, doesn't I We invite criticism, for it is that which points to perfection. I We want to be perfect.



play and the unusual efforts of the Manchester Department combine to make it a most interesting spot.

Clearance of Holiday Left-Overs

The best Christmas trade we ever had, leaves our stock with fewer of the things a merchant naturally dislikes to carry, than usual. These we are willing to part with at a material reluction in price. There are some verv choice pieces of Art Pottery, China, Art Glass, and some Novelties which are just as rich, hand-

some and valuable as they were a week ago. You can own them-if you will but pay us a portion of their value-before inventory taking.

period—a reformatio The Era o Augustus Spain and our Era. used, migh use. The also does day; the but is not than eight year from India ther ed on astr events. From th

would be a the date to express the tian Era.

It is muc wer the qu in specific good. In th of popular r says that he assume that magazines an ter is a matt meant is th current litera sday, December 31, 1907

Occasion?

gloomy evenings e of "Euchre" or e have something u—a line of finely

st, most compact nt detail all other

NE PILLOWS

n our Fourth Floor. ment worthy of spes in fancy ticking of isual value at these and at lower figures, ything in the pillow t fail to see this par-

\$1.00 and \$1.25

W YEAR'S! Year! You've proear's table with its low priced sets for Let us show you

cial Displays Second Floor, alan interesting place,

ome finish make ese tables weigh ck. Chairs have you with strong table and chairs It costs no more

ANNO DOMINI

5127/2019

Probably not one person in a thousand who uses

words "Anno Domini," or their contraction, "A. ' in connection with the year can tell you within

entury or two when the Christian Era was estab-

ned, and by the way, it is interesting to note that

ndicative of a special religious belief and there-

disposition in some quarters to drop the use of

cause no one knows what year this is. We call it

cided to adopt that date as the beginning of a sys-

have never taken the trouble to inform ourselves

not known with certainty. A Roman abbot, known

Dionysius the Little, introduced it into Italy dur-

efore it seems to have been adopted in England. It

generally conceded that Dionysius made an error

fixing the time of the Nativity by several years.

ferod the Great, who was king at that time, died

U. C. 751, but the Christian Era does not begin un-

ence that Jesus was born at least four years before

il A. U. C. 753. There seems to be indisputable evi-

he beginning of the Era named after Him. The be-

ginning of the year never had any relation to the supposed day of His birth. Dionysius began the Era

n the 1st day of January A. U. C. 753; that is in the

even hundred and fifty-third year from the reputed

founding of Rome, which coincided with the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad of Grecian chronology

and the 4714th year of the Julian period. Perhaps it

may not be amiss to say a few words here upon a

point concerning which ill-informed persons are apt to avow doubts, that is as to the reality of such a

erson as Jesus of Nazareth. Putting aside the Gos-

pels, although why they should not be accepted as

no means apparent, there is plenty of testi-mony that He lived and was a conspicu-ous figure, although not one at all esteemed by the rich, educated and powerful, in His day. Seven-

then hundred years ago a book called "The Acts of Pilate" was used in the Roman schools to instruct

oys in the alleged fallacies of the Christian faith.

Fuacitus, the historian, who was born about A. D.

of the Christian faith by Pontius Pilate, and declares

that this "deadly superstition" was for a time crush-

ed; but that it sprang up again, not only in Judea,

"but even in Rome, the common reservoir for all the streams of wickedness and infamy." The Younger

Pliny, who lived within a century from the birth of

Jesus, in a letter to the Emperor Trajan spoke of the Christians and of their absolute faith in Jesus. This

was less than a-hundred years after the Crucifixion

and is absolutely impartial testimony to the belief of

the Christians of that time, some of whom must have talked with those who talked with Jesus, that the

Founder of Christianity was not only an historical character, but proof of the substantial accuracy of the

story as told in the Gospels. Josephus, the great Jewish historian, who was born about the date of the Cruci-

fixion, has three references to Jesus, and although they seem to have been altered in the later editions

of his works, there can be no reasonable doubt that in

fers to Jesus "who is called by his followers the

same effect, but what has been cited is enough to

show that when we say "Auno Domini" we are not

dating an era, as some would have us believe, from the mythical birth of a mythical person.

some of the other chronological eras. The Olympiads

so called after the Olympic games, which were cele

brated in Greece every fourth year date back 776 years before the beginning of our era, when Coroebus,

the victor in the games of that year, was honored by

nasium at Olympia. The Roman Era, distinguished by the letters A. U. C., is of uncertain origin. It re-

fers to the founding of the city and the authorities among the ancient Romans themselves disagree as to

the true date of this event, although they do not vary by more than from one to six years. The Jewish

having his name inscribed on the walls of the gym-

Space forbids more than a passing reference to

Christ." There is considerable other evidence to

original version the version he specifically re-

, relates the story of the execution of the founder

only because it is assumed to be the 1907th year

Tuesday, December 31, 1907

possible to lay down any general rules as to fiction. The old saying that "what is one man's meat may be another man's poison" applies to nothing so much as fiction. Most of the recent novels which are on sale in Canadian bookstores, are harmless enough in themselves; but they form an exceedingly poor intellectual food. We would be sorry to advise anyone to reject all fiction, because a bright, wholesome novel now these times, when everything having a relation to and "then is an excellent recreation, and we are none istianity is called sectarian by certain people, no the worse for being taken out of ourselves for a little has yet objected to the use of the familiar initials while to follow the fortunes of some character created by a dever writer, but much novel-reading is bad something that ought not to be continued. There intellectually. The effect of it seems to be destructive to the memory. Very few people read a novel words "of our Lord" and simply say "in the year ," or as the case may be; but this is inaccurate, except to pass the time, and what is read is not half taken in; the subtle analyses of motives, the pretty bits of descriptive writing are slurred over with just sufficient attention to keep the thread of the story ince the birth of Jesus of Nazareth. When it was mind. Thus a habit of careless reading is acquired, but what is much worse, the memory, not be m of chronology is something about which most of ing called upon to keep a record of what is read, lets it slip, and grows weak for want of practice. We ie exact date when the present era was established advise all young people to look upon fiction simply as a recreation There are many lists of books, which are recomng the sixth century. It was used in Gaul about a entury later, but nearly two hundred years elapsed

mended as a course of reading, but most of them require that the reader shall own or have access to a library such as is by no means common, and it is also exceedingly difficult to point out to any particu lar person what he or she can read with pleasure and Speaking to beginners we advise that they profit. read with some definite object. On a book shelf before us is a long series of volumes containing all of Darwin's works. On another are Herbert Spenser's. On another are Ruskin's. We would not advise any beginner in a course of reading to start at one end of either of these rows and go through with them. On another shelf is an encyclopedia, and in these days of cheap encyclopedias every household should have one. For convenience we do not know any better one than Chambers' or the New International. The Britannica is too expensive and too voluminous for most people. For a person who wishes to enter upon a course of intelligent reading, an encyclopedia is almost essential. No person can tell another person what line of reading will be most attractive to him, but any one can find out for himself by the use of an encyclopedia. Suppose, for example, that a student is of the opinion that the biographical side of history would be interesting, and it vastly so, let him take his encyclopedia and pick out some character. Having read what is said about him, let him read up the various references in the book to the same person and also the contemporary history of the country in which he lived. In this way it will be easy to ascertain if historical biography is a subject in which the student is likely to interested. If it is, the way is open for a course of reading which cannot fall to be highly beneficial. There is possibly no more wholesome reading than such biography. It gives an insight into the springs of human action, and it is full of inspiraton and encouragement. Possibly the student may feel attracted to some branch of science, and in such a case encyclopedia will be of the greatest use. It will the

assist him to the first steps in his researches and furnish him with a guide in his reading, that is, the articles will suggest to him the line that he ought to collow, and he can purchase books accordingly. in all other lines. The great thing is to learn what is likely to interest you.

In view of the progress of events the world over, we believe a great deal of good would be accomplished by the general reading of history. One of the results of the modern system of school teaching has been to confine the attention of pupils very largely to the records of their own country. This came as a revolt from the extremely classical school, which did not concern itself with much that happened after the Middle Ages. Under that system a boy began to Remus and the founding of Rome, and by the time was leaving school he had finished with Rome, obtained a smattering of the history of Greece, and was able to rattle off a lot of dates in English history. During the last generation the idea has gained a foothold that children ought to be taught first the history of their own country, and then, if there is time, the history of other lands. Perhaps this is the better plan, but one result of it is that most boys and girls leave school with only a very meagre idea of the progress of the world, and therefore, if we

ing as has just been suggested, it would be necessary to read a good many books, but not always the whole of each book. It is better, indeed, to read only those parts which have a bearing upon the special you are following.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

These suggestions may be of some service to those who are desirous of pursuing a course of profitable reading. If you have grown so used to fiction that you need some of the element of story-telling to make things interesting to you, it might be well to begin your historical course with one or more of Mulbach's historical novels. These are substantially accurate, and the talented author has reproduced many actual conversations from letters, diaries and so on. The same general plan that can be followed with ad vantage in historical reading may advantageously be adopted in regard to scientific subjects. Begin with a popular work on the subject which you intend to read up on, and take up the elementary scientific side of the subject only as you feel the need of it. If you begin with the elementary book, your interest is very likely to flag before you have gone very far. To sum the matter up: Read systematically and for a specific object, using fiction as a recreation.

MADAME DE SEVIGNE

In her lifetime the name of Madame de Sevigne was not associated with literature. She probably never wrote anything for publication. She was the beautiful and accomplished wife of Henry, Marquis de Sevigne, and after his death in her twenty-fifth year, she devoted her life to the care of her son and daughter, mingling in the highest society of France, and eminent among her contemporaries for her attractiveness, her devotion to her children and her un sullied virtue amid the temptations of that abandoned period. Her maiden name was Marie de Ra butin-Chantal, and her father was the Baron de Chantal. She was born in Paris in 1626. She was left an orphan at the age of six, and the care of her education devolved upon her uncle, the Abbe Chantal, who had her instructed in Latin, Italian and Spanish. The best teachers of the time were procured for her by the Abbe, who entertained for her the tenderest affection. At the age of eighteen she was married, but the union was not a happy one, her husband addicted to the vices of the time, and meeting being his death in a duel because of them. In her early vidowhood she had many lovers, among them such distinguished men as the Prince de Conti, Turenne, Foquet, the great finance minister of his day." fers of marriage were many, but she declined them all, and lived a lovely, virtuous life, secure in the affection of her children, and it was, indeed, largely because of her letters to her daughter, Madame de Grignan, that her fame has been preserved. Madame de Grignan inherited her mother's beauty and intelligence in a very high degree. Madame de Sevigne died at the age of 70, from malignant smallpox.

Her fame rests upon her "letters," which were written during a period of twenty-five years, and abound in exceedingly interesting and valuable in-formation concerning the history of her times. They have been described as "one of the finest literary monuments in the French language." Many of them were written to her daughter, as has been said above; others were to her cousin. Mons. de Couanges; and yet others to others. They are characterized by a simplicity of language, a directness of expression, a beauty of thought that make them un-excelled as literary models. Her conception of the ous side of things was exquisite, When she sets out to relate some court incident, she catches the attention of the reader almost with the first word, and holds it firmly, yet with so light a touch that one does not feel it. She has a delicious way of postponing the climax of her stories, keeping expectation on tip-toe with amusing details. Her best known letters are those in which she tells of the suicide of Vatel, and a brief extract from one of them will illustrate her style of writing. The letter her daughter, and it begins thus: "Here, then, I make up my packet. I had intended to tell you that the King arrived yesterday at Chantilly. He hunted a stag by moonlight; the lamps did wonders; the fireworks were a little eclipsed by the brightness of our serene friend the moon; but the evening, the supper and the entertainment went off remarkably But what do you think I learned when I came here? I am not yet recovered and hardly know what I write. Vatel, the great Vatel, late maitre-d'hotel to are to be able to deal intelligently with the great M. Foquet, and in that capacity with the prince, a man so eminently distinguished in taste and whose abilities were equal to the government of a statethis man, whom I knew so well, finding at eight o'clock this morning that the fish he sent for did not come at the time he expected it, and unable to bear the disgrace which he thought would inevitably attach to him, ran himself through with his own sword." In her second letter she gave fuller details. and mentions the interesting fact that the banquet hall, where the king was entertained, was thickly strewn with jonquilles. Her letter of December 15, 1670, to M. de Coulanges, in which she describes the bethrothal of the Dauphiness to M. de Lauzen, is one of the most amusing things ever written. It much too long to be reproduced here, and to attempt to condense it would be hopeless. Speaking of her work. Gaston Boissier says. "There is nothing re markable about it except its simplicity and naturalness," and he goes on to say that we are hardly able to appreciate their qualities until we read works in they are lacking. Her wit was remarkable, and it must be confessed that she herself fully appreciated it. She evidently tried to make her letters dainty, elegant and witty, and when she had accomplished something to her satisfaction was intensely pleased with it herself. The latest editions of her writings contain over sixteen hundred letters, but a considerable number of them were written by others to her, which renders the series of greater value in the light it casts upon contemporary history than it could otherwise have been. These letters are almost invaluable from a historical point of view, because they give an insight into the real life of the court of Louis XIV. The habit of historians has been to represent the reign of that monarch as one far removed from any that prèceded or succeeded it, but as Boissier says: "The seventeenth century in the histories is one thing, and seeking to become acquainted with it by reading contemporary letters is another and a far different thing." The latter is what Madame de Sevigne enables us to do, and it is well that she did, or we might not have been able to understand France of the Eighteenth century, and without the latter know-ledge, we would be unable to understand aright the awful tragedy of the Revolution. Therefore Madame de Sevigne not only furnished posterity with charming letters, which in their way are models of prose writing, but she held the mirror up to a court con cerning whose real character we might have remained largely in ignorance but for her. This imperfect sketch may be concluded by an observation made by Saint Simon in his Memoirs. This not very charit able observer of men, women and events said: "Madame de Sevigne, so amiable and of such excellent company, died some time after at Grignan, at the quse of her daughter, her idol, who merited so little to be so. This woman, by her natural graces, the weetness of her wit, communicated those qualities well. We have chosen this because, by starting a to those who/had them not. She was, besides, ex. long way off from our ultimate goal, we get a better tremely good, and knew thoroughly many things idea of how history is interwoven than we would if without ever wishing to appear as if she knew any we began at home. To pursue such a course of readthing."

THE STORY TELLER

Six-year-old Harry wanted to buy his sister a little Christmas present. His heart throbbed with joy at the thought, though he had in his pocket only ten cents. Nevertheless, he went around and came back with a very satisfied look. His mother asked him what he had bought. "I got her a cream puff," he said.

Well, you know, Harry," said his mother, "that won't last until Christmas.

"That's what I thought after I bought it, mother," replied Harry calmly, "and so I ate it."-Ladies' Home Journal.

After being conducted through an old church by the verger, a visitor was so pleased with the officer's courtesy and information that he insisted on giving him half a crown. The man shook his head sadly. "Thank you, sir," he said, "but it's quite against the rules.'

"I am sorry for that," said the visitor, about to return the half crown to his pocket. "But," added the verger, "if I were able to find a con on the floor it would not be against the rules for me to pick it w?". The first me to pick it up."-Tit Bits.

"Why is it," asked a young mother "that personal cleanlines is a taste only acquired with years? My babies have been scrubbed from infancy upward, till you wouldn't think they could endure a speck of you And all I seem to have accomplished is a redirt.

gard for outside appearances. "The other day my husband 'phoned me from the office that he wanted to take Jack to a ball game and asked me to have him ready and at the subway sta-tion in half an hour. Jack was wild with joy, and I sent him upstairs to dress. After fifteen minutes he appeared, his face wearing an expression of keenest anxiety as he asked.

"'Oh, mother, may I wear my gloves or must I wash my hands?""

Bill-Is it true that heat ascends? Jill-Oh, yes; that is why so many hot-headed men get cold feet.-Yonkers Statesman.

"For two cents I'd knock your block off," said the

angry man. "Well, you don't expect me to furnish your work-ing capital, do you?" responded the other and calmer one.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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On the mighty deep. The great ocean liner rolled and pitched. "Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still up mo?" love me "More than ever, darling!" was Henry's fervent

answer, Then there was an eloquent silence. "Henry," she gasped, turning her pale, j ghastly face away, "thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't!"--Chicago Tribune.

Jennie-So the conductor put you off and made walk? James-No; he only put me off .-- Pittsburg Leader

"Bessie, what are you handling all that candy

for? "Because, mamma, you told me I must eat only the pieces I had touched with my fingers."-Life. -----0-----

Dentist-My charge for extraction is half a crown. Five shillings extra if you have gas. Farmer Giles (who knows all about the price of gas)-Good Lor', sir, shall I want two thousand feet?

The negro barber on a limited train running from an eastern city to Chicago was once shaving a man whom he recognized as a well known merchant of Albany. The barber worked with especial skill and was rewarded with a substantial fee. When the barber was telling the other employees on the train of his good luck, he announced pomp-

ously: "He's shore a mighty fine genulman, dat Mr. Smith: jes' as nice a man as you'd wanter meet. I's often been in his sto' in Albany, but dis is de fust time I's ever met him socially."—Lippincott's.

An Irishman named Hickey, who was killed by a blow on the head recently, was found, on surgical ex-amination, to have had a skull no thicker in some

places than blotting-paper. This recalls a story of an altercation between two natives of Dublin at Donnybrook Fair. There was exchange of shillelah complim nts, and the

WITH THE POETS

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When I Am Old

When I am old, and o'er life's meadows stealing The frosts of autumn touch the flowers I love, A would the sunlight, to my soul appealing, Might bring me warmth and beauty from above. The goldenrod may droop its head, the thistle May send its downy children to the sky, And on each hillside chilling winds may whistle, The conting hids its the proceeding of the second I would the sunlight, to my soul appealing, The gentian hide itself, the primrose die: Good Lord, when that time comes, and all around me Sweet faces change, and voices blest and dear Sound strange to my dull hearing and beyond me, Bid doubt to cease, and cast out every fear-When I am old

The streams are clear that cleave the tranquil meadows.

The reeds just touch their lips within the pool; And circles, half of substance, half of shadow, Are made within the silent waters cool; And when I stand by streams that have no motion. And all my days seem only half divine; When all I know of God seems but reflection, And all I know of man is but a sign-Then fill me full of that sweet peace, that follow

that, falling Down on the pensive world like autumn light, Bears holy songs from heaven, where dear ones, call-

ing, Proclaim the radiant day that has no night-When I am old.

When I am old, good Lord, and all around me The leaves fall, and the husks of things decay, I would not that the forms I see confound me, Nor take my perfect faith in thee away; I would that the Unseen and Eternal— The life abiding where the hear frosts stole— May make my outward autumn soft and vernal With inward breathings from the oversoul. Then would I stand on grasses crisp and drooping, And under rattling boughs the trees among, And know that to all things thy love is stooping In tender care. And so would I be young— When I am old.

Boston Transcript.-

The Maple O Maple, tall and slender, Filled with the sun's rich wine;

Whether on open hillside, Or on the forest line.

You brim with your glad splendor The June world's cup divine.

With warm light overflowing. O, strong and stately tree, You spread your bounteous branches To all glad airs that be: O, tree of all trees growng. The dearest one to me

All through the golden summer Your leafy tents you spread, When out by fleld and highway The moon lies parched and red; And out in the fields the cattle Doze by the brook's dried bed.

When late in ripe Septembe Earth's fruits are gathered in, And wealth of glowing plenty O'erflows each brimming bin: You, with your flaming spl The Autumn's triumphs win.

And when in late October e frosty nuts do rain; And earth, more grave and sober, Hath wrapt her pall again, Through your great boughs the storm-wind Goes roaring like the main.

O, tree of mine own country, I love your stately green; Old memories of my childhood Blow your warm leaves between And past your leafy radiance, Haunts each familiar scene.

Like you upon your hillside, Filled with earth's golden glow; Strong, towering, proud to heaven When happy June winds blow, O, tree, may my young country In days to come, outgrow.

Like you, amid the forest, May she 'mid nations tower, A titan proud and mighty. vith earth'

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

s week doubly so. handsome new arri- } n Carpets and Rugs, pecial Oriental Disand the unusual efof the Manchester tment combine to it a most interesting

rance of day Left-Overs best Christmas we ever had, leaves

ock with fewer of ings a merchant nay dislikes to carry, usual. se we are willing to ith at a material rein in price. re' are some very pieces of Art Pot-China, Art Glass, me Novelties which ist as rich, handand valuable as they week ago. can own them-if l but pay us a portheir value-before ory taking.

CITER TON OF MAKERS -OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

Era, as at present in use, is of comparatively modern origin, having been adopted about the 15th century. It assumes to date from the creation of the world, which event it places at 5667 years ago. The Biblical chronology which was worked out by Archbishop Jssher to show that creation occurred 4004 years be fore Christ, is of little value, as the Hebrew, the Samaritan and the Greek versions of the Old-Testa ment are hopelessly divergent in respect to' time. There are at least two hundred different calculations based on sacred chronology, which vary in assigning the date of creation from 3483 years before Christ to 6984 years. The Era of Constantinople, used by the Greek church and until the time of Peter the Great by all Russia, professes to date from creation, which it assigns to 7416 years ago. The Alexandrian Era, adopted by the Christians of Alexandria and still used in Abyssinia is similar to that just mentioned except that it places creation nine years later. The Era of Antioch was also of the same nature, but it brought creation down to a still more recent date. There have been many other Eras, which have fallen into disuse, such as that of Nabonassr which originated in Baby lon and was adopted in Egypt for astronomical cal culations, and began from an arbitrary date about 747 B. C.; the Era of Alexander, which began with the death of that great monarch; the Era of Tyre, which began at an arbitrary date in 126 B. C.; the Julian Era (which must not be confounded with the Julian period-a purely arbitrary affair) dating from the reformation of the Roman Calendar by Julius Caesar. e Era of Spain, which dated from 39 B. C. when ugustus conquered Spain, and continued in use in Spain and Portugal until the Fifteenth Century of our Era. Others of less importance, and now disused, might be mentioned. We pass on to others in use. The Mohammedan Era begins in 622 A. D., as also does the Persian Era, although not at the same day; the Chinese Era begins about 2277 B. C. but is not very closely observed, the practice for more than eighteen hundred years having been to date the year from the accession of the religning Emperor. In India there are several eras in use, some of them based on astronomical data and some on historical events.

From this brief review it will appear that if we would be accurate we ought always in 'expressing the date to use the letters A. D., or in some other way express the fact that we mean the year of the Chris tian Era.

WHAT TO READ

It is much easier to ask what to read than to anover the question. Specific advice can only be given specific cases, and then it may not always be good. In these days fiction constitutes the great mass of popular reading matter, so much so that, when ys that he reads a good deal, it is usually safe to assume that he means that he reads many novels nagazines and newspapers. The reading of the latter is a matter of daily routine, so what is generally neant is that the person speaking keeps up with current literature in the shape of fiction. It is not

and There the

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problems presented by the rapidly moving succession modern events, we must devote some of our leisur to the reading of history. We look upon this as of special importance, because of the fact that there are many writers, whose works deal with great social problems, who are widely read and are having a profound effect upon public opinion. The judiciou reading of history will enable us to see that we in this Twentieth Century are not the first people grapple with many of these problems, and we might learn much from the successes and failures of those who have preceded us, and be better judges of the theories and social nostrums so much prescribed today. It is well to add that the consecutive reading of history as a task to be accomplished, so that one may be able to say he has gone through with it, is likely to prove exceedingly uninteresting and not very profitable. Historical reading ought to be undertaken according to some definite plan and with some de finite object. For example, there is a history of Charles XII of Sweden, by R. Nisbet Bain, which reads like a romance. It gives one an admirable idea. of the condition of Europe two centuries ago, and after the reader has completed it, he may feel that ought to get some good life of Peter the Great of Russia. Then he will undoubtedly wish to know something about France in the days of le Grand Monarque, and his successor, Louis V. Here is a subject of surpassing interest. Wonderful figures stride across the stage men of great talent and small consciences, women of rare beauty and even greater powers of intrigue. Nothing in fiction can compare with the story of France in those times, and when the reader has gone through with it, he will be eager to know the story of the French Revolution, that awful event which even today is exercising a profound influence over the minds and actions of men. Then he will want to know something of the men whose teachings made the revolution possible, and among them, perhaps, Jean Jacques Rousseau, of whom it has been said that the thoughts, which he proclaimed from his attic, are still reverberating around the world. By this time he will have begun to understand more of the inner workings of human society than he had even imagined, and he will see that a Napoleon was necessary, and will be eager to know the real story of the marvellous career of this man. As he follows this along and sees how one nation after another succumbed to his genius, he will note that one power only seemed independent of him, and that at every point at which Napoleon came into contact with it, he met with defeat until at last at Waterloo his eagles fell before the Union Jack. Then the student will be in a position to appreciate the presaic details of British history and to understand what is meant when we speak of British traditions and the British constitution. We have suggested that beginning should be made with the life story of Charles XII, but there are others that would do as

skull of one was smashed. At the trial of the vic-torious youth, a surgeon testified that the victim's temporal bone was as thin almost as an egg-shell. Nevertheless O'Sullivan was convicted of homicide. When asked if he had anything to say before sen-

ce, he simply remarked to the judge: "Yer honor, I'm sorry about this thing, but you tence, heard what the doctor said about the unfortunate man, an' I leave it to yer honor, now, if that a head to go to a fair with in Irewas any land."-London Express.

A New Death Tax

A story which comes from Australia tells about

A story which comes from Australia tells about a lanky countryman from the mines who went into the office of the Melbourne Argus. "My old guv'nor's dead, and I should like a bit of poetry or sumthink put in the paper about him." "All right," said the clerk; "hand it over." "Can't you fix sumthink up for me?" asked the miner; "he was a right good chap."

"Oh, yes," replied the clerk, "we'll manage that you. Our charge for 'In Memoriam' notices is for you.

sixpence an inch." "Oh, thunder!" exclaimed the mourner. "I can't stand that. My guv'ner was over six feet."-Cana dian Courier.

-----**Complete Assistance** A teacher in the tenement district hurried from

the school to find the mother of a pupil who had been taken quite ill.

'Can you show me where Mrs. Angelo Scandale lives?" she enquired of a cherub transplanted from the sunny South to a dark, sunless alley. "Yes, teach,' I show you," and a willing, sticky hand dragged her on with such speed as to make her stumble over an Italian dame seated on the threshold.

Four flights of stairs up they went. After the teacher's breathless flight toward the ads, the little hand stopped tugging. "There where Mees Scandale live," indicated the

horizontal arm and finger, "but she downstair sitting on the front step," finished the smiling lips .- Nev York Times.

-----Real Names of Furs

(From the Boston Transcript)

•The present notion emanating from London we are told of calling furs by their real name may be pleasant sign of the times. No longer is it considered good taste for the skin of an ordinary little roadside beast to masquerade at a furrier's as sable. In so many words the skin of any animal offered for sale is introduced under the name of the animal that bore it. Even if it belonged to a farmyard dweller or to a pet of the fireside, its source is frankly described. A reason given for an adoption of this policy is that the great demand for fur coats has disclosed count less purchasers who care little for a name in a fur provided it is warm. Another explanation runs that the commonsense of the people would forbid their be-lieving all the time that all the furs now seen everywhere upon everybody could come from the aristo-cratic fur-bearing animals, and that it was better to tell the whole truth about them. Still another view is that it is one more phase of the awakening public conscience.

While 'neath her widening branches

The Prospector

I played the game with a steadfast hand, With the rocks and the hills for dice; While the flame of the sun in a northern land Burned and gathered morn on the ice

I played the Game with a clean, strong mind. With the law of man for guide; When the knaves of the world were smitten blind By the glare of the gain, and died.

played the game with a sturdy heart, With the beasts of the bush for mates, Till the flesh bled raw, and the lights went low, And my hopes met the chill, hard fates.

I played the Game with a losing hand, By the stakes I sought to claim; And the darkness has dropped on my square of land, But I knowed that I played the Game. —Walter Cornish, in the Canadian Magazine

In Praise of Youth

O delicate Youth, thy praises shall be sung While vet my heart is young: While Life and I, in search of lovely things, Go out with dancing feet and dreaming eyes, And find wild Folly, with her rainbow wings, Sweeter than all the wisdom of the wise.

O delicate Youth, thy praises shall be sung While yet the heart is young; Thy whiteness, and thy brightness, and the sweet Flushed softness of thy little restless feet, The tossed and sunny tangle of thy hair, Thy swiftness, slimness, shyness, simpler That set the old folk sighing for that rare Red rose of Joy thy careless days possess.

And when at last, with sad, indifferent face, I walk in narrow pathways, patiently, Forgetful of thy beauty, and thy truth. Thy ringing laughter, thy rebellious grace; When fair Love turns his face away from m Then, let me die, O delicate sweet Youth ! -Olive Douglas.

To a Greek Statue

(Found in Herculaneum) What eves have worshipped thee. O passionless Gold stone, thou darling beauty of dead men And buried worlds! What hearts in those days when

Beauty was god have longed for thy caress, 'mid voluptuous feast and wild excess, They saw the dawn-light of the Eastern skies Crimson that brow and kindle in those eyes, And felt their glutted passion's emptiness. And still thou mockest us. O cruel stone, And still thine eyes are gazing far away, Drawing out man's love that loves thee all in vain. Yea, to all time, thy beauteous white lips say, "Love's deepest yearnings leave man and most alone, And in man's deepest pleasure there is pain."

-Frederick George Scott.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Young's Great Annual

New Year Sale

Commences' Next Thursday, January 2nd

UR great yearly economist sale for thrifty women, who look ahead and provide for the future, will commence next Thursday. If you are in a moneymaking mood, you cannot do better than come

here at the very start. Make a New Year resolution that you will be one of the early birds. You'll never regret it when you secure some of our first-of-the-year values. You know that it is our unapproached values that have advertised us—the satisfied customer has ever been a larger ad. for us than our newspaper space. Discerning women are bound to patronize a store where reliability of quality is not doubted, where styles are correct and prices right. During this big January, '08, sale, everything offered at our counters, in every Departr including Millinery, will be sold at wholesale cost, and low wholesale cost. Hundreds and hundreds of special n. every will be quickly noted, for

farm at

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wners

Tuesday, De

FLEET

TELLS OF RI

Special Cab

Tuesday, December 31, 1907

the whole store will become one vast sea of bargains-the advertised items being merely the spray. We want you to see the goods and let them talk for themselves.

Cash Sale—This is a Cash Sale. We make no secret that we want cash. Please come early next Thursday and set your bargain-expectation high and you will not be disappointed.

See New Year's Morning Paper for Items and Prices

<u></u>		They are a second
"Home of the Hat Beautiful."	Henry Young & Co.	Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty
Latest Ideas in High Class Exclusive Millinery	Government Street, Victoria, B.C.	A Large and Expert Staff. Rooms are well equipped

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y, December 31, 1907



grown is a black schist, with two or three inches of soil over the top. By crossing the Rochester Rose and

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By crossing the Rochester Rose and the Golden Coin varieties of potatoes one season, and following the result the next year with a cross with the Golden Coin, the McCluskeys obtained the Christian Scientist church, in re-lation to charitable institution which he is to found are confained in an

for Poor

Mining Journal and T. O. Going. German Consul at Winnipeg. Winnipeg, Dec. 27.—Information was acting German vice-consul, had been selected to succeed Hon. Wm. Hespeler, who will retire January 1 from that

who will retire January 1 from the additional days given to October position of German consul, which he and December. By this arrangement has occupied so many years. Mr. the mean length of the year is fixed at Carsteins is editor of the Northwester. 365¹/₄ days, every three years the

as Rev. Mahoney repeated the Lord's prayer the trap was sprung and Sun-field was dead. He left a written statement declaring his innocence.

Progress in the Yukon.

The following story of a romance which had its origin in this province appears in the Ottawa Free Press of Thursday, Dec. 19:

in Ottawa

dren of members deceased, and for the promotion of literature, science and the fine arts, and the promotion and diffusion of knowledge, and particular-ly, but not so as to restrict the gen-erality of the foregoing, for the pro-

to carry on business as general brok-ers and commission agents.



WARSHIP COMES PRINCE RUPERT EVENTS BOUNDARY OPERATIONS **RUSSIAN EMPRESS AXMEN WANTED** POLICEMAN STRUCK Notes of Progress in G. T. P. Termina —A Chinaman Violates the Health Act Heavy Logging Contract—Fruit Cul-ture and Cattle Raising En-Engineer Green of Prince Rupert Sends Order for Thirty to New Ancouver Officer Gets Savage Blow From Thug While Making Arrest TO ESQUIMALT SERIOUSLY ILL terprises Westminster A Chinese, named Willie Lung, who as been living at Metlakatla with Pe-New Westminster, Dec. 27.—J. M. Wise, proprietor of the Depot hotel has received a request from Construc-tion Engineer George Green of Prince Rupert, to supply him with thirty ax-men for work on the clearing of the Prince Rupert townsite, the men to be hired and shipped out immediately. Green is offering 37½ cents an hour, and board is to be charged at the rate Grand Forks, Dec. 27.-Geo. Taylor has secured a big logging contract from the Yale Columbia Lumber com-pany. The agreement calls for the clearing of all the timber on three Sloop Algerine is Ordered to Join the Shearwater and Egeria Here to Egeria Here t Condition Ascribed to Regimen ranches some miles up the north fork of the Kettle river. The ranches are Adopted to Reduce Her sions of the Medical Act. When arraigned before B. R. MacDonald, J. P., he pleaded guilty, and explained that he had been granted a permit to prac-tice medicine among the Indians by the five chiefs at Kincolith, for which he paid \$5. He said he did not always make a charge for his services, mere-ly charging the Indians for the medi-cines, as they were not able or willing to pay for his services. He was fined \$50 and \$10.50 costs or thirty days in jall. Collector of the Port MacDonald was kept fairly busy this week enter-ing and clearing deep-sea steamships that carry freight and passengers be-tween British Columbia norts. The ranches are supposed to contain about three mil-supposed to contain about three mil-bouges. The land is ready for trees in the spring. While the purchase budges that it was very reason-able. The question of fa government grant IS COMING FROM CHINA Vessel Will Sail For This Coast Some Time During Next Bacific. Month that carry freight and passengers be-tween British Columbia ports. The Venture, Princess May, Camosun and Princess Beatrice arrived during the week. The William Joliffe, a powerful matter up. H I Bosworth, a rancher in the (From Saturday's Daily) H. M. S. Algerine has been ordered to Esquimalt from Hongkong to augment the British warships maintain

ed here by the admiralty since the withdrawal of the Esquimalt squadwithdrawal of the Esquimalt squad-ron following the inauguration of Sir John Fisher's policy of concentrating the effective warships of the British navy and retiring the older fighting quimalt yesterday that H. M. S. Al-gerine, a twin-screw sloop of war of the type of the Shearwater, but larger and more efficient, has been ordered to commission at Hongkong in Janu-ary with volunteers from the China squadron, and will be made ready to ary with volunteers from the China squadron, and will be made ready to start across the Pacific, probably by way of Japan and Honolulu, by the end of next month. The Algerine, which was used by Rear-Admiral Moore, the retiring commander of the thas a speed of 17½ knots an hour. She is a vessel of 1,050 tons—the Shear-duals is 980 tons—and has

is a vessel of 1,050 tons—the Shear-water's tonnage is 980 tons—and has 1,100 indicated horse power. The complement to be carried by the Algeine will be 150 men, to be made up of volunteers chosen from those serving in the squadron stationed in Hongkong. The complement is ex-pected to be completed within a week, pected to be completed within a week. its. This week they took a donkey en- ter, Mass., Dec. 29, 1822. to leave by the end of the month, being due here about March or April. H. M. S. Shearwater, Commander Several changes in locations are sion Mr. Davis was a lawyer.

M. S. Shearwater, Commander od, will be the flagship of the Esquimalt squadron, which will imposed of that vessel, the Alger-ind Egeria, which, according to a tch received yesterday from on, will be recommissioned for ew Esquimal ine and Egeria, which, according to a received yesterday from will be recommissioned for lespatch for further service at Esquimalt when her commission expires in April. The Al-gerine will relieve the Shearwater of cott's place' at Port Simpson of her arduous work, and it is ted that she will make the an-The Falcon, Capt Copp, will make Prince Rupert her home port during the winter months while engaged in nual cruise to Bering sea to carry out patrol work watching the

the sealing patrol. Like the Shearwater, the Algerine struck off the effective list of the British navy, and is classed in the navy list as among the vessels for subsidiary services, but, evailable like the Shearwater, her armament has not been removed. The Algerine car-ries eight five-inch M. L. guns, per-cussion firing, and is fitted with four torpeds tubes. She has a square rig on her forward mast and is bark-rig-

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The ordering of the Algerine to Esquimalt is considered by navel men to mean that the admiralty does not in-tend to re-establish the Esquimalt naval station with an efficient cruising squadron, as has been reported from. time to time. On the other hand, per-sistent reports are being received that the station will again be estabed, and color is lent to this by the fact that, despite the strenuous ef-forts being made by the Dominion government to secure control of the day. yard at Esquimalt, the Admir-

alty still retains hold.

large to calm Canadian and Australian court today that after some hours of merry-making, when she led the as-sembled party to the tent where the minds and to assure Britons at home that an undue preponderance of Japes, and many tenants discussed a mbined stand against the marshal the event of eviction. that an undue preponderance of Jap-anese sea strength will not be permit-cently received from the United States in the event of eviction. the provincial government in placing under reservation for an indefinite period all crown timber lands, came the authorities at Ottawa at all times heavily. oney and jewels were kept to be bedepartment of state to the effect that RACES AT WAR Since the withdrawal of the fleet towed on the bride-to-be, her dow Miss Maloney's Adventures. from Esquimalt some of the duties previously undertaken by the British now existing at Nelson, Fernie and Burning of Negro Shack Starts Trouafter Dec. 31 the consular agencies as a great surprise to the general Miss Maloney's Adventures. Philadeiphia, Dec. 27.—Martin Ma-loney today, through a personal friend issued the following statement bear-cused Stanley and his follows: have been of a most friendly public and also to the majority of ter. I am not in a 'royal rage. public and also to the majority of timber men. Because of street ru-mors last week to the effect that the government was considering the ques-tian of reserving these lands, and that such action had been advocated by the delegation of men interested in timber which waited on the govern-ment, there is a belief that the reserve did not surprise all timber men Pacific have been aban- Rossland should be discontinued. The ble Between Whites and Blacks In Oklahoma ed, and probably with the reincused Stanley and his follows: After the hearing, the magistrate ordered the prisoners to furnish bail in \$1,000 each and directed them to appear later in the week for further hearing on the charge of grand lar-ceny. When the call for bail was made, a score or more of Stanley's followers rushed to the desk of the clerk and threw a shower of gold orresult of this announcement caused a forcement of the local service by the sloop Algerine some of these may be resumed. It was the custom of one the strenuous protest to be made from the y be upcountry point, Nelson in particular ing upon the affairs of Helen Maloney, or Mrs. Herbert Osborne, who caused a sensation by eloping with Samuel Clarkson, a young English-Henrietta, Okla., Dec. 27.-With of the Esquimalt vessels to proceed Henrietta, Okia, Dec. 27.--With every available fighting man sworn in as a deputy and only 1,200 rounds of ammunition in the town, Henrietta is fearing a deadly race war as the re-sult of the lynching of James Garden, with him at the city residence in or the Esquimait vessels to proceed worth of goods had been invoiced at and it was also the custom to de and it was also the custom to de-spatch one of the warships from this station once a year to renovate the monument to Capt. Cook at Kealake-kua bay, Island of Hawaii, distant about 170 miles from Honolulu. Now the United States government, by ar-rangement with the admiralty car-col. Dudley said he was not advied and the states consular contract the states consular contract the states consular contract the states and the states consular contract the states did not surprise all timber men. that I have made many friends in the Dominion during my many years' res-idence. I hope in future as in the past The subject of the reserve was one suit of the lynching of Jaines Garden, The firing of a small negro shack owned by a white man near the Frisco station yesterday, caused a call to lerk and threw a shower of gold orof general discussion among timber naments before him. They left the sourtroom in tears when informed that by result and brokers today, and the to continue my efforts to prot closer relations between Japan an only real estate would be accepted as security. Stanley and his followers were taken to the cells. Canada, commercially and otherwi To all my Canadian friends I offer the United States government, by ar-rangement with the admiralty, car-ries out this office, and the United States tug Iroquois went in Novem-ber, under orders of Rear-Admiral Very, the American naval commander the Honolulu to remeate the more the statistic the state of the reason of his government for the bromulgation of the order to discon-tinuing the upcountry agencies, they had all been established since his com-ing to Vancouver. Rossland heling es-ting to Vancouver. Rossland heling es-tistic to the state of t his followers terests of the people. Whether this general belief is not fostered by more or less selfish motives is a question any member of his family Japanese farewell, 'Sayonora, thing to say for publication. may be interpreted as 'Au Revoir, bu No other statement or information not good-bye.' DIED ON THE TRAIL not much discussed because of the will be given out by the Maloney unanimity of approval of the governat Honolulu, to renovate the monu-ment to the great navigator. The un-dergrowth in the enclosure was all cut down, the lettering of the inscrip-tion re-blackened and the cannon and chains surrounding the monument re-painted by the United States blue-jackets. The monument marks the place where Capt. Cook was killed in can additional work at long distance range family either now or in the future ! Professor Clark Resigns. ment's action. Gilbert McDonald, Operator on Yukon Toronto, Dec. 27.-Rev. W. Clark, professor of English literature in There is some anxiety in the minds Telegraph Line, Apparently tim of the Cold of those who have staked timber lim-its and are now advertising them **BROWNSVILLE CASE** Trinity college, has resigned, his re-ignation to take effect September ignation to pending application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the blue-blue-the Vancouver office would have to under-ed in take the work at long distance range. **BROUGHT TO COURT** Hazelton, Dec. 27 .- A sad death is for next. jackets. The monument marks the place where Capt. Cook was killed in 1779. licenses. The question has been rais-ed whether the reserve will cover reported from Kuldo, the second sta-tion north of here on the Yukon tele-graph line. Yesterday morning Gil-Buffalo Fire. those lands now being advertised. It Buffalo, Dec. 27 .- Fire tonight did If the plan of abandoning all the upnegroes. country points is maintained by the United States government, the only States representatives in the province will be those at Vancouver, Victoria will be those at Vancouver, Victoria is the general opinion that all trans-\$50,000 damage in the wholesale pert McDonald, the operator at the actions looking to the acquisition of timber which were undertaken prior to last Monday will be recognized as Gleason and Ecker were burned out. Endeavor Made to Test Legalstation, was found dead on the trail. He was returning from the north re-fuge cabin, where he met Operator McIntosh from Third Cabin on Tues-Australian Line Subsidy. Vancouver, Dec. 27.—A meeting of the council of the Vancouver board of ity of President Rooseme pilgrims to Mecca; the deaths at Mecca, Medina and Yembo averaging one hundred a day. legal by the government. velt's Action yesterday discussed the question Vell'S ACTION New York, Dec. 27.—United Stater, District Attorney Henri L. Stinson said today that he had been served with the papers filed in the station to become anxious. of the cancellation of the subsidy Chatham, Ont., Dec. 27 .- Rev. Rob the Canadian-Australian line STORK ON TRAIN steamers. The following telegram was ordered to be sent to Premier Says It Was Accident. Brampton, Ont., Dec. 27.—John Da-vid Terrace, accused of murdering William Curry, today stated he did not intend shooting the victim. He A Baby Born to Woman Passenger Traveling From St. Paul to Winnipeg irier, the seven members for Brit-Traveling From St. Paul to Winnipeg William Curry, today stated he did not intend shooting the victim. He said today that he had been served will Terrace, accused of murdering with the papers filed in the ont intend shooting the victim. He said today that he had been served will am Curry, today stated he did not intend shooting the victim. He said he playfully pointed the gun at fatation this morning, it carried one basenger which the train did not have to stop for. On the way up from St. Paul, the stork arrived, and to Mrs. Jones H. ish Columbia, and the secretary of the after partaking supper last night Canadian Manufacturers' association He was about 58 years of age "In the general interest of Canadian trade, the Vancouver board of trade strongly protests against the Revolver Accident. Petersboro, Ont., Dec. 27.—Frank Blackwell, of the Bank of Montreal of the subsidy to the discontinuance Canadian-Australian line of steamers.' Newmarket, was struck in the e; with a shell which flew back while I was target shooting with a revolv-Good Holiday Trade New Westminster, Dec. 27.—The general consensus of opinion 'among the merchants of the town seems to show that the Christmas shopping this year was heavier than in 1906. Then the harvest lasted for the few down immediately preceding Christ-New Westminster, Dec. 27.—The general consensus of opinion among the device to be true by a number of the attenness. There is no show that the Christmas shopping this year was heavier than in 1906. Then the harvest lasted for the few mediately preceding Christmas, this year people have been purchases, this year people have been purchases, this was made up of small purchases, there days name taken to the home of some trade was made up of small purchases, there days name taken to the case of furniture of which a higher grade of goods at this season. today. His eye had to be taken out. to offer for and accept such offices



By profes

Washington, Dec. 27 .- John Chan-

week. The William Joliffe, a powerful tug owned by the Bullens of Victoria, was here on Saturday. She is en-gaged in placing buoys and doing other stater up. Barazing land near Coscade on the staken the district has purchased 600 acres of developments in the staken the sincurcement was made today con-cerning the condition of Empress Alex-andra, which leads to the presumption that there have been no new alarming developments in her the staken the district has purchased 600 acres of that there have been no new alarming developments in her the staken the staken the matter up. Had Eye Knocked Out Macconaid, Man. Dec. 27: George Armstrong, a well known farmer of this district, had his eye knocked out by a horse while at work in the sta-Press from Tsarskoe Selo is to the ef-fect that the health of the empress is extremely bad, and that she is still confined to her bed under care of Prof. Eugene Botkin. Eugene Botkin. A recommendation that she should ing sold by auction. A recommendation that she should this bound in a second build the Biylers for a change of cli-mate met with strong objection, the empress being unwilling to receive a suggestion, the adoption of which would mean separation from her chil-dren. This feeling is especially strong in the case of the heir adoption formation for the basic superation for the heir superation for the basic superation. Big difference of the set of the heir superation for the set of the heir superation for in the case of the heir apparent Grand Duke Alexis Nikolajevitch, for whose safety the empress is so anxious that practically she never permits him to be taken from her. Toronto City Analyst. Toronto, Dec. 27 .- Dr. Fleming has

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



Halifax School Damaged. Halifax, Dec. 27.—Compton avenue school, one of the best school buildings in the city, was badly damaged by fire tonight.

A. D. C. to King.

the admiralty is committed to the prothe admiralty is committed to the pro-ject of a strong cruiser force with its base at Esquimalt. Inquiries by the Daily News correspondent indicate that this is likely, but that the object of the departure, so far from being to spike America's strategic guns in the Pacific, is to form the fucleus of a British fleet in that ocean sufficiently large to celm Canadian and Avertuily

ated in this city for signatures. This road has been in a deplorable condition for years past, and many repre-sentations have already been made,

but so far with no result. As this is but so far with no result. one of New Westminster's most portant feeders, the matter will be pressed to a successful issue this time.

cinity Wind Up in Prosaic Police Court

Halifax, Decilizing At a meeting of an entry was finished the King ad-decided to submit the matter of wages followers were sent to prison cells in garbed members of the three tribes and eight of his company colliging to a board of the tribes and eight of his company colliging to a board of the tribes and eight of his company colliging to a board of the tribes and eight of the for submit to be based upon impossible claims, and Japan, it is averred, is taking ad-vantage of China's complications with Goal company colliging to a charge of grand lar-conciliation, under the Lemieux act.

compared with 81,000 bushels of wheat

The winter months while engaged in patrol work watching the hallbuilt fisheries.
The winter months while engaged in patrol work watching the hallbuilt fisheries.
We Stevenson, Jr., the manager of J. E. Bresnaha, has been started. Mr. Stevenson is from the Brunette mills at New Westmin terms to more to Brooklyn, but the start work westmin terms to move to Brooklyn, but services work with the transport of the start work westmin terms to move to Brooklyn, but services work westmin terms to move to Brooklyn, but services work with the transport of the start work was finished the King more now engaged in a crusade for scare focal real estate agents of mana street, it was learned towar for a valuable how were started, will be paid 100 being offered for worker of a valuable how were the norment. Such ereent not stife will be paid 100 being offered for worker of a valuable how was flashed with a sharp offered for Manage and methe animal had to be killed the following agent must was shashed with a sharp offered for Manage and patro for the cortage commit agent will be paid 100 being offered for worker of a valuable how were then the toollectors make their Januer real point.
There were tenement house meet.
There were tenement house meet.
Workan's Scd Fate. The special correspondent of the Chicago Dally News, cabling from London under Monday's date, said: "The newspapers insist today that TIMBER RESERVATION There were tenement house meet-ings in almost every block tonight. For the most part, they were im-promptu gatherings, without any tar tempt at organization, but they were marked with many declarations of the tenants, were of the opinion that their end would be best accomplished by resisting attempts at collecting present rents and affording shelter to persons eviced. There were drastic meas-ures, and many tenants discussed a There were tenement house meet-Dora and Princess Bell, respectively. In the days of pleasant rela-tions between the tribes, it appears **TO BE DISCONTINUED**



that there have been no new alarming developments in her aument. For some time her majesty has been suffering from a slight attack of in-

Officer Latimer deserves much credit for making the arrest for he received a nasty blow on the head, which rais-of several large houses in the United States, which formerly bought their supplies of mica from Gatiman girls, family newspan political press all are participating in the agitation, and for a month pas the government here has been rece

the \$50 bill to his companion, who, up to an early hour this morning had not been captured. LOST IN WOODS

Tuesday, December 31, 1907

AGITATION GROWS

AMUNG CHINESI

The movement has reached such magnitude that the government i thoroughly alarmed, and it is toda Bellingham Mill Owner Wanders striving to find a conciliat between the revolutionary agitators and those who consider themselves to Bellingham, Wash., Dec. 27.-Lost be aggrieved.

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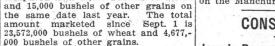
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Bellingham, Wash., Dec. 27.—Lost for forty-eight hours in the wet woods without fire or food, and finally com-ing to human habitation across the boundary line in British Columbia is the experience related by Elmer B. Country of the Bufboundary line in British Columbia is the experience related by Elmer B. Smith of this city, owner of the Buf-falo Shingle company's mill near Lyn-den. Smith tells a graphic story of his long, lonely hike, the discomforts of which rivaled those of a mariner of which rivaled those of a mariner marooned on an uninhabited island. He was visiting a shingle-bolt cut-ting near bias with the shingle shingle shift and the shift and origina apparen ting near his mill, he states, and on his return became confused and wan-dered off the trail. The more he tried to find the mill the more throughly lost he became, and finally, totally at fault be became of the British gov-dered off the trail. The more he tried of Yuan Shi Kal, whose security and lost he became, and finally, totally at fault be became of the became of the became of the became of the fault became of the became of t Chinese ministsolidarity am influence in Pekin is regarded by for-eigners as essential to the safety and fault, he plunged off on a straight line,

trusting to eventually find some log-ging camp or ranch. For a whole day he walked, and when he was forced by agitation in the matter of the attitude New York, Dec. 27.—A story of strife which disrupted the amalgama-tion of three Gypsy tribes and of a romance which brought them together again, but was ended with the three told in the police court here today, in the presence of bejewelled and gaily arboed members of the three tribes.

Travelers arriving here complain of what they call the organized incivility, grain marketed at C.P.R. points on what they call the organized incivility, and in some cases, the brutal conduct, of the Japanese trainmen and guards Dec. 26 was 68,000 bushels of wheat and 31,000 bushels of other grains, as of

Across the Line Into British Columbia



Japan's Representative Denies Report That He is Going Home in Angry Mood



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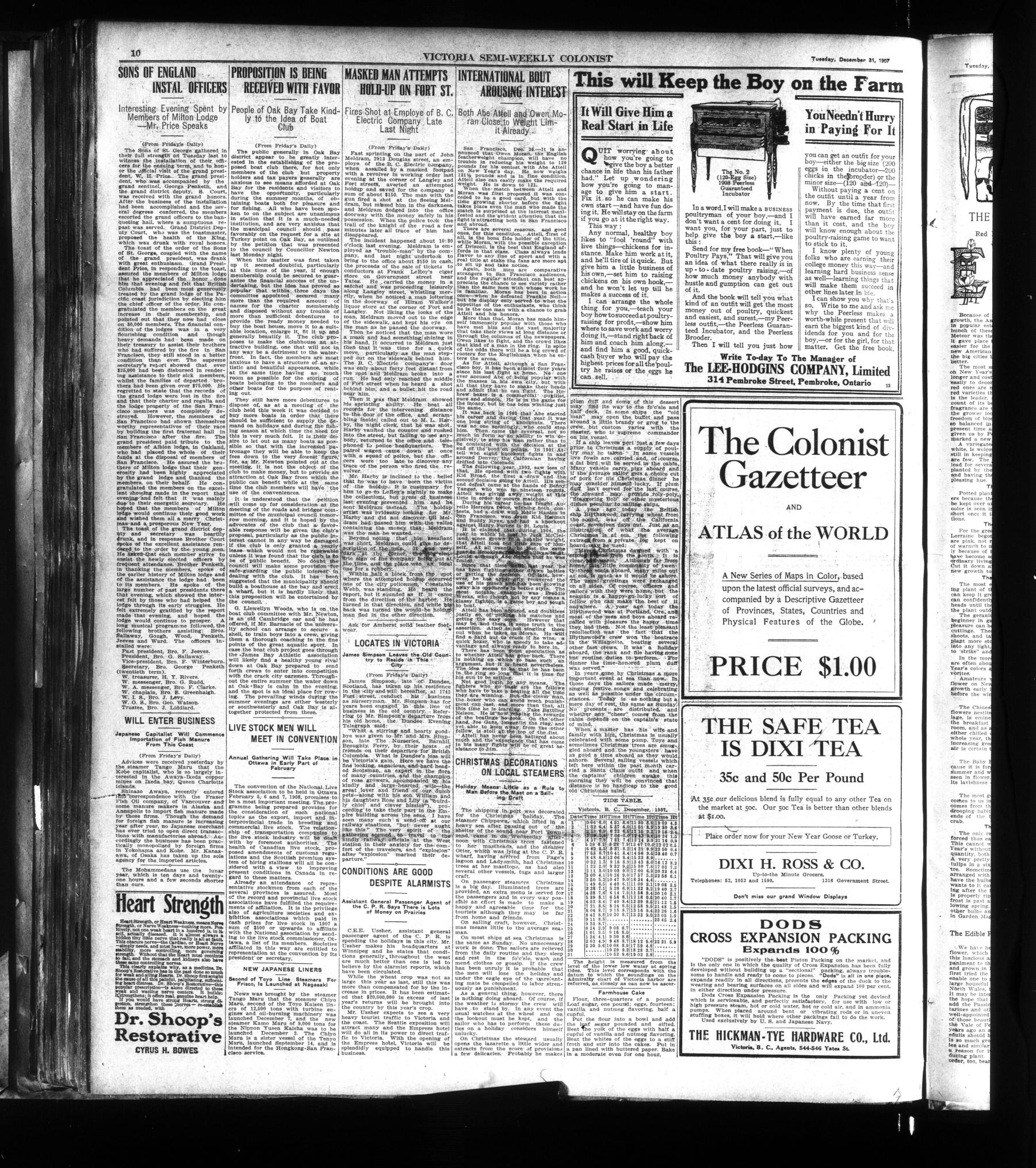


the for his native land the Japanese Consul-General called to a despatch which the Winnipeg papers of ging that he had charged governn the immigration

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December 31, 1907

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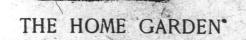
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Tuesday, December 31, 1907

Red Flowers For New Year's

VERYBODY demands red flowers for VERYBODY demands red flowers for New Year's—gorgeous, glowing red, because it is the cheeriest color. Red flowers seem to radiate a positive warmth that makes them doubly welcome at this season, for not only do they typify good-will to all men, but, by their sharp contrast with the outdoors, add to the comfort in-side. And there is a deal more in the influence of color than some of us think. think.

The Two Favorite Cut Flowers

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i let up tili he

Because of its fragrance and because of its sturdy growth, the American Beauty rose still stands highest prowth, the American Beauty rose still stands nignest in popular esteem, but not every one can afford a bunch of these roses. It is not so long ago that Meteor was the only dark red rose of this season, but it gave place to Liberty which was perhaps a little easier for the majority to grow; and this year, the new American rose, Richmond, will be the leader in the big cities because it has the advantage of lasting better.

The most satisfactory cut flowers for most people on New Year's are red carnations, because they last longer and cost less than roses. They lend themselves easily to decorative purposes, and the colors of the red varieties that are most popular this year. Beacon is the leader, and has won its place largely on ac-count of its behavior in the greenhouse. Color and fragrance are qualities that captivate the public, but the grower looks also into questions of constitution, freedom of bloom, rigidity of stem, etc. All these are so balanced in the variety Beacon that it is at the present time a commercial favorite. It has been given us by Peter Fisher, whose Mrs. T. W. Lawson marked a new era in carnation standards. A variegated carnation, having red splashed on The most satisfactory cut flowers for most people

marked a new era in carnation standards. A variegated carnation, having red splashed on white, is welcome as a foil to the other flowers and is still in keeping. Really worthy varieties of this type are few. The variety Mrs. G. M. Bradt has held the lead for several years, but in its turn is being sup-planted by the beautiful Mrs. Patten, of large size and having the red splashings of a lighter, more pleasing hue.

The Reddest Flower of All Potted plants in flower are preferable to cut flow-ers because they last longer and many of them can be kept over until next Christmas. The brightest fed color is seen in the poinsettia,, but its endurance is short once it is taken away from hothouse condi-

The Most Profuse of Flowers

For the greatest profusion of flower, the Globre de. Lorraine begonia is the best plant, but the flowers are pink, not red, yet they have sufficient suggestion of warmth to make them acceptable. But it is chief-ly because of their extraordinary profusion that they have become see acceptant. The plant will there a have become so popular. The plaut will thrive in an ordinary living-room, remaining in flower for weeks. Cut it down after the flowers fade and encourage a new growth to develop.

The Cheapest Flowering Plant

The most easily grown and the cheapest flower-ing plant of the season is the geranium. Anybody' can keep it growing after the flowers have faded and can confidently count upon a succession of flower heads until the weather becomes warm enough to set the plant outdoors. The geranium is one of the best subjects for the beginner in geranium is to plant with easily and

The geranium is one of the best subjects for the beginner in gardening to play with, and much pleasure can be derived from raising new plants from cuttings. These are made from the ends of the shoots, and taking them off will make the parent plant more stocky. The removed shoots can be put into any light, well drained soil and are almost sure to 'strike" and make roots 'strike" and make roots.

In the more modern kinds, the individual flowers are often about two inches across, but the best New! Year's colors are still found in some of the older fa-

Amateurs who want to have their geraniums in flower on New Year's must start the plants into growth early in the summer, not letting them flower

a valuable addition to the dessert. Its culture is of the simplest, for, given a warm temperature, light, sweet, friable soil and ample space, together with oy-dinary attention to watering, healthy plants, fine foli-Hon. Vicary Gibbs, in a lecture some time ago before the Royal Horticultural Society, mentioned that "What is really wanted to show autumn or winter "What is really wanted to show autumn or winter coloring to full advantage is that the planting should be in groups and masses of the same species; and though this can be more completely carried out in large places, yet it can be done much more than it is at present in gardens of every size. It is only of late years that it has been realized that roses and herbace-ous plants look far better when the same variety is massed together, and before long gardeners will recog-nize the advantage of treating shrubs in the same age and bloom in abundance will result. These condi-tions must be somewhat modified to ensure fruitful-ness as well. Reasonable confinement of the roots and fertilizing of the flowers are imperative, and, if planted in sunny positions, slight shade is beneficial, especially while the plants are in bloom. It is neces-sary to check over-luxuriance and to artificially fer-tilize the flowers, for, unless this is done, the proba-bility is that no first would are tilize the flowers, for, unless this is done, the proba-bility is that no fruit would set. Guard against bright sunshine before setting the flowers, as well as to shield the young and tender embryo fruits from the fierce rays of the sun. As far as this grower knows, there is no special mode of pruning; merely thin and shorten the shoots according to the space available, and avoid crowding. The summer routine will con-sist in pinching the shoots when two, three or more fruits are set, according to the strength of the shoots and the crop intended. Cut well back any that do not nize the advantage of treating shrubs in the same fashion, so as to develop the full beauty, whether of their flowers, foliage or wood." We believe that to obtain the richest colors the soil should not be manured too heavily. One often sees the Vines cramped in a pot put on the finest tints, whereas those on a wall may be far less brilliant. Among the kinds enume-rated by Mr. Gibbs for their autumn colors are Pyrus abutifolia, also called Aronia floribunda, the Jeavés turning to a clear red and remaining so from ten days to a fortnight, according to the weather. Mr. Gibbs

tiful of all the dwarfer shrubs, its leaves changing to fiery scarlet. Berberis Aquifolium, Ghent Azaleas, the American Vaccinium (V. corymbosum), native the American Vaccinium (V. corymbosum), halive Guelder Rose, common Hazel, Rhamnus Frangula, Spirea Thunbergi, Disanthus cercidifolia, Viburnum alnifolium, Fothergilla alnifolia, Euonymus alatus, Deutzia crenata, Pyrus arbutifolia and the Brambles. The richest-leaved climbers in au-

timm are: Veitch's Ampelopsis, or Virginian Creeper, the big-leaved Vine (Vitis Coignetiae), the Teinturier Vine, and we must not omit to mention the Virginian They and we must not only to head the ingitial to Creeper called muralis, which clings more tightly to the wall than Veitch's, and a sort called Engelmanni, All the kinds enumerated may be planted within the next few weeks; as we mentioned lately, the places should be prepared a week beforehand to prevent the roots suffering from exposure to the air.

Random Notes

Phlox Etna,—"H. J." writes from Ely: "Allow me to commend to the notice of your readers, Phlox Etna, which I am pleased to see you mention in your notes

with the Crocuses, too, are much neglected in English gardens. This is to be regretted, Colchicums bringing as much beauty to the woodland, border or bed as the bulbous flowers of the spring months. C. speciosum should be planted in the rock garden, too, where its light purple flowers add a note of much-neded color at this season. We like to see the flowers springing prevents the soil, in the event of a heavy rain, splash-ing the bloom, the leaves not appearing until spring. Crocus speciosus is one of the richest of all autumn flowers; it should be planted in thousands, the in-tensely blue petals opening wide to the autumn sun and disclosing a stigmata of brilliant orange.—Coun-try Life.

A Side Profit From Geraniums



Last spring I sold a lot of geraniums for ten cents a piece or one dollar per dozen. These plants were grown from cuttings and were wintered in a hotbed. They were larger than the plants that could be hought from the pickboring growthause

hotbed. They were larger than the plants that could be bought from the neighboring greenhouses, were better able to stand cold and could be planted out earlier and were so vigorous that had I cared to, I could have sold the entire stock. After saving all I could use in my own garden I sold enough to more than pay for the slight trouble of caring for the slips during the winter. Last win-ter was mild, but even in a cold winter the plants are much better when growing in the hotbed than in the average house. Just before the first frost comes I prepare a hot-Just before the first frost comes I prepare a hot-

bed in which to grow my geraniums for next sum-mer's flower garden. I make the hotbed 3x9ft. The soil is removed to a depth of eighteen inches, which is deep enough in this climate. Equal quantities of fresh horse manure and leaves

are mixed together and put in a shed where they will be protected from the weather, and tramped down to allow of fermentation. After three days the pile is thoroughly stirred with a fork and again al-

lowed to remain undisturbed for two or three days, when it is ready to be made into a hotbed. A depth of twelve inches is filled in and thorough-ly tramped down. A wooden frame eighteen inches high in the back and twelve in front, sloping toward the south to catch the sunshine, is placed over the hed

A length of old matting is now put over the A length of old matting is now put over the frame and the bed is allowed to stand two or three days until the manure reaches a temperature of about 90 degrees. Then six inches of light mellow soil is placed over the manure and all geranium plants are taken from the flower garden, made into cuttings and planted in the hotbed as close together as they will stand. I usually get about three hun-dred in my 3x9 bed. I cover the beds with the matting to protect the cuttings from frost at night, leaving it on during the day if there is danger of freezing. Of course the weight of the matting must not fall upon the plants, and it must be securely fastened all along the edges so no breeze can lift it and allow a draft to blow on the plants.

when the really cold weather comes the matting is replaced by hotbed sashes and the usual care in regulating hotbeds given.

The matting is covering chough in this climate for most of the winter and makes the plants less.

Last winter, having need of all sashes on other Last winter, having need of all sashes on other beds, I used only the matting covering with a rub-ber blanket on top during hard freezes. In February the weather bureau warned us that there would be a few days of intense cold. Taking a barrel of leaves I filled the hotbed until the tops of the plants were well covered, replaced the matting, but not the rub-ber blanket. At the end of the cold spell the leaves were removed, and although many plants in pits and in houses were frozen, my geraniums came through in perfect condition.

I always have sufficient leaves for such emer-I always nave sumclent leaves for such emer-gencies because a great many, raked up from our lawns in the fall, are put in burlap sacks or barrels-and stored in the woodshed for use in hotbeds, cov-ering plants, and putting under melon and cucumber vines in the spring.—M. C. Wood.

The Best Primrose

The Chinese primrose, with its truss of bright flowers nestling snugly in a rosette of handsome fol-iage, is eminently well-fitted for a centre-piece for the breakfast table. It will thrive in a fairly cool room, and as a window plant when it does not get either chilled or dry. I have seen it flourish for a whole year, throwing up a succession of flowers and increasing greatly in size. But a sudden change of air is certain to injure the plant

The Best Potted Rose

The Baby Rambler rose never fails to please be-cause it is forever in bloom. Indoors and outdoors, summer and winter, this energetic little thing may be seen in flower. Its color is not of the brightest, but its lavishness of bloom would compensate for much.

A New Year's Cactus

The most gorgeous red of any flower of the season comes to us in the crab cactus. The popular name comes from the fact that the plant has a peculiar drooping habit and the long flowers borne on the nds of the branches are likened to the claws of erab

The Only Red-Flowered Bulb

The only red-flowered Dutch bulb that can be reed thus early is one of the Duc van Thol tulips. his cannot well be grown by the amateur for New forced thus Year's without a greenhouse, but it is always seen in Year's without a greenhouse, but it is always seen in quantity, both cut and in pots or pans at the florist's. A very pretty decoration is made by arranging four tulips in a six-inch pot with a small fern in the centulips in a six-inch pot with a small tern in the cen-tre. Sometimes forced pips of lily-of-the-valley are arranged with the tulips. It is hardly worth while to have the bulbs for another year, but if one really wants to it can be done easily. Keep the bulb grow-the the two the follow and when the follows Ing after the flower has fallen, and when the foliage is properly ripened, plant the bulbs outdoors after all frost is past and leave them alone to flower the folowing spring, or they may be stored indoors like other bulbs and set out in the fall .- Leonard Barron, in Garden Magazine.

The Edible Passion-Flower (Passiflora Edulis)

We have heard much lately of the edible Passion-flower, which has been imported from abroad; but this luscious and wholesome fruit, a delicious accom-paniment to the breakfast table, has long been known and groups in Figure and area bitter and the second paniment to the breakfast table, has long been known and grown in English gardens. Fifteen years ago we first tried the fruit, and only wish that means would enable one to grow it largely. We well remember a large houseful of it in the gardens at Tan-y-Bwlch in North Wales, the fruit being much appreciated there. It may be interesting to give a few cultural details, in the hope that those who have sufficient space may add the Passion-flower to the Grapes, Peaches, Nec-tarines and other fruits which are to be found in all well-appointed gardens. The gardener who has charge tarines and other fruits which are to be found in all well-appointed gardens. The gardener who has charge of those beautiful hillside gardens at Tan-y-Bwlch in the Vale of Festiniog wrote to a contemporary some years ago an account of the way in which Passiflora edulis should be grown. He mentioned that the plant is so much grown as a climber for lofty conservator-ies and similar structures that it is difficult to ascribe a reason for its comparative neglect as a fruit-pro-ducing plant. Such it certainly is, and of a very high order, too, bearing enormous crops of fruits which are



A CORNER IN ONE OF THE BEST FORMAL GARDENS IN AMERICA In the "Garden of Weld," near the pergola, where stately hollyhocks repeat the vertical lines of the pergola, the entrance gate and the bay trees

fruit, which will, if early in the season, probably refruit, which will, if early in the season, probably re-sult in fruitful breaks and a crop later. Give water sparingly until a good set is secured, when copious supplies of both clear and liquid manure will assist in swelling up a heavy crop. A sprinkling of, some fertilizer may be added occasionally; in fact, "feed" liberally but judiciously. Thrips is the only insect pest which habitually affects the plant, and for this pest fumigation is the best remedy. Propagation is easy, either from seeds or cuttings.

Autumn Colors

The planter of trees who wishes to make his woodland or his shrubberies as beautiful as possible the year through should visit some botanic garden, such as Kew, or a well-known tree nursery, at least twice— in early May, when a host of kinds are in bloom, and in autumn, when the leaf coloring is still undimmed. At the time of writing the leaves are changing; a tinge of yellow is seen on the Beeches, and the Virtinge of yellow is seen on the Beeches, and the Vir-ginian creepers are scarlet and gold, but the mys-terious transformation is not fully accomplished. The conditions which produce the richest splendor in au-tumn are generally a wet summer followed by a warm, dry. September, and therefore we anticipate a glorious flood of color within the next few weeks. Certain trees and shrubs require exactly the reverse, and therefore the general rule in this, as in most other things, has many excertions. When planting reand therefore the general rule in the planting, re-things, has many exceptions. When planting, re-

places great faith in cutting down certain plants to the ground-line in spring, when the sap is rising and the first leaves peep out. He alludes to Stag-horned Sumach (Rhus typhina), which is one of the most effective masses of autumn coloring when a lot of suckers or young plants are procured and treated in the way indicated. "The ordinary sticky, leggy ap-pearance of the plant is avoided, and by summer-time you have a dense, level sheet of tropical-looking foli-age, 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. high, which attracts universal attention in September by the brilliance of its red and orange tints." We have carefully compiled the following list of trees and shrubs remarkable for the richness of their autumn tints: The American Red richness of their autumn tints: The American Red Oak (Quercas coccinea), of which the best variety is splendens—the color is retained even to Christmas; the Tupelo tree (Nyssa sylvataca), the Hickory (Carya tomentosa), Elm, Liquidambar styraciflua, Honey Locust (Gleditschia triacanthos), Tulip tree (Lirio-dendron), Nettle trees (Celtis), the Zelkówas, that most beautiful of all Birches for color, Betula cory-lifolia, Horse-chestnut, Wild Cherry, Japanese Maples, Mandschurian Maple (Acer Ginnala), Norway Maple, Koelthe snowy Mespilus (Amelanchier canadensis), Koelreuteria japonica, Pyrus terminalis, Cladrastis tinc-toria, Parriotia persica and the common Beech. Of shrubs, the Sumach, previously mentioned, is a mass of color, the most brilliant of all Rhus Toxicodendron, the Poison Ivy, which is perhaps as well out of the garden as in it; Berberis Thunbergi, the most beau-

on the herbaceous Phloxes. The color of the flowers is superb, a rich scarlet, and does not fade quickly under the influence of hot suns. A mass of it has been very beautiful with me, the cool, moist summer hav-ing thoroughly agreed with all the Phloxes." A Shrub for Shade—Ruhus odoratus is mentioned in a contemporary as an excellent shrup for bedge

in a contemporary as an excellent shrub for shady places. This is a sadly-neglected shrub which might be profitably cultivated "in some of the shadler spots, such as under trees. There its handsome, vine-like leaves and rosy purple flowers will be appreciated, especially as they appear over a long period, from May until August, at least. One point worth noticing in connection with the flowers is that they soon lose their brilliant coloring if planted in the sun, the rosy purple fading rapidly to a rather dingy white. This points to the desirabilities of planted in the substantiant. purple fading rapidly to a rather dingy white. This points to the desirability of planting it, as suggested, in the shade; and in its native countries, the Northern United States and Canada, it grows naturally in rocky woods. It varies much in height, and may be found from 3 ft, or 4 ft. to 8 ft. high in this country. It re-quires little attention, but a thinning out of the old quires little attention, but a thinning out of the old wood in winter or early spring is advisable. Although inferior to the beautiful R. delicosus in some respects, the coloring of the sweet Virginian Raspberry, as it is called, is very bright and its fragrance strong. The fruit can scarcely be called edible.

Colchicum speciosum—A sprinkling of this beauti-ful autumn-flowering bulb on the fringe of woodland reminded us that this and others of the same family,

Problems relating to the fertilization of fruit lands are very local and depend upon the physical condi-tions of the soil and the amount of available plant food which it contains. Generally speaking fruits re-quire large quantities of potash to bring them to their highest state of development, but liberal sup-plies of other plant foods are also essential. The only way of determining what is necessary is to intelligently study the behavior of the trees and

to intelligently study the behavior of the trees and be governed thereby. A series of experiments in which different combinations and different quantities plant foods are used is always of great assistance of plant focus are used is always of great assaultes in determining upon an economical use of fertilizers. In fact such a line of experiments is the only way of getting delnite data upon the subject. The fact needs emphasis, however, that the pro-

on the factily orops of fruit is a severe drain up-on the fertility of the soil and unless some means are resorted to for the purpose of maintaining it, soil ex-haustion will sconer or later follow, resulting in un-

naustion will sconer or later follow, resulting in the productive orchards. The economical use of fertilizers is based on the natural producing capacity of the soil. It follows then from this that a combination of plant foods which is suited to a particular orchard is not neces-sarily suited to any other. In fact it would not be unless the conditions of soil fertility were the same. Such a series of experiments as suggested above ould reveal in the best way possible what these conditions are, thereby making an economical use of fer-

tilizer possible. The use of cover crops in connection with the growing of fruits is closely allied to the fertilizer, problem, inasmuch as they are both fundamental fac-tors in soil fertility. The producing capacity of the soil is as much de-

pendent upon its physical condition as it is upon the ount of plant food it may contain.

The chief factor governing the physical condition of the soil is the amount of humus or decaying vegetable matter it contains. It is in this connection that cover crops may be made to serve so important a purpose

Cover crops are of two classes: Legumes which have the power of gathering nitrogen from the air, so have the power of gathering introgen from the art, so that when they are ploughed under and decay the soil is actually richer in nitrogen than it was before and the non-nitrogen gathering plants which when they become incorporated with the soil leave it little richer in plant food than it was before, though the presence of the decaying vegetable matter thus added. to the soil improves its physical condition and makes it more productive.

Of the leguminous cover crops the various kinds Of the leguminous cover crops the various kinds of clovers are perhaps of greatest value, though the question of value is somewhat dependent upon loca-tion and other conditions. Other crops of this class frequently used for the purpose in question are, vetches, field peas, etc. Rye, buckwheat, rape and the like are the more common non-leguminous plants Other things being equal the best time to sow the cover crop is at the last cultivation of the orchard.

for the season-at about the middle of July-allowing it to remain upon the ground until the first working of the soil the following spring. Various factors, however, will influence the details of management. however, will influence the details of managements If in the judgment of the grower the soil needs more nitrogen one of the leguminous crops should be sown. If only the maintenace of the humus is ne-cessary, together with the protection of the soil during winter then one of the non-lemumin will serve the purpose .- The Farming World.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Tuesday, December 31, 1907

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE OF TODAY

NTIL recently there was a curious dearth of trustworthy books about the continent of South America, but gradually this deficiency is being met by works of travel and research written from a practical standpoint, says the London Standard. One instance of this

is the big and finely illustrated volume on "The Andes and the Amazon," written by Mr. Reginald Enock, a young engineer who has travelled widely in Peru, and has gone far from the beaten tracks. The people of Peru believe that their country is certain to make great commercial strides through the construction of the Panama canal. The through traffic from Europe and the eastern seaboard of the United States which will then be brought about will make Peru, with its fifteen hundred miles of coast and its splendid harbors, a great factor in the destinies of South America. At present the country is poor, though it already yields many staple articles to commerce, notably cotton, copper, wool, sugar, and indiarubber. Its mineral wealth is known to be great. There is no lack of gold, silver, copper and lead; and, what is equally important if mining is to proceed on an extensive scale and on modern lines, the coalfields are one of the country's most valuable assets. What is wanted at the moment is capital and energy to exploit such potential wealth, and railways to open up the land and to provide transit to the coast. This book describes every aspect of Peru, and, notably, its magnificent rivers and mountains. There are many high peaks in the Andes which have never yet been ascended, snow-capped, majestic mountains. some of which are higher than Mont Blanc. The two existing short railways which cross the Andes climb respectively fifteen and fourteen thousand feet, but the projected new railway will take advantage of a pass in the mountains which will reduce the altitude by no less than nine thousand feet. There is a great deal which is of interest to the traveller, the archaeologist, the mining expert, and the colonist in this finely illustrated and admirably written volume.

We have not for a long time come across

a more attractive book of travel of the lighter kind than Mrs. Grimshaw's lively account of a sentimental pilgrimage to the sunny islands of the Pacific. The book is called "In the Strange South Seas," and it is written with unfailing vivacity and abounds in quick witted observation and pleasant humor. Tahiti, Samoa, and other beautiful spots in the Pacific are described in these pages-always and everywhere from a woman's point of viewand in the closing pages we obtain glimpses of the wild scenery of New Zealand and the manner of life in a Maori village. The delights of living in a region of perpetual summer, remote from the strain and worry and out of the "clash and roar" of twentieth century civilization, are admirably depicted. It is possible for any one with a little capital to become monarch of all he surveys "A planter with a fair amount of capital can realize the dream almost any day, for every big group in the Pacific has many small unoccupied islands which can be rented for a song, and if the new comer is made of stuff that can stand being totally deprived of theatres, clubs, music halls, daily posts and papers, and a good many other charms or burdens of city life, he has only to pick and choose, secure a good title to his island, decide what he means to grow on it, get his house built, and settle down at once." That sounds an attractive programme, but a good many awkward questions, no doubt, lurk in ambush. It is enough to say that Mrs. Grimshaw has a great deal that is alluring to tell about the scenery and climate of these little havens of test in the Pacific, as well as of the manners and customs of the people. Sometimes her lively pen makes a slip, as when she scolds Coleridge for some lines he never wrote. .It was Mathew Arnold who talked the "beautiful nonsense" which she cites. There are many illustrations in this pleasant, vivacious, unconventional book of travel.

Colonel Biddulph is responsible for a racy account of "The Pirates of Malabar" at a period when lawlessness was not the exception but almost the rule; at sea. He has a good word to say, all the same, for the reckless, dare-devil fellows who fitted out a sloop and went cruising on the high seas in search of booty and adventure in the brave days of old. He even claims that Major Bonnet and Captain Kidd, and other reckless dogs of that type, were the forerunners of the men whom Hawke, Nelson and Dundonald led to victory. The pirates who infested the waters of India and imperilled sober trading ships returning from the East were a veritable menace to British trade, especially in the earlier years of the eighteenth century, and even subsequently. The book does not pretend to be a history of piracy in such quarters so much as a record of exciting adventures gathered from the archives of the East India company. The closing pages of the book describe in a realistic fashion the experiences of an Englishwoman in India two hundred years ago. It is not fiction we get in these pages, but fact, and that kind of it which is quite as enthralling as any romance.

'Egypt and Western Asia in the Light of Recent Discoveries" is a title which explains itself. It belongs to a finely illustrated volume written by two experts of the British Museum descriptive of the most important results of modern research in that part of the world. There is truth in the assertion that at no period have excavations been pursued with more energy and activity both in Egypt and Western Asia than during the few years which have elapsed since Professor Maspero wrote his scholarly and authoritative "Histoire Ancieane des Peuples de l'Orient Classique," and this book chronicles the result of such spade work. Theories that held the field even twenty years ago have had to be modified in the light of the new knowledge which archaeology is continually bringing to light. The recent excavations at Susa-the Sushan of the Old Testament-have led to the discovery of a totally unsuspected epoch of ancient civilization. Memorials of the oldest historical Kings of Egypt have enabled scholars to reconstitute from material as yet unpublished the inter-relations of the early dynasties of Babylon, whilst important discoveries have also been made which throw unsuspected significance on isolated points in the later historical periods. Twelve years ago it seemed as if all traces of prehistoric Egypt had vanished, but in 1907 clues to the interpretation of ages so immeasurably remote have been ob-

tained along the desert margin of the valley of the Nile. This book gives a fascinating description in clear and lucid terms of the whole course of these wonderful excavations, and the value of the record is enhanced by reproductions of actual photographs of recovered tablets, tombs, and sculptured stones.

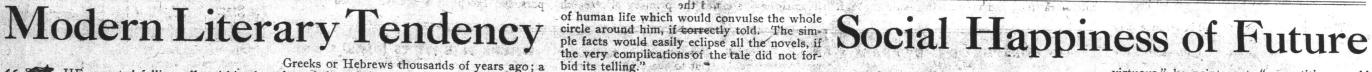
Italy, to any one at all touched by the poetry of association, or responsive to the spirit of romance, is one of the most attractive countries in the world. "Tuscan Feasts and Tuscan Friends" captures for English readers much of the beauty of rural life in that delectable and picturesque part of the Peninsula. It is written by a lady who was fortunate enough to possess a villa not far from Florence, and in her company we are taken to fairs and festivals which throw into relief all that is most typical in the life of the peasantry. We see, in short, Italian provincial society against the background of Italian scenery, and as we read, the Tuscan hills and the social customs and traditions which linger in the villages around them come into view and make their own appeal in favor of the quiet life, unspoilt by modern change, unvexed by the rush and noise of cities.

The sentimental mood is uppermost also, though in a more labored and affected manner, in Mr. Miltoun's account of the "Castles and Chateaux of Old Touraine." There is a good deal of information in the volume, and the subject, of course, to all who know the romantic charm of the district of the Loire, is fascinating. But the book is indifferently written, and the best thing about it is not the text, but the drawings by Miss Brance Mc-Manus. These illustrations, catch, with uncommon success, the dreamy beauty of great historic houses like Chenonceaux, the Chateau de Blois, the Chateau d'Azay-le-Rideau, and other places which have played their part in the far-off centuries in the making of France. We do not desire to be churlish in regard to the accompanying text; it contains many interesting facts, but it is written without a touch of distinction and with small imagination, and these are the qualities which, next to knowledge, are imperative in any survey of buildings that demand, and, indeed, might well kindle them-

It is an excellent idea to devote a series of

an admirable start is made with it under the capable editorial control of Major Mart Hume, with Mr. Scott Elliot's monograph Chile. He writes with exceptional knowledge and describes the history and development the country, its government and adminis tion, its natural features and products,

commerce and present political and social ditions. The book is filled with facts statistics of the utmost value, and the ture-we are not prepared to say it is highly colored-is certainly attractive. country is peaceful, self-respecting, and riotic; it is far ahead of most South Ameri republics, and to a passing traveler it is juas safe as any country in Europe. It is ve difficult to describe the charm which Child exercises over leisurely travelers and most residents. There is the ineffable delight of being, obviously and in practice, one of the upper classes. There is a liberty and ireedom to which in aged nations one is quite unaccustomed. The sunshine and the invigorating air no doubt account for much, but certainly the Chilian people themselves are largely responsible for the indefinite attraction which every one experiences in the England of the Pacific. At first sight it seems a superfluous, and even a hopeless, task to write a book with any claim to freshness on "Florence and the Cities of Northern Tuscany"; but, for all that, Mr. Edward Hutton has succeeded, and largely by virtue of a certain distinction of style linked to an individual point of view. He has gathered into this short volume the spoils of a good deal of reading, but he has never allowed the critical note, whether in regard to churches or art treasures, to grow tedious, much less oppressive. We wander with him through the great galleries of Florence, and linger in the quaint nooks of Fiesole, Vallombrosa, Prato, Pistoja, Lucca, Livorna, Pisa, and Carrara, and feel the delight which comes to strangers in historic places who have at their elbow an intelligent, sympathetic, but never intrusive or too loquacious a guide. The pictures-some of them charming sketches in color and others reproductions of photographs -heighten the appeal of an attractive and well written book, filled with the kind of information, exceedingly well set forth, which the man books to the countries of South America, and to whom time is important desires to possess.



DOWN TO DEATH

If the severity of a panic can be measured by the number of suicides following in its wake, the present Wall Street collapse must be accounted as one of the most grievous in the history of finance. Hardly a day passes without adding at least one to the long list of panic victims driven to self-destruction. In many, if not most, instances, these seekers of oblivion are bankers who have used or have permitted others to use depositors' funds for peculative purposes. The self-inflicted punishment of death, so common, not to say so general in such cases, does not seem to deter criminal bank officials from following each other in the same monotonous round of dereliction, betrayal of trust and embezzlement, ending in ruin, disgrace, and the grave. The theory that heavy penalties tend to prevent the commission of crimes seems to be invalidated by the dreadful succession of self-murders occurring during periods of financial disturbance .- Philadelphia Telegraph.

HE World's Calendar was altered by an event which took place on that first Christmas Day, 1908 years ago, and men are wont as Christmas comes round to measure up the progress they have made and

to look out on the future and to repeat the world-old question-Whither? and How?

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Men at these seasons contrast the ideal and to discover how far the spiritual tide has risen, or whether it is ebbing to the sea. They yearn

virtuous," he points out, "competition would be out of place; but so also would be private property and every form of private right. Men would think only of their duties; and no one would desire to have a larger share of the comforts and luxuries of life than his neighbors. Strong producers could easily bear a touch of hardship; so they would wish that their weaker neighbors, while producing less, should consume more. Happy in this thought, they would work for the general good with all the real; the possible and the actual; men as the energy, the inventiveness, and the eager they are and men as they might be. They seek initiative that belonged to them; and mankind would be victorious in contests with nacreasing vel years; but education are beginni the phrase. "Now a iously to it there should at all; tha numbers of hard work requisites o they thems erv and toi that life. "The h gradually i support fro working cl tury. The of much o wages have proved and A great par belong to th which the some of the and noble

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years have been so dramatic, and have borne a personal relation to so many people, that the emphasis of interest has been transferred from books to life; and that people have become so absorbed in what is going on from day to day that, temporarily, they are not reading as many books as formerly.

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The New York Outlook, therefore, asked several writers to express their views on this

HE reported falling off, within the knowledge of the past having value for us last few years, of the sales of books, chiefly in accounting for and interpreting the and especially of fiction, has sugpresent. gested as an explanation the theory "It naturally follows that-as the Outlook that the actual happenings of the

suggests-the reading public is turning more world during the past three or four and more to the history of. the day's doings. This tendency has been met half-way by a class of periodicals that are to the newspaper what the arch is to the colonade; they complete and crown the whole. The experience of an elderly friend of mine will illustrate my meaning. He does not spend very much time over the daily paper, but looks it through for matters of immediate importance, trusting to

subject, in reply to a question thus formulated: "Is it not possible that in periods of such intense activity the daily story of fact may take the place, to a certain extent, of the serial story of imagination? Is it not possible that there may be, at times, a rivalry in this sense between literature and life?"

The writer who kept most to the point was Mr. J. T. Trowbridge. He does not admit the falling off in the reading of current fiction. It is always "out" at the library, while the standard works are "in." But he makes a most interesting defence of the case for the newspaper. He says :---

The Consolation of the Newspaper

"I confess that it gives me a sympathetic pleasure to see some spectacled dame appear at her sitting-room window, as I pass in the afternoon, unfold her evening paper just picked up from the doorstep, and settle down serenely to the consolation it unfailingly affords. What a relief to her lonely hours is the coming of this constant gossipy visitor! It is a yet more touching spectacle to chance upon a bright young girl reading aloud, to her rapt and placid grandfather, the columns which even with the help of lenses he finds it painful to peruse. How pleasantly spent the hour for both! If only these columns were filled with things always worth telling and always well told, and were not so largely taken up with

everyday accidents, suicides, shootings, divorces, criminal trials, not only profitless to fill the mind, particularly the mind of that fair young girl, but too frequently related in an execrable newspaper style of mingled slang and fustian, which the vulgar admire, but which makes the judicious grieve!

We Look for Life

"It is life we are ever looking for and are curious about, whether in fact or fiction, in the most ancient history or in the happenings of today. The world was never so interesting as it is in this era of electric communication, of scientific discovery and industrial enterprise, of amazing human activity in so many hitherto unimagined fields. The records of the past are indeed priceless, but what is occurring in this most wondrous age, here and now, concerns us more than what befell the Romans or

the aforesaid periodicals to round out the information he requires.

"I notice on his table such weeklies as the Outlook, the Independent, the Nation, the Spectator of London, and such monthlies as the World's Work, the Review of Reviews, Popular Science, and Current Literature, and he tells me that he relies on these to give compactness and proportion to what the daily press presents in the rough, to sift out what is trivial, and to supply whatever of importance he may elsewhere have missed. They, moreover, develop an endless variety of subjects of world-wide interest which it is hardly within the province of the daily paper to treat. He reads no magazine through, not even the best-for life is short-but, with quick, experienced eye, he scans the pages and the pictures for such matters as concern him most; recognizing the fact that not everything in the most judiciously edited monthly or weekly has value alike for all readers.

How to Keep Well Informed

"He who for a similar purpose chooses two or three such periodicals as those named (two or three are better than one, for variety of topics and comparison of points of view) can depend upon their keeping him well informed as to what is happening in all quarters of the known globe-in Russia, India, Korea, at Paris and the Vatican, at St. Petersburg and The Hague; what progress is making in world projects, social and religious movements, in politics, science, literature, adventure; and he will be guided as to the direction in which he can best seek further enlightenment on any special subject. Some such method of keeping abreast with contemporary events may be safely commended, not, however, to the neglect of the reading of good books, new or old, but as supplementary to it."

"The truth seems to be that the very best iterature is simply a transcript of human life, whether shown in its highest or its lowest forms," wrote Mr. T. W. Higginson. "As we grow old enough to choose our paths, each finds himself already inclosed in a network of events and influence one-tenth public and nine-tenths private in its origin. By middle life, or much sooner, everyone who has come much in contact with the world knows secrets

KEEP THE DOLLAR HUSTLING

Keep the dollar at work! Every man with a dollar contributes so much to his own security and the country's strength when he lets his dollar work. It is useless when hoarded. It is so much strength withdrawn from the body politic. The working dollar is the only one that has value. When it is in the bank it works, and gives rise to more work. When it is hoarded it is idle, and has only the value of waste paper, or metal scrap. Keep it working .- Boston Herald.

President Roosevelt and the Coinage

"From ministers' meetings, including the Protestant Episcopal diocesan convention of New York, and from individuals in many parts of the United States, protests have been sent to the president against dropping the words 'In God we trust' from the new gold eagle,' says the Literary Digest. In a letter on the subject Mr. Roosevelt explains that "my own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins, or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good, but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence which comes dangerously close to the sacrilegious. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit; and any use which tends to cheapen it, and above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated with a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted."

to know whether it is easier for men to live and to realise themselves, or whether life has added burdens. Who shall tell us these things? By what measure shall they be mea-'sured?

The New Spirit Abroad

No one can doubt that there is a quickening spirit abroad among the peoples of the world which cannot leave things unchanged, and this implies that there has been growth, and that the growth has been in the self-consciousness of the mass of the people. The great problems that lie in the lap of history are those which concern the many rather than the few. And therefore no Christmas has ever come when the right leadership of the people and of public opinion was of more importance than it is at this Christmas of 1907.

Christmas is not generally devoted to the study of economics, but here we propose to summarise some of the arresting conclusions to which Professor Alfred Marshall has come with regard to the problems of the hour. This distinguished economist, who is Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge university, is one of the most enlightened observers of social phenomena. A new edition of his "Principles of Economics" has just been published (Macmillan & Co., 12s. 6d. net), and a careful study of this extraordinarily interesting volume will give to those who care for the wellbeing of society some real answers to the probing questions which the turn of the year suggests.

If Men Were Perfectly Virtuous

It is certain that Professor Marshall is no pessimist. "In every age," he says, "poets and social reformers have tried to stimulate the people of their own time to a nobler life by enchanting stories of the virtues of the heroes of old. But neither the records of history nor the contemporary observation of backward races, when carefully studied, grve any support to the doctrine that man is on the whole harder and harsher than he was, or that he was ever more willing than he is now to sacrifice his own happiness for the benefit of others in cases where custom and law have left him free to choose his own course."

"In a world in which all men were perfectly

ture at every turn. Such is the Gold to which poets and dreamers may look forward. But in the responsible conduct of affairs it is worse than folly to ignore the imperfections which still cling to human nature. "No doubt," adds the Professor, "men even

now are capable of much more unselfish service than they generally render; and the supreme aim of the economist is to discover how this latent social asset can be developed most quickly and turned to account most wisely. But he must not decry competition in general. without analysis; he is bound to retain a neutral attitude towards any particular manifestation of it until he is sure that, human nature being what it is, the restraint of competition would not be more anti-social in its working than the competition itself."

A Study of Man

In pointing out that economics is not only a study of wealth but a study of man, Professor Marshall says that "man's character has been moulded by his everyday work and the material resources which he thereby procures more than by any other influence, unless it be that of his religious ideals, and the two great forming agencies in the world's history have been the religious and the economic. . . . Religious motives are more intense than economic; but their direct action seldom extends over so large a part of life. For the business by which a person earns his livelihood generally fills his thought during by far the greater part of those hours in which his mind is at its best; during them his character is being formed by the way in which he uses his faculties in his work, by the thoughts and the feelings which it suggests, and by his relations to his associates in work, his employers, or his employes. And very often the influence exerted on a person's character by the amount of his income is hardly less, if it is less, than that exerted by the way in which it is earned.

How Poverty Deadens Higher Faculties Professor Marshall is keenly alive to the evil conditions in which too many people live. and he is optimist enough to ask: "May we not outgrow the belief that poverty is necessary?" Here are some of his statements which

present social conditions and their effects: "The conditions which surround extreme

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poverty," he says, "especially in densely crowded places, tend to deaden the higher factties. Those who have been called the Resihum of our large towns have little opportunv for friendship; they know nothing of the ecencies and the quiet and very little even of the unity of family life; and religion often fails to reach them.

"And in addition to the Residuum," he continues, "there are vast numbers of people both in town and country who are brought up with insufficient food, clothing, and house room, whose education is broken off early in order that they may go to work for exhausting toil with imperfectly nourished bodies, and have therefore no chance of developing their nigher mental faculties."

Their life is not necessarily unhealthy or unhappy. Rejoicing in their affections towards God and man, and perhaps even pos-

sessing some natural refinement of feeling, they may lead lives that are far less incomplete than those of many who have more material wealth. But for all that their poverty is a great and almost unmixed evil to them. Even when they are well, their weariness often amounts to pain, while their pleasures are iew; and when sickness comes the suffering caused by poverty increases tenfold. And though a contented spirit may go far towards reconciling them to these evils, there are others to which it ought not to reconcile them. Overworked and undertaught, weary and careworn, without power and without leisure, they have no chance of making the best of their mental faculties.

"Although, then, some of the evils which commonly go with poverty are not its necessary consequences; yet, broadly speaking, 'the destruction of the poor is their poverty,' and the study of the causes of poverty is the study of the causes of the degradation of a large part of mankind."

Some will rub their eyes to find the following fine passage in a book of political economy :--- "Slavery was regarded by Aristotle as an ordinance of nature, and so probably was it by the slaves themselves in olden time. The dignity of man was proclaimed by the Christian religion; it has been asserted with increasing vehemence during the last hundred years; but it is only through the spread of education during quite recent times that we are beginning at last to feel the full import of the phrase.

'Now at last we are setting ourselves seriously to inquire whether it is necessary that there should be any so-called 'lower classes' at all; that is, whether there need be large numbers of people doomed from their birth to hard work in order to provide for others the requisites of a refined and cultured life, while they themselves are prevented by their povery and toil from having any share or part in that life.

"The hope that poverty and ignorance may gradually be extinguished derives indeed much support from the steady progress of the working classes during the nineteenth century. The steam engine has relieved them of much exhausting and degrading toil; wages have risen; education has been improved and become more general . . A great part of the artisans have ceased to belong to the 'lower classes' in the sense in which the term was originally used; and some of them already lead a more refined and noble life than did the majority of the upper classes even a century ago.

"This progress has done more than anything else to give practical interest to the little less than astounding. Not only were sive, and the reader should realise that oppo-question whether it is really impossible that canals and oases evidently there, but these sition to the idea that we now have proof of all should start in the world with a fair showed with a delicacy of delineation which life on Mars is not based on reason, but on nance of leading a cultured life, free from the

The Late Queen's Reign

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

EVIEWING Mr. Low's book, "The History of England during the Reign of Queen Victoria," the London Standard says:

Mr. Sidney Low's contribution to what is now recognized as the standard History of England covers the whole period of the late Queen's reign, nor is there, we believe, any living publicist who

could have dealt more successfully with the complicated and, in some respects, embarrassing theme. As we glance down the summary of his chapters we see that comparatively few are the subjects which can be classed among choses jugees. The questions which he must deal with are still under debate. Very soon after the accession of Victoria men had to ask themselves where began and ended the prerogative of a Constitutional Monarch, and before she had sat a decade upon the throne the country was torn with controversy over Free Trade and Protection. The men known as Chartists were advocating violent schemes of social and political upheaval, not altogether different trom those favored by the present Radical-Socialist Administration. Ireland was already an overpowering preoccupation. In 1854 the eternal Eastern question was raised in its most acute form, and in 1857 statesmen were confronted with the governance of India. Ten years later the controlling authority over pubic affairs had been placed in the hands of the middle class. At first they were not keen to assert their predominance, and their slow awakening affords an instructive parallel to the similar quiescence of the proletariat enfranchised in 1885. The great Conservative Revival under Disraeli was followed by a yet

more signal collapse, and when the famous leader passed away there were not wanting shrewd judges who said-as they were saying two years ago-that the cause which he embodied had been finally extinguished. When we come to the rise of the Unionist party and its almost undisputed mastery over the United Kingdom, we are brought within the range current politics.

It was not an easy task for a writer whose energies for a quarter of a century have largely been devoted to the service of one party in the state to divest himself of all prepossessions and assume the mind of an impartial narrator. Mr. Sidney Low, however, has accomplished this moral feat, and we search in vain through TT P P

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CANALS **OF MARS**

The Century Magazine for December is an historical document of the first order, for it contains a wonderful series of photographs of Mars taken on the Andes in July last by Mr. E. C. Slipher, who was photographer to the expedition organized by Prof. Todd and Dr. Percival Lowell, the director of the Lowell Observatory, and an article by Prof. Lowell on the meaning of those photographs.

The photographs when developed "proved spoke for the steadiness of the air through

his pages for a sign of his personal opinions and individual preferences. If we would appreciate the quality of this self-detachment we have but to turn to the frankly partisan character of Mr. Herbert/ Paul's and Mr. Justin McCarthy's treatment of the same epoch. It is no disparagement of their valuable and interesting books to say that they set themselves to preach their own doctrines, just as Lord Macaulay and Sir George Trevelyan have made their records subordinate to their theories. Mr. Sidney Low has sunk himself in his subject, and will be repaid by the trust and confidence of his readers. As a chronicle of events, the only defeat in this work is one which he has himself pointed out-his summary becomes briefer as he draws nearer to present day. This, however, is a fault the which will, no doubt, be remedied in a later

write without passion of matters which are still agitating men's minds. This severe self-repression is slightly relaxed when the author addresses himself to military themes. His account of the Russian war is given with plain eloquence, and, without any professional airs of condescension, he explains, what many people seem to forget, that the Crimea was not the only scene of conflict. But the best part of the book is, beyond doubt, the glowing visions of the Indian Mutiny. In less than forty pages (he would have liked to write 400) he presents a vivid and moving story of the most heroic epoch in which living Englishmen have taken part.

There is a certain group of superior persons who like to pour contempt on the Early Victorians. But Mr. Low makes it clear that nearly all the men of the reign who count in the world of letters had done their best work before 1865. Those who survived, like Tennyson, Carlyle, or Ruskin, and carried on their distinguished labors with unfailing power, accomplished nothing better than they had already produced. It is sufficient to say that before the date fixed by Mr. Low, Englishmen had been given "In Memoriam," "The French Revolution," and "Modern Painters." Mr. Meredith had published "Richard Feverel." and Mr. Swinburne "Atalanta in Calydon." The intellectual glory of the latter half of the period lies on the scientific side. Darwin's 'Origin of Species" appeared in 1859, and from that date, almost without a break, Englishmen have claimed the primacy in research

vould r

they have to tell. For it wounds man's dig-

nity to believe it. But to the camera no eva-

sion of the fact avails. They are there, and

the filme refuses to report them other than

they are. They speak of life to him who pon-

ders on their meaning, reviewing with open

mind all the evidence they detail-life work-

ing to definite self-supporting end. And his

mind must be dulled indeed who does not lose

"That life is there is founded on no assump-

however speciously cloaked.

mental vision these little balls call up.

and speculation. Brilliant as has been the work of France and Germany, it does not compare either in volume or originality with the achievements of a race which is sometimes accused of stupidity. We advise no purchaser of Mr. Low's book to omit his skilled estimate of the persons who have been most conspicuous in the mental development of the present generation.

In the narrative of intricate political manoeuvres Mr. Low displays no little cleverness in disentangling the essential from the irrelevant matter. There are passages, e.g., on Gladstone's resignation, where we seem to be getting rather less than the truth, as also in the case of Lord Rosebery's subsequent retirement from the Liberal leadership. Here, however, the author has evidently submitted to the restraint imposed by his scruple as to introedition, when it should be more practicable to ducing disputable statements about living persons into a work intended to assume a permanent character. He will be judged, in the present edition, by his management of the first forty years of the reign. By that test he is amply vindicated. We are not aware of any book from which the same amount of trustworthy information and justified comment may be gleamed with equal facillty. The tangled threads have been rearranged by an orderly mind, while the methodical style of the exposition, such as a university lecturer might eagerly emulate, is absolutely free from the vices of the chair. The book reads as though the writing had given no trouble to the author, so fluent is the style, so lucid the argument. In fact, however, it represents a vast amount of hard work and harder thinking. Mr. Low was fortunate to obtain the assistance and collaboration of an accomplished historical scholar in Mr. Lloyd Sanders, who is known for his close and detailed acquaintance with the development of English parties. For the benefit of students who wish to obtain a more minute understanding than can be gained from this volume of any special episode in the reign an admirable descriptive analysis of the best available authorities and documents has been appended. We are also given an ingeniously arranged map showing the growth of the British empire between 1837 and 1901.

Mr. Low has, we say without hesitation, porduced a history of the Victorian reign which is indispensable to every public or private library, and which is not likely to be superseded except by a revised edition of itself.

WHERE SCIENTISTS FUMBLE AND POTTER.

"When a man is really master of his subect he can usually explain it in non-technical language. When the work is master of him, he cannot get away from the laboratory."

In these terms "X. Y. Z." explains, in the Times, the futility of many scientific lectures. himself in contemplation of the wonder of the He writes apropos of an incident at the Royal Society dinner on Nov. 30, when Lord Dunedin asked why, when he gives a billiard ball tion, but on massed evidence that is concluleft-hand side it goes to the left, but when he gives left-hand side to his curling-stone it goes to the right. "Lord Dunedin," writes "X. Y. Z.X" is a lawyer, and that is why he is suspected of playing off a sort of Royal joke upon the Royal Society. For it must be evident to a legal mind that the two things are not in pari materia. The ball does not go to the left until it strikes some elastic body, either another ball or the cushion. The curling stone does not strike any such body.

Rayleigh no doubt meant to hint something of this kind as gently as he could when he quoted the man who, on being asked what a scientific lecture was about, replied that the lecturer did not say. The manner is often as deplorable as the matter. The lecturer murmurs to his desk, or he hums and ha's and stammers and repeats himself. Then men of science wonder why the public do not take more interest, and why the advantages of a scientific education are not apparent to the man in the street.

13

"Men who really know a thing out and out, top and bottom, forwards and backwards, can explain that thing; and when a man cannot explain and link his subject with general conceptions he ought to understand that his own ideas are in need of clarifying.'

OPINIONS ABOUT PEOPLE

Miss Nightingale's Order of Merit "King Edward had conferred a memorable distinction upon the venerable lady whose fame is a national possession, and who is still with us, an honor to the name of womanhood. In her eighty-eighth year, Miss Florence Nightingale has been appointed by His Majesty to the Order of Merit. She is the first of her sex in history to receive recognition of a kind so great and rare, or to be enrolled in the remarkable company to which she has been nominated," says the Daily Telegraph (Dec. Our contemporary, in a notably eloquent leader, recalls the worthy tribute paid by Lord Ellesmere in 1856 to "the Angel of Mercy" in the stricken field of the Crimea, and observes: "We recall these words because the breath of life is in them even today. They vibrate with the feeling of a time well-nigh two generations gone, and they convey, as no eloquence of any modern pen ever could, a sense of all that was associated in the mind of England at the close of the Crimean conflict with her who wears today, by the command of the King, under another reign and in another country, the Cross 'For Merit.'"

The Reminiscences of "Toby, M.P."

"Mr. Henry W. Lucy, "Toby, M.P.," of Punch, promises a first instalment of reminscences that extend over forty years, wherein we shall have his personal recollections of Disraeli and Gladstone, Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Morley, Lord Randolph Churchill, and many other prominent politicians. Some of Mr. Lucy's impressions have appeared in his volumes of 'Peeps of Parliament,' and if these may be taken as a sample, in bulk they should be delightful," says the Bookman.

Will Mr. Bernard Shaw Reply?

"Very entertaining should be the volume, on Mr. George Bernard Shaw in the "Stars of the Stage" series, for it has been written by a person no less outspoken than Mr. G. K. Chesterton. It is to be hoped that, after a perusal of this monograph, Mr. Shaw may be induced by some enterprizing publisher to express his opinion of Mr. Chesterton," observes the Bookman. The same authority, referring to Irene Wycherley," the new play produced by Miss Lena Ashwell, who has never had a play on the stage before, treats murder and suicide, adultery and drunkenness and brute cruelty in a way that is psychologically and artistically satisfying. Also he proves himself an adept in technique and a master of dialogue.'

What Mr. Paderewski Enjoys Playing "Two very favorite pieces of mine," writes Mr. Paderewski in a musical symposium in the Christmas Strand, "are Chopin's Ballade in A flat and the Fantasie in F minor." Herr Emil

auer tells us that the piece he enjoys playing

reamers may look forponsible conduct of affolly to ignore the imcling to human nature. ie Professor, "men even uch more unselfish serlly render; and the sumist is to discover how can be developed most account most wisely. competition in general, bound to retain a neuany particular manifessure that, human nature estraint of competition ti-social in its working tself."

of Man

economics is not only study of man, Profes-"man's character has everyday work and the ch he thereby procures r influence, unless it be leals, and the two great he world's history have the economic. . . . more intense than econaction seldom extends life. For the business ns his livelihood generuring by far the greater which his mind is at its haracter is being formch he uses his faculties oughts and the feelings by his relations to his employers, or his emn the influence exerted by the amount of his if it is less, than that which it is earned. ens Higher Faculties is keenly alive to the h too many people live,

ough to ask: "May we f that poverty is necesof his statements which ns and their effects: hich surround extreme

pains of poverty and the stagnating influences of excessive mechanical toil; and this question is being pressed to the front by the growing earnestness of the age.

"The question cannot be fully answered by economic science; for the answer depends partly on the moral and political capabilities of human nature; and on these matters the economist has no special means of information; he must do as others do, and guess as best he can. But the answer depends in a great measure upon facts and inferences which are within the province of economics: and that it is which gives to economic studies their chief and their highest interest."

In these statements of the problems which lie before the social reformer we have no shirking of facts. The evils are admitted. But we have also ideals and hopes, and enough of stimulus to make us believe that black as Christmas, 1907, may be for many there lies in the heart of things balm for all ills so soon as we will with our hearts and both hands to use it.

One cannot refrain from adding that where the work of the economist ends the work of the pulpit begins. Professor Marshall says that "it is not the part of economics to appear to take a side in ethical controversy." But did ever the pulpit have a finer text from which to preach than that which Professor Marshall himself provides in these words?-"True happiness is not to be had without selfrespect, and that self-respect is to be had only on the condition of endeavoring so to live as to promote the progress of the human race."

We hope to deal with other aspects of Professor Marshall's stimulating book another time. But every social reformer and lover of his country should possess it for personal study .- Public Opinion.

One of the few advantages of increasing years lies in the consciousness that we shall one day be able to give advice instead of receiving it. No one would dare advise a man of fifty, unless it might be his wife, in which case he would not listen to her, while the person who would think of advising a woman of forty does not exist .- Ladies' Field,

which they had been taken.'

"The importance of these little round discs, doubt-killing bullets from the planet of war, is that they reveal to laymen and astronomers alike that markings exist on Mars which cannot be explained on any other supposition than that life able to fashion them is present there at this very moment," says Prof. Lowell. "For to an acute eye they are manifestly straight lines. Now, straight lines are not naural products on any such scale as to be visible from one body to another across forty millions of miles of intervening space. Undertaken with a view to their educational value in setting scepticism at rest, these photographs have proved the death of even more

doubt than the operators thought possible. "One thing he who scans these circles must understand, or he will miss the full measure of the wonder they contain. His brain must be open to them; not his eye alone. For what is before him is no meaningless articulation of black and white, but the portrait in its entity of another world, imprinted there by that world itself. Sharp set against the black of space this circlet of light displays to him an earth, comparable in grandeur and selfcontainment with that on which he dwells. Small to the sight, in the brain it takes on its true dimensions, and to the mind's eye becomes the globe it really is, which, could he find himself transported thither, would seem the essential sum and centre of the universe, as now to most men our own world comprises

all they know. "The trained observer will find in the markings in chiaroscuro representations of the really colored topography of that other world. Glistening snows around the poles are the white spots that catch his eye at top and bottom; blue-green areas of vegetation as large as Europe, the dark ones he see below; vast rose-ochre stretches of Saharan desert, the light regions that compose its greater portion. And then, at last, trained to looking, he will distinguish the threads that interlace them and bind them all into a communicated whole. 'These little lines are the 'canals' which

for their strange' directness and yet stranger articulation were for long denied existence, and even now find a world slow to credit the story claimed to be perfectly suitable.

scientific objections have been met and shown untenable as to temperature, snow, etc., but human prejudice, as with the Copernican system or the origin of species, time alone can dispel.

BRAKEMAN OR MURDERER

Dr. Huntingdon, rector of Grace church, in New York, has hit upon a striking way to impress the imagination with the extent of unpunished crime in the United States. He says he has heard it said that in this country it s safer to be a murderer than a brakeman.

The grotesqueness of placing murder on an equality with useful labor as an occupation, and of estimating calmly their relative safety, at once arrests the attention. Yet the matter is not so grotesque as at first appears. From a volume entitled "Social Progress, an International Year Book," the following statistics are gathered:

During the year 1904, out of 106,734 trainmen employed on the railroads of the United States, 3,632 were killed. During the same year, according to the same trustworthy book of reference, 8,482 murders and homicides were committed in this country, for which crimes 116 persons were executed. In other words, one brakeman in about thirty met his death in that year, and one murderer in about seventy-three. The brakeman's occupation, therefore, is about twice as dangerous as the murderer's .- Chicago Journal.

Synthetic camphor, the production of which has been a problem among chemists for many years, seems to be at last a commercial product, but the high price of turpentine oil may prevent it from coming quickly into use. At least four processes have been devised for making this product from pinene, which forms seventy per cent. of turpentine oil. By chemical treatment and oxidation, the pinene is given the chemical structure and chemical properties of the natural camphor, but with different reaction in polarized light and somewhat less fragrance. About ninety per cent. of the world's camphor is used for making celluloid, for which the synthetic material is

"When Lord Dunedin foozles a left-side shot and misses the object ball altogether his ball travels to the right. If he strikes another stone with a left-hand twist on his own, his stone will come off at a sharper angle than if there had been no twist. Prof. Tait might have put him to some confusion by explaining the matter so far, and somebody might have enlivened the proceedings on Saturday in the same way, without plunging head over ears into the mathematical explanation of twist in general-whether in a billiard ball, a golf ball, a curling stone, or a shell. But the wellmeant effort to infuse a little fun into the proceedings proved a failure.

"Now these things are a parable. Men of science complain that the public do not take sufficient interest in heir work. The public may with more reason complain that they do not take more pains to make their work interesting. There are few things more disagreeable to a journalist not ignorant of science than to listen to the majority of scientific lectures. There are perhaps as many men as could be counted on the fingers of one hand to whom it is really a pleasure to listen. As for the rest, it is distressing to observe what a mess they make of really good material, how little they understand how to make their points how they fumble and potter over the non-essential, how little they know about apt illustration, or about bringing what they have to say into any sort of vital connection with general knowledge and general interests; how, in short, they tumble their laboratory notes before the unfortunate audience and call them a lecture.

"The audience must presume that they know a great deal, but the audience have to know nearly as much in order to understand what they are driving at; and if it were not that many people lack the courage to confess that they do not understand, it is hard to see where the audiences would come from. Lord

most is Chopin's B flat minor Sonata with the Funeral March. Mr. Leopold Godowsky finds it no easy matter to answer the question as to 'the piece I most enjoy playing," but finally selects the B flat minor Sonata of Chopin, Op. 50, knowing, however, "that were I to choose again a week or even a day hence my choice might fall on a different piece altogether." It is because of associations that Miss Marie Hall names Paganini's Concerto in D. M. Jean Gerardy's choice is "Variations Symphoniques," by Boelmann. "I think," writes Mr. Percy Grainger, "I must enjoy playing Busoni's splendid pianistic arrangement of Bach's big organ Prelude and Fugene in D major.'

Herr Kreisler's Favorite Pieces

Associations again endear Brahms' B flat Concerto to Mr. Richard Buhlg. Herr Fritz Kreisler has "no hesitation in saying that my favorite pieces, and those that I enjoy playing more than any others are the Concertos of Beethoven and Brahms." Mr. Mark Hambourg has two favorite pieces-the Fantasia of Schumann, Op. 17, and the B flat minor Sonata of Chopin with the Funeral March. Mr. Jan Hambourg's selection is the Chaconne of Bach, Wilhelmj's playing of which fired his boyish zeal; and Mr. Boris Hambourg's favorite piece is Tschaikowsky's "Variations sur un Theme Rococo." M. Vladimir de Pachmann favors the arrangements of Godowsky.

Why Mr. Strachey Opposes Socialism

"Let me," writes Mr. J. S. Loe Strachey in the National Review, dealing with "The State and the Family," "ask my readers to make their effect on the family the touchstone by which proposals for Socialistic legislation shall be judged. For myself, let me say that I am no individualist anarchist, and in no way hostile to a state based and organized on sound principles. But I do not forget that the stronger the family the stronger the state in its best ger the family the stronger the state to others and the need for self-sacrifice in the family learns at the best school the lessons of patriotism. It is because I want to see a nation of strong, self-respecting and independent men and women, not because I am nervous as to the rights of property, that I desire that the family may be preserved from the assaults of the Socialists."



14

or less. 15. Commencing at a post placed one or less.
15. Commencing at a post placed one mile west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12532, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner,"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.
16. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, thence west 60 chains, and north 100 chains, east 60 chains and north 100 chains, east 60 chains and north 100 chains to point of commencement, containing 600 acres, more or less.
17. Commencing at a post placed 220 chains north from the northeast corner of T. L. 12517, marked "R. W., S.E. Corner"; thence north 100 chains, west 60 chains, south 100 chains and east 60 chains, to point of commencement, containing 600 acres, more or less.
18. Commencing at a post placed at a point 40 chains north from the acres of T. L. 12528, marked "R. W. S.E. Corner"; thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point 40 chains, and east 80 chains, south 80 chains, and east 80 chains, south 40 chains north and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked R. W., N.E. Corner"; thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 40 chains and east 80 chains, south 80 chains, morth and 220 chains west from the northwest corner of T. L. 12528, marked R. W., N.E. Corner"; thence south 80 chains and east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, and east 80 chains, north 80 chains, and east 80 chains, north 100 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, and east 80 chains, west 80 chains, morth 40 chains and east 80 chains, morth 100 chains, and east 80 chains, morth 100 chains, west 80 chains, morth 80 chains, and east 80 chains, morth 100 chains, morth 200 chains, west 80 chains, morth 100 chains, west 80 chains, morth 100 chains, and east 80 chains, morth 100 chains, morth 200 chains, west 80 chains, morth 100 chains, morth 200 chains, west 80 chains, morth 100 chains, morth 200 chains, west 80 chains, morth 10 more or less. Dated 28th October, 1907. (Signed) E. G. SMITH, B. FILLIP JACOBSON, Agent. NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following describ-ed lands, situated on Phillips Arm river, Coast District:

Coast District: Commencing on the post of the N.E. Corner of Lot No. 381, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement. Dec. 21 1007 FRED BUKER. Dec. 21 1007 FRED BUKER. FRED SUM Provide Arm Prover, gramme to be given in the new Moore theatre there, which is declared the most elaborate yet attempted by the Scotch of that city. The Moore theatre was engaged for January 29, the date nearest the Scotch poet's birthday which could be scourd and on that day will be ob

Dec. 21, 1907.

Carey Road, Dec. 23rd, 1907.

To the Electors of the Municipality of the District of Saanich

Ladics and Gentlemen-At the request of a number of elec tors, I have the pleasure of announc-ing myself as a candidate for Reeve at the forthcoming municipal election,

and solicit your vote and influence. acres, more or less. Yours respectfully, A. G. SNELLING.

20. Commencing at a post placed at oint 40 chains north and 300 chain yount 40 chains north and 300 chains west from the northwest corner of T.L. 12528, marked "R. W., N.E. Corner"; thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains and east 80 chains, to point of commencement contained. or commencement, containing 640 more or less. 0 University

ROBT. WHITESIDE. SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

Date, October 25th, 1907.

District of Coast

VANVOUVER, B. C. 336 HASTINGS ST. .W. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal. District of Coast TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, in-tends to apply for permission to pur-chase the following described land:— Commencing at a post planted on the west line of J. H. Gray's survey and at-tached to J. H. G. ½ sec. post of section 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. ½ sec. 29, Tp. 9, W. P. JOHNSON, Bistrict of Coast 336 HASTINGS ST. .W. Gifters 3 Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Commercia, Pitman. and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and bistween W. P. Johnson's S. W. ½ Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. ½ sec. 29, Tp. 9. W. P. JOHNSON,

The Sprott-Shaw

BUSINESS

L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand. H. G. SKINNER, Pitiman Shorthand.

"Pachena, B. C., via S. S. Gover itoba government. In reply he said that the report rep-resented at Edmonton was not the minion government steamship Ou

resented at Edmonton was not the report he presented to the Manitoba government. "You know," added the premier, "that the evidence submitted in Manitoba was altogether different in the submitted west, and ince the morning of December 23, this since the morning of December 23, this the commissioners have presented their report to the government. We was the only communication available We Incidentally the Governor relayed

received it on Saturday." Mr. Roblin was asked by the regreeting by wireless from the opera-tors at Pachena point. This message

porter if the report was available for publication, and in reply said that he thought that courtesy required that the report should first be presented to ver Fipers' Band is to aid the Scots-men of Seattle and vicinity to cele-brate the birthday of the Scottish poet Robert Burns, and the entire list of the House, in the ordinary course, by dam and Thompson, Pachena wireless the Minister of Agriculture, after which, in due course, it would be made station, wish you Christmas and, both a very merry Christmas and, failing something stronger, drink your health in rainmusicians, fourteen in number, will journey to Seattle for that purpose on public.

journey to seattle for that purpose on a date late in January. The Caledonian society and Clan McKenzie, of Seattle, combining their efforts to commemorate the birthday of the poet, are arranging a pro-tion of the poet, are provided to the comment of the arranging to pro-the opinion that this was probably due The premier expressed surprise that water.

the opinion that this was probably due to the fact that there was practically no opposition in the Alberta House. Premier Roblin stated that if he press Company gave out the report of the comm

prior to its being laid on the table in the House, he would expect a vote of censure, as this course, in his opinion,

secured, and on that day will be observed the entire programme of cele-bration instead of January 25. The Vancouver bagpipers include two men and two girls who are Highland dan-cers. would be irregular. Premier Roblin emphatically stated that the report handed out in Edmon-ton was not the same as the report of the commissioners presented to the Manitoba government. It was learned,

Turkey for Everybody. unofficially, today, that the beef commission report handed to the Manito-

Calgary, Dec. 26 .- If any man, wo-Calgary, Dec. 26.—If any man, wo-man or child in this city went to sleep last night without having partaken of a turkey dinner it was through no a turkey dinner it was through no fault of the Salvation Army or the P. Burns Company, packers. The latter weaken the company by disbursing

the regular semi-annual dividend of per cent, and the directors of the delaware and Laskawanna declared the regular quarterly dividend of 21/2 per

Christmas Wedding Vancouver, Dec. 26.—An unusually interesting and pretty Christmas wedding was that which occurred last dividend of two per cent for the year, dividend of two per cent for the year. ent. evening at 7.30 o'clock at 21 Thirteenth

March, 1908, to stockholders of rec-June 1st, 1908; 2% per cent on June 1st, 1908 to stockholders of rec-ord May, 25, 1908; 2% per cent on ent 15, 1908 ord May, 25, 1908; 2¼ per cent on sept. 15, 1908, to stockholders of rec-

ding bell, under which, as the wed-ding march was played by Miss Eura the new company will commence op-erations early in the spring with a large force, also a certain amount of new and improved placer mining ma-chinery. The



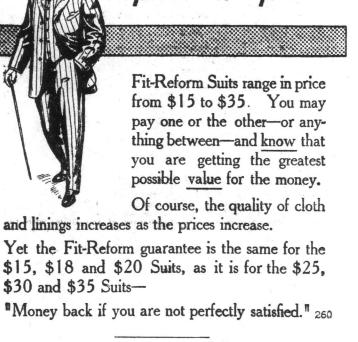
of the Missouri Pacific railway today declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, payable in the company's stock. Geo. J. Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific, in announcing action of the board gave out the fol-lowing: "Although the surplus, ac-tual and estimated, for the last six months of this year amply warrant the payment of dividends at the reg-ular date, the management felt that under the present financial and businesc conditions it would be unwise to

The Wells Fargo directors declared

payable as follows:

2¼ per cent in

steamer Morning Star, which has ar- abandoned.





ALLEN & COMPANY

rived at Seattle after a run of seven "The vessel is licensed to carry from James A. Moore to carry ore from British Columbia mines, proves erron-eous The Morning Star has been chikan. The boat has just been resept. 15, 1908, to stockholders of rec-ord Aug. 25, 1908; 2¼ per cent on Dec. 15, 1908, to stockholders of rec-ord Nov. 24, 1908. THE MORNING STAR. Former Missionary Vessel Will Run in Alaskan Waters. Star has been chikan. The boat has just been re-turned over to Capt. Moore, by the American board of foreign missions, which holds the title to the vessel and Capt. Moore, who commands the vessel, will use her in a commercial venture. The mission-aries in the South Seas will now be carried by the steamship companies on mileage contracts, and the idea of on the data of the steam of

mileage contracts , and the idea of opreport that the missionary erating a missionary steamer has been



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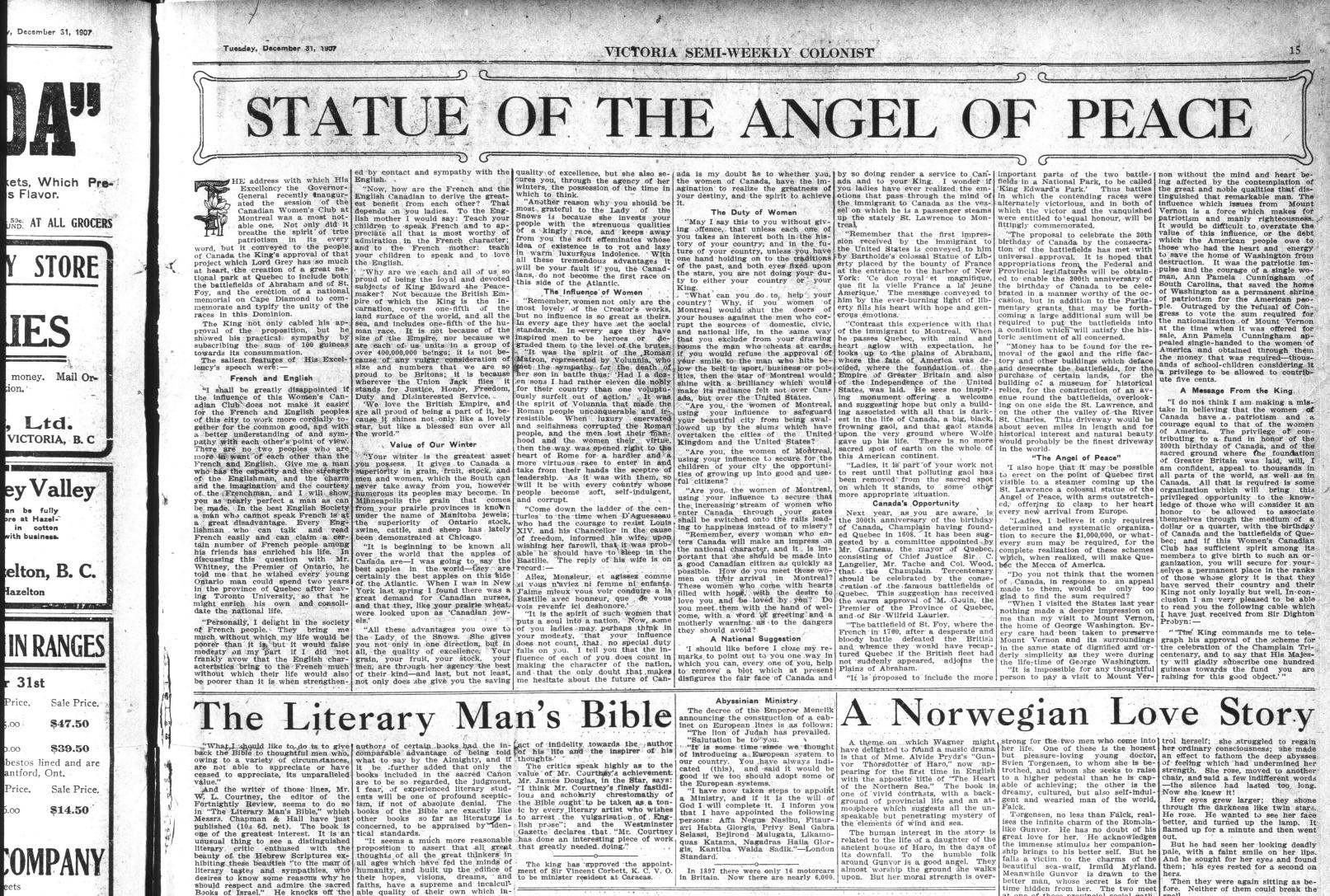
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tuality to iset out literature rough lir lum. For from the

Burns Company, packers. The latter furnished turkeys to every person in the city reported by the churches to sundry recommendations for the bet-the without the price. The Scientian be without the price. The Salvation Army furnished a turkey dinner to every wayfarer who called at their Christmas Wedding

barracks, and sent out many dinners to those who were unable to get down the city.

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ncrease.

\$35 its range in price 35. You may other-or any--and know that ing the greatest for the money. quality of cloth the same for the is for the \$25. ctly satisfied." 260 continues Mr. Courtney, "stands as it does very largely with school books based on the work of German and Roman writers. Everything is viewed and misprised as 'lessons.' . . Gen- The work of large come. Is one outgoing steamer for be weak and at very little cost. Accord the large steam of large come. Is one outgoing steamer for be weak and at very little cost. Accord the large steam of large come. Is one outgoing steamer for be weak and at very little cost. Accord the large steamer for be weak and at very little cost. Accord the large steamer for be weak and at very little cost. Accord the large steamer for be weak and while the most steamer for be weak and the wook and at very little cost. Accord the most steamer for is licensed to carry from ty first class passen-Moore. "We expect to egular schedule to Ketboat has just been re-caulked and is in good rated A1 for ten years records and has three ail under that rating. he is of 547 gross tons, 35 feet beam and 10 feet in THE COLONIST

literary tastes and sympathles, who desires to know some reasons why he should respect and admire the saces visions, dreams, and clasp and gilt edges of the conven-tional Bible, and shows the gold that les within. It is to be regretted that the pub-lishers have somewhat thwarted Mr. Courtney's ideal by binding his book in a conventional cloth of that the-burger a conventional cloth of that the-burger a conventional cloth of that the-burger a somewhat subset respects as a singured as Job, in a conventional cloth of that the-burger a conventional cloth of the there are a conventional cloth of the capacity for <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

VICTORIA . COLONIST

Winding Up This Year's Business and Planning for the Next

THE financial flurry which has been disturbing the country has given food for thought, but not a source of doubt. The shrinkage in values has chiefly affected the fortunes of the rich. We have the most abundant faith in the future, the immediate future of this great province of ours, and particularly the Island and Capital City, and can see no cloud in the sky which means more than a passing shower. Now is the time for Victorians to push forward, as the Pacific Coast is looked on with envious eyes by Eastern people. We shall push the Spencer Policy for all it is worth and use every possible effort in giving values which will make this coming year a banner one.



	The Alacher	THE	1 13		A State of the second sec	A.South.			1996					
Pair Overall Drawers, at	. 50	to	1.25	Baby Wool Jacket, at	.85	to	1.50	Warm Jersey, at	2.50	to 4.50	Fur Set, at	25.00	to 2	10.00
A Nice Cashmere Dress at	1.25	to	4.50	A Nice Tie, at	\$.25	to	\$.75	Soap Box, at	25	to50	Fur Coat, at	60.00	to 27	75.00
Pair Boottees, at		LUNCH DE TOT		A Nice Cap, at	.25	to	.50	Work Boxes, from	.25	to 1.00	Fur, at	2.50	to 12	25.00
Musical Toy, at	.15	to	25	Pair of Strong Suspenders, at	. 10	to	.25	Hair Barrettes, at, each	- 50	to 3.75	Nice Leather Handbag, at	1.50	to 1	15.00
Baby Set, enamel cup, saucer and				Rocking Horse, at	12.50	to	25.00	Moire Underskirts, at	2.75	to 8.75	Jewelled Back Combs, at	1.00	to a	25.00
plate, at			•35	Mechanical Toys, at	.25	to	25.00	Costume, at	18.75	to 50.00	Fancy Box Perfume, at	1.00	to	5.00
Slippers, at	.25							Fine Silk Gowns, at						1.00
A Pair Mittens, at	.20	BRANCE -	•45	A Pair of Pants, at	. 50	to	1.50	Night Gown, at	1.25	to 10.00	Leather Bound Bible, at		to	1.50
Baby Wool Jacket, at	.85	to		A Nice Reefer, at	State of the second second	to	3.75	Pin Cushion, at	.50	to 3.00	Leather bound Prayer Book, at			1.00
Carriage Rug, at	and the second se				And the second sec	n gan Ar an an	9.75	Embroidered Cushion Covers, at	4.00	to 7.50	Leather bound Poems, at			• 50
						to	25.00	Blouse Length, at, per yard	·35	to65	A Good Bound Novel, at	-75	to	1.50
Teddy Bear, at		一門	.25	A Good Shirt, at	.50	to	1.00	Fancy Hat Pin, from	.10	to I.50	Beautiful Fans, at	1.50	to	47.50
A Nice Coat, at	1.50	to	6.50	Pair of Good Hose, at	15	to	1.00	A Nice Apron, at	.20	to 1.25	Real Lace Handkerchiefs, each	3.75	to	20.00
A Rattle, at	+05	to	.25	Pair of Shoes, at	2.00	10	4.50	A White Lawn or Mull Blouse, at	1.75	to 7.50	Fancy Box Chocolates, at	.35	10	2.50
A Nice Bib, from	.05	to	1.25	Good 3-piece Suit, at	4.50	to	10.00	Nice Leather Belts, at	65	to 1.50	Sequin Belts	4.50	to	8.50
Baby Set, knife, fork and spoon, at	50		.75	A Good Overcoat, at	4.50	to	8.75	Fancy Blouse Pins, at	.25	to 1.00	Box of Eaton Hurlbut Stationery, at	- 35	to	1.50
Boots, at		to	1.25	Pair Warm Mitts, at	.10	to	.15	Fancy Collar Pins, at	.15	to .25	Pair Trefousse Gloves			1.50
A Nice Doll, at	05	to	.25				.50	N D.H				15.00	to	35.00
Dolly Kitchen Sets, from Toy Dogs, at	т	to	.05	Knitted Wool Sweaters		to	-		Í.00	to 12.50	A Nice Golf Jersey, at	2.25	to	4.50
Jack-in-the-Box at		to	75	Humming Top			.75	Tray and Ring Holder, at	× - 1	2:75	A Nice Hair Ornament, at	3.50	to	8.50
Aluminum Go-Cart, at				Pair Dent's Gloves, at	\$1.00	to	\$1.50	Walking Skirt, at	5.00	to 12.50	Pair Lace Boots, at	2.50	to	7.50
Rolling Chimes, at			1.25					Fur Muff \$12						
	10 A				Contact Col	6 77 34			P. S. P. Marchen					

New Year Gifts

New Year Gifts

New Year Gifts

New Year Gifts

Our Remaining Stock of Toys and Fancy Goods Will Be Cleared Out Monday and Tuesday

Those having the purchasing of articles for Christmas trees will be able to make a dollar do the work of two or three.

