\$23.50. Special \$15.00 \$14.00 \$21.50. Special .. \$12.00 at \$20.00 each. \$12.00

. . . . \$12.00 Special \$12.00 \$11.00 Special \$11.00

\$12.00 X" COUCHES.

. . . . \$20.00 X" COUCHES \$20,00 X" COUCHES. \$17.00

ght Your

have a fine assortv styles have been ad you can hardly ve have to show. ge variety, and the atterns, and everyh. Descriptions of

od quality heavy g, colors brown, reys. The seams hed with silk. \$30.00 thths length, in vool herringbone

d straps of self outside pockets. \$21.00 I', made of light

plain and stripe with tight-fitting roll collar and ced at . . \$30.50 TH LENGTH

ripe effect, semitraps over shoulatch pockets, roll \$15.00

ick and navy, inngs of silk milide of fine broad-..... \$27.50

ade Cake—Tea

Calgary Water Works

Fox Was Justified.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—The inquest into the death of B. J. Reardon, killed here a few weeks ago by a fall over the cliff while scuffling with Thomas Fox, was concluded last night. Fox was held blameless by the jury on the ground that he was justified in protecting Miss Williams, the young lady who was with him at the time. from

Brandenburg Goes to New York.

FLECTION RESULTS

Wm. Sloan Elected in Comox-Atlin—Ralph Smith's Majority

New Orleans, La., Oct. 28,-Deadly

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Broughton

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL L. NO. 193

VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1908

BALKAN PEACE New York, Oct. 28.—The supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America today elected M. W. Bayliss, Washington, D.C., sovereign grand

Pacific Speech to Bulgarian Assembly From Emperor Ferdinand

POWERS IN AGREEMENT

The Austrian Foreign Ministe Shows Country's Pacific Attitude

sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 28.—The fourteenth national Bulgarian assen his afternoon. The speech from the hrone was read by Emperor Ferdi-and, and was eminently pacific in haracter. He defended the recent act

ess to the assembly is as follows: "Peace and prosperity are inscribed on the banner which was unfurled at Tiernovo on October 5th, and I count appon my progressive people to assist me in the defense of their righteous cause, securing peace and spreading the work of civilization in the Bal-

eimburse all the customs claims gainst his government. He made no eference to Turkey, but he mentioned nevolent attitude of Austria-Hungary. He closed by expressing the hope that Russia would not desert this new Slav

Chances of Agreement. London, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Sofia states that Great Britain, France and Russia have presented an identical note approving Bulgaria's recognition that compensation is due to Turkey, and requesting Bulgaria to follow Turkey's example Bulgaria to follow Turkey, and requesting Bulgaria to follow Turkey's example and give assurances of abstention from mobilization pending the proposed international congress. The Times in an editorial sees a happy augury in the fact that five of the signatories of the Berlin treaty are thus acting in harmony for the first time since the crisis

advice of the powers, has decided to release tomorrow 75,000 reservists who have been held to the colors. It is hoped that this measure will reduce the tension between Sofia and Con-

Buda Pesth, Oct. 28.—Baron Von Aerenthal, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in an important speech yesterday, indicated a yielding atti-tude on the part of Austria which may

vinces, or the idea of any territorial compensation in other directions.

On this basis, however, he added, there was no objection to the congress placing on record the abrogation of the articles relating to Bosnia and Noviazar. The Austria-Hungarian government was trying to smooth the way for the conference, and he hoped his government's intentions would be appreciated at Constantinople, and a hand extended for a friendly agreement. He would also be glad to see the Turko-Bulgarian negotiations lead to an understanding, for which conditions were by no means unfavorable. Acting with that view, Austria, in common with other powers, has dissuaded the administration at Constantinople and Sofia froh adopting military measures calculated to increase mutual distrust.

With regard to Servia and Montenegro he said neither was entitled to interfere in the matter in any way, but notwithstanding this his government was willing to treat both with benevolence and take their interests into consideration. It would, however, be bet-

ence and take their interests into consideration. It would, however, be betsideration. It would, however, be better for their own interests to set practical aims for their activity instead of pursuing dreams that would not be proach Tampico Oil Well—Appeal for Government Aid dilated upon Austria's conciliatory attitude which had met with warm support from her allies—Germany and

dilated upon Austria's conciliatory attitude which had met with warm support from her allies—Germany and Italy. He looked to the future with confidence, and for that very reason he believed that other governments were following an equally conciliatorypolicy.

Dead on the Track.

London, Ont., Oct. 28.—The body of Benjamin Nash, an aged inmate of the House of Refuge, Woodstock, was found on the railway tracks at Princeton yesterday. He is supposed to have been struck by a train while walking on the track. The body of an Italian laborer was also found on the track near Capetown.

Sacred College Vacancies

Rome, Oct. 28.—The death of Cardinal Mathleu at London on Monday and of Cardinal Salvador Casanas Pages at Barcelona yesterday, brings the vacancies in the sacred college to 14, thus making it more probable that the next consistory will be held in December for the creation of new cardinals. Reliable Vatican authorities consider it certain that two American cardinals will be appointed at that time.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 28.—A true bill has been returned by the grand jury against Chief of Police Kimball of Leamington for the death of W. J. Healy at Tilbury last summer. Kimball was trying to arrest Healy, when he shot him with a revolver.

Bank of North America Money Handed Over on Chas, W. Morse's Check

SECURITIES INSUFFICIENT

Calgary, Oct. 28.—About nine miles the ditch for the gravity water pipe ne are completed and the work of

New York, Oct. 28.—The apparent determination of Alfred H. Curtis to clear himself of all blame in connection with the banking transactions for which he and Chas, W. Morse are now undergoing trial in the United States district court become more definite North America.

The incident of the overdraft of \$210,000 given by Morse, previously testified to, was made the subject of searching questioning by the witness'

Mr. Curtis related the coming of F. Augustus Heinze to him with a request for a loan of \$126,000, and his refusal to grant the accommodation. Morse had remonstrated with him, saying:
"Unless we let them have the money they must go to the wall." Curtis had stood firm, however, he said, and retorted: "They cannot have a cent of the bank's money. If they fail, they must fail."

must fail."

He testified that a personal check of Chas. W. Morse for \$126,000, drawn to the order of Helnze, came through the next day. The check had been paid, although, Morse had at the time, witness said, a balance to his credit of only \$3,100. He at once went to Mr. Morse, the witness said, and told him that the must protect the bank, and at once wipe out this overdraft.

"Mr. Morse went out and got two boxes of securities and turned them and their contents over to me. I told him that the sourtlies profered were insufficient, and he offered to sive me.

for Comox-Atlin this afternoon. This has been the prevailing expectation in that district for the past week. A big celebration is being held at Cumber-

London, Oct. 27.—Edward Cook & Co., a firm of soap makers, today obtained a libel judgment of \$115,000 against certain newspapers owned by Lord Northcliffe, which charged that the company was attempting to form a trust. Wm. H. Lever, a Liberal member of

Wm. H. Lever, a Liberal member of parliament, recently got judgment to the amount of \$250,000 and costs against the same publications on a similar charge, and a suit of the same nature brought by Joseph Watson & Sons, of Leeds, was settled out of court by the payment of damages to an amount said to exceed \$250,000.

Other firms accused by Lord North-cliffe's newspapers of being parties in the same combine, have suits pending.

Brandon, Man., Oct. 28.—Final returns in the constituency of Brandon give Hon. Clifford Sifton a majority of 63.

Cleveland Traction Fight Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The Central Trust company of New York, as trustee for the bondholders of the Cleveland Railway company, today filed a suit in the federal court, praying that a receiver be appointed for filed a suit in the federal court, praying that a receiver be appointed for the Municipal Traction company, now operating the lines of the former corporation in this city. Judge Taylor, of the federal court, issued a temporary order tying up all the funds held by the municipal company except such as may be necessary for the payment of wages.

HOPES OF GOOD SERVICE

N.W.C.T.U. Convention.

Denver, Colo, Oct. 28.—The National Women's Christian Temperance Union convention today adopted with practical unanimity a resolution commending the efforts of the churches to defeat the re-election of Joseph G. Cannon' as a member of Congress.

line are completed and the work of constructing the big pipe which is to convey the water to the city has been started and about one hundred yards of it is completed. The material to be used in the pipe has not all arrived, but enough is on the ground for several weeks in advance.

Winnipeg Man Dies on Train.

Winnipeg Man Dies on Train. turning from a prolonged visit to England, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was 45 years of

Graim Valuable Property. Chicage Oct. 28.—The owners of property worth, at a conservative estimate, \$2.500,000 and located in the very jeopardy by the filing of papers in the general land office in Washington lay-ing claim to it. A syndicate claims tern United Gas and Electric company, and also eight blocks on the west side of Broadway and fourteen blocks on east side of River street. This lat

Aerenthal, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in an important speech
yesterday, mdicated a yielding attiude on the part of Austria which may
aid materially in the preservation of
peace.

Advantage that overtures have airended
to relieve the present tension, and that
therefore the government would not
insist that the question of the annexation
of the interpolated the trip
of the authority of prominent members
of the party in Vancouver, that the
could be secured, it is understood on
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could also be also to an expect the secured of the
compensation in other directions.

On this basis, however, he added,
there was no objection to the congress
placing on record the abrogation of the
articles relating to Bosain and Movinzar. The Austria-Hungarian
compensation in other directions.

New York, Oct. 28.—Wm. J. Bryan

Several States of the Middle

West

LORD NORTHCLIFF

LORD NORTHC

lengthy body of the airship showed only the slightest vibration. He regarded the vertical steering gear as simply perfect.

only the silghtest vibration. He regarded the vertical steering gear as simply perfect.

TCHAIKOVSKY'S CASE

Russian Revolutionist Released on Bail, But Still Under Police Surveillance.

St. Petersburg. Oct. 28.—After an imprisonment of eleven months, Nicholas Tschalkovsky, the Russian revolutionist, was today released on 325,000 ball pending his trial. Tschalkovsky was under police surveillance and will therefore be unable to go abroad immediately as he expected. The rigors of prison life apparently have made little impression on M. Tschalkovsky shys bysical and mental condition. After his release today he issued a statement expressing deep appreciation of the messages of sympathy he had received while in prison from friends in America. He added: "T regret that I shall be unable to visit America before my trial, but I hope after that to be able to return and thank my friends in a more direct manner. He denies any criminal activity during his stay & Russia, when he visited many parts of the country merely to satisty himself as to the prevailing conditions.

Eminent Surgeon Dead

Montreal, Que, Oct. 27.—The independent harrier road race of tive miles for the troad race of tive miles for the troad race of tive miles for the troad and an another victory for he manner. He indian made in the same course in June last. Homer, of Halifax, was a good second, finishing thirty seconds arter Longboat man the requirement of the part of

Present Parliament Breaks

Number of Important Reforms to Be Dealt With By the Deputies

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—The autumn session of the third Russian duma was opened this morning, and the sittings of the council of the empire began this afternoon. This is the first Russian parliament that has come to its second session. The first and second dumas did not survive after one session. This brought out much satisfac-il as the hope that the pre-in will be of great service to

n the Tauride palace the deputies plunged immediately into the Balkan

which were in the committee stage in the lower house, and others are far ad-vanced, and since the dangers threatening their predecessors have been fully dissipated, the legislators can at-tend to their tasks with the certainty

NEW TIME TABLE

Official Announcement as to the Time of Arrival and Departure of C. P. R. Trains

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 28.—Albert Ba-ker, 24 years old, painter, committed suicide by taking carbolc acid.

Gold Medal for Wrights. London, Oct. 28.—The British Aero club has awarded its gold medal to the Wright Brothers, the aeroplanists of Dayton, Ohio, for their remarkable achievements.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 28.—The car shops of the Cambria Steel Company, which have been idle since last spring, it is announced, will resume work tomorrow with a full complement of 1,500 men. Orders from the Harriman lines, it is said, are sufficient to run the plant until the first of the year at least.

Calgary, Oct. 28.—A meeting of the Board of Trade last evening discussed one this year. A permanent exhibit or Calgary was also thoroughly gone for Calgary was also thoroughly gone into and it is probable that some action will be taken to make a start at a display similar to the one in Spo-

New York, Oct. 28.-Edward S. today entered a plea of not guilty when arraigned in the Tombs police court this afternoon on a charge of larceny of \$700, said to have been taken in November last, while he was employed as manager for Frederick T. Hamilton, a banker and broker, with offices at 111 Broadway. Little waiv-ed examination and in default of \$2,000 bail was committed to the tombs.

BARRISTER ASSAULTS

According to reports received by the Mr. Campbell was walking Main street when Mr. Howell struck the Yaquis into ambush and slaughtered them.

The reports have not been officially confirmed.

The reports have not been officially confirmed.

WAR ON NIGHT RIDERS

Seventy-One Suspects Now in Cus-tody and Ringleader Supposed to Be Prisoner

Samburg, Tenn., Oct. 28 .- The ringeader of the night riders in this section is believed to be a prisoner at Camp Nemo, His name is Garret Johnson.

No less than seventy-one alleged to have been connected actively with night raiders in this vicinity are under arrest, and the authorities believe enough evidence has already been collected to hang at least four men. The confession of "Tid" Burton is the sensation of the day, both here and at Union City, and it is believed that he has not yet told all he knows about the killing of Captain Rankin.

John F. Cochran, the man captured after a chase on the lake, has confessed that the night rider outrages have ed that the night rider outrages have end of copper, are likely to transform the island into a big mining camp in the near future.

John F. Cochran, the man captured after a chase on the lake, has confessed that the night rider outrages have included the whipping of women. One woman was whipped for leaving her husband and another for being of ill repute.

the same combine, have suits pending the same combine, have suits suits and pending the same combine, have suits suits and suits of the same combine, have suits suits and suits of the same combined to the same combine, have suits suits and suits of the same combine, have suits suits and suits of the same combined to suit suits and suits of the same combined to suit suits and suits of the same combined to t

FIFTIETH YEAR

Returns to Date Show Majority of 48 For the Laurier Government

SEVEN CONTESTS DEFERRED

Remarkable Majorities Given Conservative Candidates in Manitoha

Montreal, Oct. 27.—A few changes have been made in the representation of the different provinces by later returns. Nipissing, Ont., has elected the Liberal candidate, while South Human

jority.

Macdonald — Staples (Com.), 500 najority.

Brandon—Sifton (Lib.), 47 majority

Dauphin — Campbell (Con.), 37

ajority. Provencher-Malloy, (Lib.), 400 ma jority.
Portage la Prairie—Meighen (Con.),
401 majority.
Selkirk—Bradbury, (Con.), 200 majority.

ority.
Lisgar—Sharpe (Con.), 116 majority.

Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw—Knowles (Lib.), 400 majority.
Saltcoats—McNutt, (Lib.), 300 ma-

jority.

Calgary — McCarthy (Con.), 500 majority.

Macleod — Herron, (Con.), probably elected, 100 majority; 15 polls to hear from Medicine Hat — Magrath (Con.), probably elected, 250 majority; ten polls to hear from.

IRON ON TEXADA

Discoveries Made By Geological Survey Party Headed By R. G.

Vancouver, Oct. 28.-R. G. McConnell

and into a sig mining camp in the near future.

Messrs. J. M. Haughton and F. H. MacLaren accompanied Mr. McConnell.

There is some more work to be done by the party, which was composed of fifteen members, and this work will be completed next Summer.

HOLLAND AND CASTRO

Much Speculation in Regard to Neth-erlands Government's Next Move

Washington, Oct. 28.-Diplomatic, together with state department officials, are wondering just what is to

at Our New

MONTEAGLE COMES FROM THE ORIENT

Brings Large Cargo of Silk-Chinese and Japanese in Steerage

The steamer Monteagle of the C.P.R., Capt. Davison, reached the outer wharf yesterday morning with 53 saloon passengers, 67 Chinese and 10 Learners of the control of the capture of the c saloon passengers, 67 Chinese and 10 Japanese steerage, and a cargo of 5,000 tons of general freight, of which 116 tons of general Chinese and Japanese provisions was landed at the outer wharf. There was 1,300 hales of silk valued at \$520,000 on board. The steamer had an average passage, encountering strong easterly gales for a few days which retarded her progress. On October 22 at noon a brigantine was sighted in 51,45 north and 166 west, standing to the eastward, probably bound to Victoria or Puget Sound. A fresh-northeast gale was

west, standing to the eastward, probbably bound to Victoria or Puget
Sound. A fresh-northeast gale was
blowing and there was a high sea.
The passengers of the Monteagle included Marquis Henri Cavaletti, an
italian nobleman who has been living
in Japan; Miss C. Argento, an Italian
missionary from Honan. Central
China; Mrs. Frothero and Miss
Prothero, missionaries who had trying
experiences and narrowly escaped
death during the Boxer rising in
China; Miss F. M. Rice, a missionary
from Seoul, Kotea: Lieut.-Commander
Simson, R.N., who resided in Victoria
for some time and who has been
traveling in Central China and on the
border of Thibet since leaving his ship
at Hongkong; Major M. Haines, of a
British line regiment who has been in
the Beloochistan country and has been
traveling on the Indian border near
Thibet; George E. Chamberlain,
Livited States wice account at Singa. traveling on the Indian border near Thibet; George E. Chamberlain, United States vice-consul at Singapore; V. J. McLoughlin, a Shanghai journalist who has been engaged with te Shanghai Times, and his wife and family; A. M. Niehill, an American miner who has been engaged at Kotchan, in East Siberia; J. H. Hemperly, who has been in the Orient seeking business for flouring mills, and wife; J. Muggler, a Swiss emhroiderer, who has been working in Japan; Dr. Gertrude Taft, a medical missionary from Chinkiang, China; J. M. Slater, a journalist formerly conmissionary from Chinkiang, China; J. M. Slater, a journalist formerly connected with the Times of India of Bombay. Other passengers were: W. G. Ardley and wife, Miss A. G. F. Aylmer, P. E. Browne, C. Bateman, W. A. Birchal, J. M. Campbell, S. F. Crawford, E. T. Doty, J. Friend, Mrs. Friend and two children, J. Friend, Jr., Oscar Gorrell, Miss H. B. Hughes, Mrs. M. Houfe, E. G. Lowman W. MacCondinated and two children, J. R. Houfe, E. G. Lowman W. MacCondinated and two children, J. R. Houfe, E. G. Lowman W. MacCondinated and two children, J. R. Houfe, E. G. Lowman W. MacCondinated and two children, J. R. Houfe, E. G. Lowman W. MacCondinated and two children and M. Houfe, E. G. Lowman, W. MacCon-nell, Mrs L. E. McChesney and child, Mrs. U. E. McChesney and child, Mrs. Usui and two children, John Young, M. E. Ward, Rene Mohrt, Mrs. W. Mumma and child, Mr. Nakagawa, Mrs. Nakagawa, K. C. H. Newman and wife, G. Otto, E. Rostron, N. J. Sargent, R. W. F. G. Sargent, Miss May Sutter

News of the arrival of a plague ship at Yokohama a few days before her sailing with 50 dying and 52 dead, was brought by the Monteagle. The Ger-man steamer Landrat Schieff, which had taken 416 Chinese coolles from Hongkong for Salina Cruz, Mexico, had failed to secure permission to land her passengers and beri-beri had remained some time at anchor at Salina Cruz while the question was being disputed. Finally she left bound back to Hongkong and put into Yokohoma with a terrible condition prevailing on board. Beri beri breke soon after leaving Mexico, and 52 of the Chinese succumbed. Despite loud protests on the part of the survivors these were buried at sea. When the steamer arrived fifty more were lying in a precarious condition.

The statements recently given out that the boycott against Japan has been ended is not confirmed by the news received by the Monteagle. The news received by the Monteagle. The Asahi of Tokio, says that a lot of gin-seng—5,000 catties—was recently purchased by Chinese merchants in Yokohama and sent to Hongkong, but on arrival there, a number of boycotters assembled and opposed the landing of the consignment. The Chinese merchants to whom the cinary was constants to whom the cinary was constants. the consignment. The Chinese mer-chants to whom the ginseng was con-signed attempted to engage an Eng-lish barrister with the object of ob-taining an injunction from the court to prevent such opposition, but the barrister declined to take the brief, and the ginseng had to be sent back to Yokohama, thus inflicting heavy loss on its original purchasers.

HUNTER'S BODY FOUND

Mystery of Fate of Fred Kloeber Cleared Up After a Search of Several Days

Hot Springs, Oct. 28.—The long search for Fred W. Kloeber, the young hunter who, with Julius Kumle, was lost in the woods on Rooster whom scores of men have been scour whom scores of men have been scouring a perilously rugged country, was ended yesterday, when the bloodhounds led their master over a trail seven days old to the dead body, lying as the man had fallen to his untimely end. The body was found under the limbs of a mountain hemlock, about a mile and a half from where the remains of Kumie, his companion, had been picked up two days before. The jaw was dislocated and the face bruised. Marks on a log indicated that

apparently making great speed, efforts to get out of the moun-before dark. He had never tains before dark. He had never moved from the position in which he fell; his gun was still grasped in his left hand, and under him, his gloves were on and not in the slightest drawn as though he were suffering from pain. He must have been traveling rapidly to have received an injury so extensive as that from his impact against the restaurable of the tree under

FINAL SESSION OF

Closing Meetings of First Congregational Church—Im-- portant Resolutions

The closing sessions of the association meetings of the Congregational and Reformed Episcopal churches were held yesterday. They opened with services in the forenoon led by Rev. Herman Carson, the pastor of with services in the forenoon led by Rev. Herman Carson, the pastor of the First Congregational church, after which Rev. T. W. Gladstone took the chair. He introduced Rev. W. Orr Wark, M.A., of Wellington, who gave an address on "Jesus and Obedience." Rev. Merton Smith, of Vancouver, followed with an address on "Jesus and Cole on "Jesus and Worship," by Rev. A. DeB. Owen, of New Westminister. Then Rev. E. Tremayne Dunston, of Seattle, delivered an address on the aubject, "Jesus and Wealth," asking several trenchant questions on the day in which wealth was acquired and expended asserting that it was often the case that retiher the methods by the money was got nor the feek lessness with which it was expended would bear inspection. The true of God was amply dealt with. The last address of the afternoon was given by Rev. Mr. Strong on "Jesus and Society."

The election of officers then was "Operators refusing to comply with the complex of the parents of the setting that it was often the case that retiher the methods by the money was got nor the feek lessness with which it was expended would bear inspection. The true of the parents of miners under 21 years old to sign papers releasing the Mononghela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company from damage under the new liability law."

"The using of the so-called safety explosives."

"The election of officers then was "Operators refusing to comply with the contraction of the so-called safety explosives."

"Operators refusing to comply with the contraction of the parents of the first the contraction of the services of the Luckenbach capter transferred to the Philadelphia. Capt. McLean and thirty-ning of the Luckenbach capter transferred to the Philadelphia. Capt. McLean and thirty-ning of the Luckenbach capter transferred to the Philadelphia. Capt. McLean and thirty-ning of the Luckenbach capter transferred to the Philadelphia. Capt. McLean and thirty-ning of the Luckenbach capter transferred to the Philadelphia. Capt. McLean and thirty-ning of the Luckenbach capter tran

lows:

1. That the thanks of this conference be given to those delegates who have attended and for the valuable papers they have conference.

ble papers they have contributed.

2. That the cordial thanks of this conference be given to those ladies and gentlemen who have provided the delegates with the necessary hospi-3. That a cordial vote of thanks be tendered to the ladies who have so

generously provided refreshments for the conference. generously provided refreshments for the conference.

4. That the assembled conference desires to express to the Right Rever-end Bishop Cridge its sincere regret that he is unable to be present and prays God, that he may soon be re-stored to his usual good health if it be His will, and that during his indis-position God may reveal Himself very specially to him.

JUDGE LAMPMAN TO

Application Made Yesterday and Re-Count Takes Place

As that roots and trunk nich he was found.

Killed His Wife

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 27.—Lee Nutt, of Nesho, Mo., today shot his cousin, Jacob Nicely, whom he found in a store here with Mrs. Nutt. A year ago of the votes cast in the Donk. Last month Nutt's wife left Nesho. Nutt had come to Joplin on business and accidentally ran across the pair. He submitted quietly to arrest. He submitted quietly to arrest. He submitted quietly to arrest. The formal application was made yested and accidentally ran across the pair. He submitted quietly to arrest. The formal application was made yested and accidentally ran across the pair. The formal application was made yested and counsel for Mr. Templeman. Frank Higgins, it is understood, will also appear before Judge Lampman in behalf of the Liberal candidate. There were 92 spoiled and rejected as shown by the returning of and it is hoped by the specific of the liberal candidate. ficer's report, and it is hoped by the Liberals that they will be able to induce his honor to allow sufficient of these in favor of Mr. Templeman to alter the result of the election. The Conservatives on the other hand have no fear of the result. They say that the great majority of, these ballots were cast for Mr. Barnard and that with an impartial judge his majority will be increased by a recount. In the meantlime nothing more is being said

> Fernie, Oct. 27.-The weather today is much milder and building operations are going ahead fast on this ac-count. Large quantities of brick are count. Large quantities of brick are striving daily from outside points, and the Fernie brick yards, although running night and day, cannot meet the present demand.

meantime nothing more is being said about a protest, some influential Lib-erals stafing that if the recount goes against him, Mr. Templeman intends

to accept the verdict of the electors without going to the courts. A definite statement of his intention may, how-

ever, be expected after the judge's ver-

New York, Oct. 27.-Information was received in this city today that the insular line steamer C. V. Lucken-bach, bound from New York to San bach, bound from New York to San Juan, Porto Rico, was on fire while off Cape Hatteras at 8 o'clock last night. The steamer Philadelphia of the Red D line, also bound from New York to San Juan, was standing by the Luckenbach, and reported by wire less telegraph that the fire was in the Luckenbach's hold and was under control. Both steamers left New York last Saturday. The Luckenbach car-

Rev. Mr. Strong on clery."

The election of officers then was considered, Rev. H. H. Carson of this considered, Rev. H. H. Carson of this agreements on the increase in the agreements on the increase in the agreements of wages checked off."

UP FOR DISCUSSION

Claim is Made That Landlords Are Not Responsible For the Act

Dublin, Oct. 28.—Important references were made to the Land act deadlock at a meeting of the Fermaposition God may reveal Himself very specially to him.

5. That this conference expresses itself very strongly in favor of local option and the enforcement of the Lord's Day act and desire that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the government of the province.

In the evening a sermon was delivered by Rev. F. J. Van Horn, D.D., on "Jesus and Fellowship." The observance of the Lord's Supper brought the convention to a conclusion. bearvance of the Lord's Supper brought the convention to a conclusion.

DEATH FROM THIRST

Prospector Who Perished in Death Valley Leaves Record of His Sufferings

Los Angeles, Oct. 27.—Dying of thirst in the desert of Death Valley, R. F. Pratt, a prospector of the Grapevine district, in the Argus mountains, was found dead by another man. He left a record of his sufferings on pages of a diary found by his side. the remains of Kumis, his companion of the remains of Kumis, his companion had been picked up two days before the part of the second of the se

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

GE LAMPMAN TO

HOLD THE RE-COUNT

Cation Made Yesterday

Re-Count Takes Place

This Morning

From Thursday's Daily morning at 10 o'clock Judge in will commence the recount in the market than stock, because stock was not bound to be redeemed, whereas bonds were bound to be redeemed, whereas bonds were bound to be redeemed, was a good deal in the scheme, and it updays to Judge almpman regory, agent and counsel regord r

Barcelona, Oct. 27.—Monsignor Salvador Casanas Y. Pages, bishop of Barcelona, and one of the Spanish cardinals, died in this city of apoplexy today. He was born in 1834, and was created a Cardinal in 1896.

FROM BERING SEA

Brought 641 Sealskins From Hunting Grounds in the Smoky Sea

Taken By Local Fleet and the Japanese Sealers Poachers on Trial

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The sealing schooner Libble, Capt. Balcom, reached port yesterday morning from Bering sea with 641 sealskins. She had a stormy run from English bay where she called for water on the way back from the hunting grounds. The Libble brought no further news of the remaining sealers, three of which are still to come. The Thomas F. Bayard with 623 sealskins and 28 sea otter skins, and the Markland with 914 sealskins, are on the way in, both having landed their Indian crews on the west coast a few days ago. The schooners Pescawha, Umbring and Dora Siewerd are expected shortly after these vessels.

The catch in Bering Sea this year will be larger than that taken from the northern sea for ten years. There were 28 Japanese scaling schooners which hunted close to the seal islands, two of them being caught attempting to look the being caught attempting to look the being caught attempting to look the beauling schooles. (From Tuesday's Daily)

which hunted close to the seal islands, two of them being caught attempting to loot the hauling grounds and seized. The Japanese sealers took about 11,000 skins and the eight schooners from Victoria have taken 4,000, as well as 33 sea otter skins, which may be worth a thousand sealskins. The marketable valuation of the sea otter varies a good deal. They have brought sums varying from \$8 to \$1,500. It is unusual, though, for the skins to bring less than \$250 and many bring from \$800 to \$1,000. The value depends upon the condition and amount of silver tints in the fur.

The trial of the two Japanese sealing schooners Kinsei Maru and Sakai Maru, which were seized by the U. S. revenue cutter Perry in Bering sea, began yesterday at Valdes, where the Japanese sealers are being arraigned on the charge of illegally taking seals. negan yesterday at Valdes, where the Japanese sealers are being arraigned on the charge of illegally taking seals in United States waters. The allegation against them is that they were captured inside United States terricaptured inside United States terri-torial waters engaged in seal hunt-ing. Capt. Ritchie, a former Victoria sealer, who was navigating officer of the Kinsei Maru, is among those on trial at the Alaskan port.

FIFTY YEARS OF AGE

President Roosevelt Receives Many Congratulations on His Jubilee Birthday

junction is to be brought to the Brit-ish Columbia coast to engage in coast whailing outside the three-mile limit, according to the Norwegian whalers on board the steam whaler Saint Law-rence, of the Pacific Whaling company lumbia coast, the Norwegian capitalist was unable to secure a station, and, it is said, he has decided to use a floating station. This method has been used with success by the Nor-wegian whaling companies, the stations being sent as far afield as Cape Horn and in the waters off South

WORK IN FERNIE

Civic Authorities Busy on Sidewalks-Sir Thomas Shaughnessy at Hosmer

Fernie, Oct. 28.—The city has commenced the work of putting down sidewalks on all the side and back streets, taking but one walk on each street. The work of putting down walks on Main street will be looked of business. business.
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's special

CANAL FATALITIES

Twelve Men Killed and Many Injured By Two Explosions of Dyna-mite

Washington, Oct. 27.-Informatio reached the isthmian canal offices in this city today concerning two explosons of dynamite which occurred on the canal on October 15, whereby twelve men were killed and eighteen injured. The first explosion was at Culebra cut, near Empire, where five men were killed and eight injured, and the second was at Mendi, where seven were killed, ten injured and one missing. All of these killed and injured at Culebra cut were negroes, excepting W. J. David, an engineer, and George Goodlev, a craneman. twelve men were killed and eighteen

Body of Infant Found. Fernie, Oct. 27.-The body of a male infant was found yesterday at Gate-way, near the boundary line of British Columbia and Montana. The dead child was brought to Fernie, where a inquest will be held. Particulars sur-rounding the case are lacking.

sealing grounds this season, but gave relief and aid to the many starving natives in the Aleutian archipelago. The aid was required to prevent star-vation and distress in many isolated communities that had been rendered destitute by the severity of last win-A case of unusual distress was dis-

A case of unusual distress was discovered by officers of the McCulloch upon visiting Akutan island. The only settlement on the island was found to number fifty-three persons, many sick from privation and scarcity of food. An awful condition of morality existed owing to the inability to obtain a priest to scientific scientific accomples. owing to the inability to obtain a priest to solemnize marriage ceremonies. At the request of the natives Capt. Daniels provided medical aid for the suffering, and with his officers and crew contributed articles of clothing for their temporary relief. He also steamed to Unalaska and returned with a Greek priest, upon whose arrival marriages were performed. The spectacle presented officers of the McCulloch upon arrival at Akutan he arrival and the second control of the mcCulloch upon arrival at Akutan he arrival and second control of the mcCulloch upon arrival at Akutan he arrival at Akutan he arrival control of the mcCulloch upon arrival at Akutan he arrival arrival at Akutan he arrival control of the mcCulloch upon arrival at Akutan he arrival arrival arrival at Akutan he arrival arriva Washington. Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt observed his fiftieth anniversary today simply. He attended to his executive duties as usual, and except for the reception of a delegation from the Hungarian Republican club, of New York, in the east room of the White House, and the receipt of a Jarge number of congratulatory messages, some floral tributes, and gifts from the members of the family, the day was the same to him as any other day.

Later in the afternoon, the President donned his khaki riding uniform and rough rider hat and went for a horseback ride, remaining out until six o'clock.

There was r. folly family party at the White House this evening. No guests were present.

King Edward of Great Britain sent one of the first of the congratulatory messages received. It said: "I request of the natives Capt. Daniels provided medical aid for the suffering, and with his officers and crew contributed articles of clothing for their temporary relief. He also steamed to Unalaska and returned with a Greek present of the White House, and gifts eventing. Due to the extreme cold and deep snow of last winter the islanders had been prevented from following their usual fishing and huntings their usual fishing and hunting is colock.

There was r. folly family party at the White House this evening. No guests were present.

King Edward of Great Britain sent one of the first of the congratulatory messages received. It said: "I request you will accept my cordial congratulations upon the occasion of your birthday, together with my best wishes for your welfare and prosperity."

The usually Pacific Bering sea was greatly disturbed by strong gales that made all navigation into the North difficult during the summer. Throughout September high winds prevailed nearly constantly reaching the strength of a gale. The storms seriously interfered with the work of sealers and whalers in the Arctic and Bearing sea. On the voyage of the McCulloch from San Francisco in May, C. Charlet, a coxswain, was swept from the room San Francisco in May, C. Charlet, a coxswain, was swept from the steamer's deck while the ship was running before a gale. Amid conditions that seemed useless to attempt a rescue prompt action by the cutter's officers brought the man aboard after he had been rendered almost unconscious by the wayes the waves.

Senior Capt. Munger stated that his official report covering the season's work of the Bering neet will show that the achievements have been greater than in years past and that it is reasonable to believe that much illegal sealing has been prevented by

the cutters. His report will say that after visits at each of the Alcutian settlements it is found that with the possible exception of the settlements of Atu, at the extreme westerly end of the Aleutian group, and at Cher-nofsky, the health of the natives is less satisfactory than in previous years. Energetic work on the part of the corps of surgeons that accompanied the cutter's north has been an important feature of the fleet's work.

Cardinals for United States London, Oct. 27 .- A despatch from A floating whaling station with one corpossibly two steam whalers in continuous to be brought to the Brit-consistory shall be held for the nomin-

BAD TIME AT SEA

Passengers on Steamship Furnessia Made Uncomfortable By Accident to Engine

New York, Oct. 27 .- When the steamer Furnessia arrived from Glasgow today, her 308 passengers, through their spokesman, expressed great re-lief over the safe ending of the voy-

age.
For thirteen hours last Wednesday the ship was helpless during a ninety miles an hour gale, due to an accident in her engine room. A crosshead slipped out of place, a matter usually easily enough remedied in calm weather, but with such a storm as was then raging, the machinists being able to work with only one hand while nolding on with the other to prevent themselves being knocked down, it be came a very tedious job.

Meanwhile the waves were making a plaything of the big liner, and the pas-

sengers were tossed even out of their bunks. The accident caused her to be a day late in reaching port.

ANNUAL CONCERT .

Interesting Programme at St. John's Church Hall Pleas-

The first annual concert of the An-Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's special arrived here yesterday afternoon, he himself only coming as far west as Hosmer, where he looked over the coal interests and tipple of the C. P. R.

Taken By local Fleet and the CANAL FATALITIES

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's special glican Young Peoples' association was held last night in St. John's Hall, before a crowded audience. The programme opened with the first movement of Schumann's Faschingsschwark, played by Miss Shields with her usual excellent execution. This was followed by Miss Middred Sweet who made here debut on the second of the Angelian Young Peoples' association was held last night in St. John's Hall, before a crowded audience.

Taken By local Fleet and the CANAL FATALITIES

Sweet, who made her debut in a plea Sweet, who made her debut in a pleasing manner, rendering her two songs, Denya's "May Morning" and Bethune's "Once I Was Heartsick."

The numbers rendered by Miss Florence Greenhalgh delighted the audience; for in her rendering of "Allegro Bailliack," by Haroe, she scored a tremendous

Schumann's "Traumerie." Mr. Noel Robinson's recitations were very excellent and displayed a great

Mr. F. Waddington delighted his iudience with Goddard's famous Bea-cause de Jocelyn, and was enthusiastically encored. Miss Gladys Hewlings pleased all with Chopin's Schergo and was vigorously applauded. Mr. Edward Petch, of St. John's choir, was as usual enthusiastically received.

Last but not least, Mr. Mack Harby, with his "Little Billy," kept his audience in roars of laughter by his ventriloquial powers, the president of the association coming in for many hard brocks. During the interval the president,

During the interval the 'president, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, explained the objects of the A.Y.P.A., pointing out that the Church of England had always been accused of being cold and unsociable, and that the formation of this society was intended to bring the young repulse of the church treather. this society was intended to bring the young people of the church togsther and prove that "unity is strength." Detailing the programme for the coming session he pointed out that the association would fulfil the objects mentioned in its constitution, viz., that the association existed for the spiritual, intellectual and social welfare of the young people of the Anglican church.

Mr. Alfred G. Little acted as musical is already on foot in that republic a movement on the part of the governmental party to bring about the election of President Castro to another term of office in 1911, when his present term expires.

There was a meeting of the municiple council of La Victoria on Oct. 22, at which a demand was voiced for the amending of article 127 of the constitution in such a manner as would make it possible for Castro to con-

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Held at Pioneer Hall Tuesday Before Large Crowd— The Winners

Yale-Cariboo

Comox-Atlin

Victoria..... New Westmin Vancouver.... Kootenay (def

ortage la

Selkirk.... Provencher Marquette.

Lisgar.... Dauphin... Winnipeg..

Brantford Brockville

ornwall & oufferin....

Frontenac... Glengarry... Grenville...

Grey, East... Grey, North. Grey, South. Haldimand &

Halton ...

Hamilton, Hamilton, Hastings, Hastings

Kingston.... Lambton, Eas Lambton, We Lanark, Nort Lanark, South

Lanark, Sout-Lennox & Addi Lincoln... London... Middlesex, E Middlesex, Na Middlesex, V

Muskoka... Nipissing... Norfolk....

Northumberl

Prescott...
Prince Edwa
Rainy River
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Simcoe, East
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Restigouche.
St. John City
Victoria-Mad
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Cousti

Annapolis.
Antigonish.
Cape Breton
Cape Breton
Colchester.
Cumberland.
Digby.
Guysboro.
Halifax.
Halifax.
Hants.
Liverness.
Lunenburg.
Ploton

Victoria.... Edmonton... Strathcona

ntario, ntario, ttawa: .

in the Cambridgeshire sweepstake held in Pioneer Hall Tuesday ever ed, were taken from the two re tacles in the usual manner supervision of a committee those present. The race at Newmarket yesterday. vorite is Cocksure II., while I is a close second choice. The plete results of the drawing following followi

3557 Abbots Abode, 3941 Adv 1468 Altitude, 1635 Angelus, 3829 1737 Bracelet, 1558 Carnegie, 321 gill, 485 Cheshire Cat, 4477 Cine 4072 Conquistador, 1684 Dalkei Dean Swift, 3768 Duke of Spar Ebor, 3263 Elmstead, 4030 Flying 1388 Galvani, 1774 Grill Room Hanover Square, 332 Illustriou Jubilee, 4805 King's Courtship Mnoteckninny, 2423 Lady Hasty Llangwm, 3236 Lucian, 1277 M 1836 Marcovil, 2237 Mercutic Monitor, 1406 Nairobi, 1739 No: 4295 The Nut, 1337 Acclaim, 1 Black, 2398 Ambition, 1072 Athi Billy the Verger, 1434 Bushr 2484 Carlowitz, 3093 Chandon, Chimborazo, 2037 Cocksure II Dame Beauty, 2575 Drusus, 3818

Dame Beauty, 2575 Drusus, 3818 Eider 85 Garnock, 3199 Hayden, 3760 Julie II, 2243 Knightlight, 4078 Land League 743 Longcroft, 2984 Lucus, 4379 Malua 4071 Melayr, 1965 Mesmer, 3532 Mont Rosa, 2893 Nelson, 2044 Norman III. 4541 Offer, 1808 Orphah, 2981 Perrier 3534 Poor Boy, 2415 Procope, 1118 Quercus, 4106 Rhodora, 2430 Rockb 4809 Romney, 2973 Rushcutter, St. Michael, 3613 Santeve, 128 monson, 3667 Sir Archibald, 2 St HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL

3751 Sweet Rosalind, 4212 Temeraire.
3057 Velvet 249 Weathercock, 816
White Eagle, 3013 Your Majesty, 1156
Ouadi Halfa, 519 Pillo, 2879 Portland
Bay, 612 Pure Gem, 4134 Quickbeam,
3764 The Rialto, 3997 Rodney, 1018
Royal Fox, 4006 Santo, 3429 Sella,
2211 Sitver Heeled, 943 Solferino, 1515
Succour, 1219 Violante, 2900 Wheatear,
1942 Whyte Melville.

The summary of the result of the Cambridgeshire stakes, which was re-ceived from Newmarket by cable yesterday morning, was a surprise to the majority of the turfmen of the city.
It was fully expected that one of the favorites would carry off the bulk of the money. But it appears that neither Cocksure II or Poor Boy were among the leaders. The purse, as will be no ted by a despatch published in this is sue, went to Marcovil, a 50 to 1 shot. The odds on the second horse, Lands League, were 10 to 1, while Succour, which was third to cross the line, was laid at 100 to 8. The outcome of the race gives ticket

number 1836, held by A. E. Bannister, of 54 Government street, Victoria, the a tremendous encore and responded by premier award in the H. L. Salmon Rowe, of this city, while the third, No. 1515, is in the possession of Miss Gillespie, of the Victoria Book and Stationary company. Thus the three principal prizes of the sweep go to Victorians, a rather unusual circumstance accounted for dephtless by the stance, accounted for, doubtless, by the fact that the majority of the tickets were sold here on this occasion. While this was the case there was no appreciable falling off in the sales. The holder of the number corresponding to the winning horse is entitled to \$1,728, the possessor of the second prize gets half, that amount, \$864, and the third wins \$432. It is understood that the money was paid over yesterday as son as official notification of the result of the race was received.

Mr. Alfred G. Little acted as musical make it possible for Castro to condirector for the evening.

The Store That Serves You Best

Where You Get Good Things To Eat

We cannot emphasize too much the hygienic cleanliness and the high quality of the viands selected and the excellent English Cooking for our Delicatessen Department. Popular prices also please: ROAST VEAL, per lb. 50c | BOILED HAM, per lb. 40c

VEAL LOAF, per lb. 50c ROAST PORK, per lb. ... 50c

ROAST CHICKEN, per lb. .. 50c JELLIED LAMB'S TONGUES. PRESH CREAM, per bottle.

20c and 25c

PICKLES in bulk, sweet and sour

ROAST BEEF, per lb. 50c

MUFFINS, per doz. 40c

CRUMPETS, per doz. 20c

VEAL AND HAM PIES, 2 for 25c

POTATO SALAD, per lb 20c

POTATO SALAD, per lb 20c

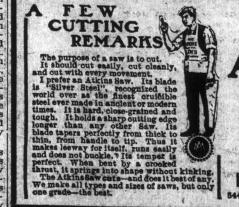
DILL PICKLES, per doz. 30c

OLIVES in bulk, per doz. 30c

ANCHOVIES, per keg 50c

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590.

Up-to-date Grocers



ATKINS SAWS

We Guarantee

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Liber F. Congdo

FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

oneer Hall Tuesday Large Crowd ne Winners

arge crowd the drawing different horses enter trom the two recep-tual manner, under the a committee chosen by The race took place yesterday. The fa-are II., while Poor Boy Abode, 3941 Adversary, 635 Angelus, 3829 Bitok, 1558 Carnegie, 3212 Car-ire Cat, 4477 Cinderello. , 1684 Dalkeith, 463 332 Illustrious. Are, 352 Interflows, 227 King's Courtship, 1230 2423 Lady Hasty, 3694 66 Lucian, 1277 Malheur, il, 2237 Mercutio, 2213 Nairobi, 1739 Normanie, 3093 Chandon, 3755 37 Cocksure II., 128 2984 Lucus, 4379 Malua

965 Mesmer, 3532 Monte osalind, 4212 Temeraire 249 Weathercock, 81 19 Weathercock, 816 13 Your Majesty, 1156 9 Pilic, 28.79 Portland Gem, 4134 Quickbeam, o, 3997 Rodney, 1018 06 Santo, 3429 Sella, led, 943 Solferino, 1515 iolante, 2900 Wheatear,

was a surprise to the turfmen of the city. it appears that neither ch published in this issecond horse, Lands

ent street, Victoria, the in the H. L. Salmon Second money is taken, which is held by B. city, while the third, No. Victoria Book and Sta-ny. Thus the three y. Thus the three of the sweep go to majority of the tickets ase there was no appre off in the sales. Th number corresponding to orse is entitled to \$1.728 of the second prize gets ount, \$864, and the third d over yesterday as soon fication of the result of received.

wspapers received here a by the last mail. there foot in that republic a the part of the govern to bring about the elecin 1911, when his pres-

of La Victoria on Oct. demand was voiced for ch a manner as would ble for Castro to con-

Good

English Cooking for

KEN, per lb. .. 50c MB'S TONGUES, GE, absolutely two for 20c

AM PIES, 2 for 25c AD, per lb ... 20c k, per doz. ... 30c

MPANY 7 Government St.

Guarantee

ICKMAN TYE ARE CO., LTD. es St., Victoria, B. C.

Dominion Election Returns

BRITISE COLUMBIA—(Seven Seats)		
Yale-Cariboo (deferred) Comox-Atlin (deferred) Nanaimo	Martin Burrell. C. Bunting (S) Dr. Quinlan.	Duncan Ross
Victoria. New Westminster. Vancouver. Kootenay (deferred)	G. H. Barnard 5 J. D. Taylor 6 G. H. Cowan 1563 A. S. Goodeva Wm. Davidson (S.)	Smith Curtis

Kootenay (deferred)	A. S. Goodeve Wm. Davidson (S.)	Smith Curtis
	MANITOBA—(Ten Seats)	
Constituency	- Conservative	Liberal
portage la Prairie Macdonald Selkirk Provencher Marquette Souris Lisgar Daubhin	Arthur Meighen 116 W. Staples. 400 Geo. H. Bradbury. Dr. W. J. Roche. 54 Dr. F. L. Schaffner. 411 W. H. Sharpe. Glen Campbell. 195	Dr. J. P. Molloy.

Lisgar. Dauphin. Winnipeg.		
ONTARIO (Righty-Six Seats)		
Constituency	Conservative	Liberal
Algoma, West	A. C. Boyce	
Algoma, East		Hon. W. Paterson
Brant	1	Lloyd Harris 194
Brockville		Hon. G. P. Graham 400
Bruce. North	Alex. McNeilt	
Bruce. South	J. J. Donnelly	*******************
Carleton	R. L. Borden	Major Robt. Smith 300
Cornwall & Stormont	Dr. John Barr 500	Major Root. Smith. 300
Dufferin	Andrew Broder 500	
Durham	C. J. Thornton	
Light Hasternance	David Maibilali	
Elgin. West	T. W. Crowthers, K.C	
Essex, North		Hon. R. F. Sutherland
Essex, South	Dr. J. W. Edwards	A. H. Clark 500
Frontenac		J. A. McMillan 300
Grenville	Dr. J. B. Reid 700	
rev. East	Dr. T. S. Sproule	E. Raymond
rey. North	W. S. Middlebro 100	
rey, South	The de Southanna de care cannon	H. H. Miller
daldimand & Monk	F. T. Lalor 221	
lalton	S. Barker	
Hamilton, East	Mayor Stewart 194	
astings. East.	W. B. Northrup 300	
lastings West	E. Gus Porter	*******************
luron, East	Dr. Thomas Chisholm	
Huron, South	E. N. Lewis.	
iuron, West		D. A. Gordon 300
Kent, East		A. B. McColg
/ingeton	1	A. B. McCoig
ambton East	J. E. Armstrong 300 R. E. Le Sueur	
ambton, West	W. Thoburn	
Lambton East	Hon. John Haggart	
Leeds	George Taylor	
Lennox & Addington	Uriah Wilson 115	1
Lincoln	B. A. Lancaster	
London	Major Beattie1000	
Middlesex, East Middlesex, North	Peter Eison	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Middlesex, West	1110000	W. S. Calvert 150
Muskoka	Wm. Wright	W. S. Calvert
Nipissing		C. A. McCool
Norfolk		
Northumberland, East		F. L. Webb
Northumberland, West Ontario, North	Capt. Sam Sharpe	J. B. McColl 200
Ontario, South	Capt. Sam Sharpe	
Ottawa		F. L. Fowke 361 Sir W. Laurier
Ottawa		H. Mc Givern
Oxford South		

nd. West		J. B. McColl 200
h	Capt. Sam Sharpe	J. B. McColl 200
h		F. L. Fowke 361
		Sir W. Laurier
		H. Mc Givern.
3	******************	M. S. Schell 98
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g	1	Manly Chew
h h	Major J. A. Currie	
tre	H. Lennox	***************************************
t	J. Russell (Ind.)	
th	Hon. Geo. E. Foster	
h	A. Claude Macdonell	
t	E. B. Osler	
liburton	Col. Sam Hughes	
rthuth	Geo. Clare 350	W. L. Mackenzie King 261
	Geo. Clare	
North		W. M. German 700
South,		A M. Martin
**********		W. O. Sealey 200
	W. F. MacLean	
	Capt. T. G. Wallace 50	Hon. A. B. Aylesworth 250
	Capt. 1. G. Wallace 50	
	ALBERTA - (Seven Sea	to
1	All the second the last the second these	a fit is a second

Constituency	Conservative	Liberal
Victoria. Edmonton. Stratneona Red Deer Calgary Macleod. Medicine Hat.	John Horron	Dr. Clark

Constituency	Conservative	Liberal
Charlotte. Gloucester Kent. Kent. Kings-Albert. Northumberland. Queens-Sunbury. Restigouche. St. John City. St. John City. Victoria-Madawaska. Westmoreland	Dr. S. W. J. Daniel.	W. F. Todd. O. Turgeon. O. J. Leblane. G. H. McAllister. W. S. Loggle. H. S. McLean James Reid. Hon. William Pugsley. Pius Michaud.

30	VA SCOTIA—(Bighteen Seat	(4)
Constituency	Conservative	Liberal
King's Lunenburg		S. W. W. Pickup W. Chisholm. D. D. Mackenzle J. H. Sinclair. Dr. Biack Dr. A. W. Chisholm. Sir F. Borden A. K. McLean E. M. Macdonald. Hon. W. S. Fielding. G. W. Kyte. B. B. Law.

Constituency	Conservative	Edbers)
Moose Jaw Regina. Assinibola Qu'Appelle Battleford Saltooats Humboldt	R S. Lake	W. E. Knowles W. M. Martin J. G. Turrin A. Champagne T. MacNutt.
- And	UKON TERRI TORY—(610	Seat)

GAPTURE. OF

Sealing Schooner When Crew Escaped

The schooner burned by the Russian

Setting fiber guards, the entirence being afferward communication of the property of the prope

CAPTURE OF

SEAL RANDERS

SEAL RANDERS

Eigners is prohibited. The crew; however, resumed hunting as they heard barking of seals. Later the fog cleared, when the change in the ship's position was discovered and also three American warships coming toward them. While the Japanese were struggling to escape from the prohibited zone, one of the American patrols seized the vessel. The Saikai Maru, which was also fishing in the same sea, is reported to have met with a similar fate."

The Japan Dally Mail a semi-officery of the crew; however, resumed hunting as they heard barking of seals. Later the fog cleared, when the change in the ship's position was discovered and also three American warships coming toward them. While the Japanese were struggling to escape from the prohibited zone, one of the American patrols seals. Later the fog cleared, when the change in the ship's position was discovered and also three American warships coming toward them. While the Japanese were struggling to escape from the prohibited zone, one of the American patrols seized the vessel. The Saikai Maru, which was also fishing in the same sea, is reported to have met with a similar fate."

The Japan Daily Mail, a semi-offi-cial paper of Yokohama, writing re-garding the proposed sealing treaty, says: "Some time ago, as our read-INTERCEPT ROOKERY RAID

Schooner Boso Maru Escaped
Seizure But Left Hunters on
Russian Rookery

Caught by a Russian guardship off a far eastern seal rookery, a Japanese sealing sechooner was burned and her fugitive crew left, probably to stave or freeze in the woods. The sealing schooner Boso Maru also was captured off the Copper island seal rookery in the North Pacific and escaped, leaving two boar's crews of six hunters in the hands of the Russia guards, according to advices received by the C. P. R. steamer Monteagle, which reached porty yesterday morning. A number of Japan has very few seals to protect whose of the Copper island, according to advice reverse of the Copper sistend seal rookery and has very few seals to protect the forbidden waters. The Miye Maru one of the schooners have been selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved the season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved this season, mostly off the Copper islands. All have offered the same selved the

Distinguished Passengers Among Those on Board the C.P.R. Liner— Has Much Cargo

QUERDO-(Sixty-Five Seats)			
Constituency	Conservative	Diperal	
Argenteult	Geo. Perley 200		
Bagot	****************	to be because in	
Beauce	****************	H. S. Beland	
Bagot		Le de Tholugali	
Bellechasse		O. E. Talbot 110	
Bertnier		A. Edrement 3: Charles Marcil170	
Bonaventure		Charles Marcil170	
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Charlevolx	R. Borget 200		
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Chicoutimi-Saguenay	J. Gilard (Ind.)	Dr. E. Savard (deferred	
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Dorchester Drummond-Arthabaska		E. Roy	
Gasne (deferred)	A. E. Flynn	Hon H Lawrence	
Hocnelaga		Hon. R. Lemieux L. A. Rivet	
Huntingdon	Alexander Commission	J. Robb 20	
Jollette	P. D. MOIR	U. H. Dandurand	
Kamouraska		J. A. Dupeau	
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L'Assomption	************************	J. A. Duneau. E. Lupointe C. B. Major. E. Lanctot. T. A. Seguin. C. A. Wilson	
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Montcalm		F. O. Dugas 2	
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Montreal St. Antoine	C. J. Doherty 70 H. B. Ames 300	*****************	
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Montreal, St. Lawrence		H. Gervais15	
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Portneuf		M. S. Delisle 5	
Pontiac		G. F. Hodgins	
Quebec Centre			
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Quebec. County		J. P. Turcotte	
Quebec, County	W. Price	*****************	
Richellen		A. Lanctot	
Richmond & Wolfe		E. W. Tobin10	
Rimouski			
Rouville,		Hon. L. P. Brodeur (Ac. A. M. Beauparlant. 5	
St. Hyacinthe St. John & Iberville	**************************	A. M. Beauparlant 5	
Shefford		Jos. Demers 2	
Sherbrooke	A. N. Worthington 75		
Sherbrooke	A. N. Worthington. 75 Dr. Lortie 154		
Stanstead	Bruno Nantel 115	C. H. Lovell	
Temiscouata		C. H. Lovell	
Terreconne	Bruno Nantel 115	22 (2 12) (
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Wright.	Bruno Nantel 115	B Devlin	
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Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

New Fashions in Coats



CAMPBELL'S

bell's but what we introduce to our customers' notice new goods and new fashions in ladies,' misses' and children's ready-to-wear garments. Today we call attention to our NEW INVERNESS COATS, now a

predominating feature in the leading fashion centres. They are exquisitely tailored in shepherd's and stylish plaids out of the finest Scotch cloths. The left hand cut shows front and back effect. Price only \$19.

NEW RAGLAN RAINCOATS in white rubber with leather strapping on collars and cuffs. \$10.75.

NEW RAGLAN RAINCOATS in pop lin finish, rainproof cloth, extremely stylish-see right hand cut. Price only \$15. NEW NECKWEAR in endless variety



The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co. Governm't Street

Made a Record Catch of Whales-Work Abandoned for Season off West Coast

The steam whaler St. Lawrence, of the Pacific Whaling company, followed the Orion to port yesterday, and the work for the present season of the west coast of Vancouver island has been abandoned. The two whalers took over 600 whales during the summer. The St. Lawrence, which was operated from the Kyuquot station, took a total of 818 whales. These included 241 humpbacks, 66 sulphurbottoms; 10 finbacks and 1 sperm whale. The crew of the St. Lawrence is composed almost entirely of Norwigians, the only exceptions being Capt. Christian, navigating officer and the chief engineer. Capt. Larsen, the harpoon expert of the whaler, and all on board work on shares and the season has been a profitable one for them all, their earnings ranging from over \$3,000 to \$4,000 for the season. The catch of the vessel is a record.

The work of the whaler was exciting.

The catch of the whaler was exciting.

The catch of the whaler was exciting.

The season below that Americans were robbing them at the natural museum of arts today that Americans were robbing them at the natural museum of arts today that Americans were robbing them selves by allowing an annual croyeloson at the natural museum of arts today that Americans were robbing them selves by allowing an annual convention of the annual convertion of the annual convention of the annual convention of the annual convention of the annual convertion of \$800,000,000 through the destruction of \$800,000,000 through the destru The steam whaler St. Lawrence, of

The catch of the vessel is a record.

The work of the whaler was exciting.
In one instance a big sulphur-bottom towed the steamer while she was running at the rate of ten knots trying to keep up with the swift-going whale.
The line parted and the whale dived with 150 fathoms of rope fast to the harpoon. The steamer had to stop to take in the broken line for fear it would be caught in the propeller, and then the chase was continued. The whale was afterwards found on the surface dead with the 900 feet of rope still fast to it.

The St. Lawrence was taken around

The St. Lawrence was taken around to Esquimalt yesterday to be hauled out on the B. C. Marine ways. The Orion is being overhauled on the ways of W. Turpel in the upper harbor. One of the steamers will be despatched to operate for the winter season from the company's station at Page's lagoon, near Nanaimo. This station is operated only during the winter season when the whalers hunt in the waters of the Gulf of Georgia.

Budapest, Oct. 27.—The Budapest newspapers announce that the Countess Szechenyl, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, has given birth to a daughter. Despatches from Budapest and Vienna on Sept. 1, stated that the countess was seriously ill following her accounter-

Lots of Nuts to crack here, lovely rosy-cheeked Apples for "ducking" and plenty of Corn to pop. Note my fine Hallowe'en window

display. Everything you need here at right I	rice:
New Brazil Nuts, per lb	256
New Almond Nuts, per lb	
New Walnuts, per lb	
New Mixed Nuts, per lb	
New Table Figs, per lb	15c and 25c
Nice Red Apples, per box	\$1.75
Pop Corn, per lb	
Best Candles, per dozen	
The state of the s	Colored Color of Colored Colored

W. O. WALLACE The Family Cash Grocer Phone 312 Cor. Yntes & Douglas

Loss Through Bird Slaughter New York, Oct. 27 .- Wm Dutcher, president of the national association of Audubon societies, declared at the

	Retail Prices	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Flore	
THE CHAPTER	doyal Household, a bag	\$2.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$1.75 \$2.00 \$7.78 \$1.70 \$6.80 \$7.75 \$1.70
		#2.00
HE REAL PROPERTY.	sran, per 100 lbs. shorts, per 100 lbs. siddkings, per 100 lbs. seed Wheat, per 100 lbs. sats, per 100 lbs. sats, per 100 lbs. sariey, per 100 lbs. shop Feed, best, per 100 lbs. racked Corn, per 100 lbs. reed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. seed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. sey, Praser River, per son say, Prairie, per ton. say, Alfalfa Clover, per ton,	\$1.60 \$1.78 \$1.76 \$1.76 \$1.60 \$1.50 \$2.20 \$2.25 \$16.00 \$16.00 \$20.00
	elery, per head	.05 .05 .20

Garlio, per lh.
Onions, 8 ibs. for
Green Onfons, 8 bunches
Potatoes, per sack
Cauliflower, each
Cauliflower, each
Cabbage, new, per lb.
Green Peas, per lb.
Green Peas, per lb.
Green Peas, per lb.
Case Plant, per lb.
Cucumbers each
Casrots, per lb.
Swaet Potatoes, 4 lbs.

Eggs—

Eggs—

astern, per dozen	.35
Astern, per dozen	.20
ream, local, each	.10
est Dairy, per lb.	.25 to .30
owichan Creamery, per lb	.45
eurchatel, each ream, local, each Butter— Lamitoba per lb. est Dalry, per lb. ictoria Creamery, per lb. owichan Creamery, per lb. omics Creamery, per lb. hillwack Creamery, per lb. liberni Creamery, per lb. liushrooms, per lb.	.40
Fruit	
rape Fruit, per doz.	.25 to .50
igs, cooking, per lb	.08 to .10
igs, table, per lb.	.25 .25
talsins, table, per lb	.25 to .60
Peaches, Wash, per 10 Peaches, Okanagan, per box Plums, per basket	\$1.50
felons, Cal., each,	.05 to .20
rape Fruit, per doz. ranges, per dozen ranges, per dozen igs, cooking, per lb. ppies, per box ananas, per doz. igs, table, per lb. aisins, valenois, per lb. aisins, table, per lb. reaches, Wash, per lb. reaches, Okanagan, per box rums, per basket rapes, Cal, each, runes, per basket rapes, Calif, per basket rapes, Concord, per basket ranberries, 3 lbs.	.75
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Vainuts, per lb. Srazils, per lb. Limonds, Jordon, per lb. Limonds, Cal., per lb. Locosnuts, sach Cecans, per lb. Chestnuts, per lb.	.30
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moked Herring	.1314
Dolichans, salt, per lb.	1214
clounders, fresh, per ab	.06 to .08
Salmon, smoked, per lb	.26 to .30
melts, per lb	.08 to .10
Meat and Poultry	.20
Beef, per lb	.08 to .18
Lamb, per quarter, fore 1	.25 to 1.50 .75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb	.15 to .18

Births, Marriages, Deaths

PROCTOR—On Election Day, Oct., 26, 1998, the wife of H. G. Proctor, 1029 Burdett, avenue, of a girl. Both doing well. Eastern papers please copy. DIXON-BAGG—At Christ Church Ca thedral, Victoria, B. C., on Oct. 24th by the Rev. Canon Beanlands, C. W. Dixon, son of C. Dixon, Cambridge England, to A. M. Bagg, daughter of D. O. Bagg, Solibuli, England.

THE GENERAL RESULT

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been re-turned to power with a large majority. Although we had hoped for a different result, and although the indications seemed favorable to Conservative sucess, we cannot say that we are great ly surprised, excepting as to the result in Ontario. Throughout the campaign the Colonist was very careful to avoid any forecasts of our own of the way public opinion was setting in the East. We contented ourselves with giving the views of others, who seemed to be

count Milner as an Imperialist is that he is not in a hurry. We have had impatient Imperialists, worthy people who hardly felt like going to sleep o' nights lest the Empire might go to pieces before morning. Like go to pieces before morning. Like the three tailors of Tooley street, they used to meet in solemn conclave and resolve what "we the people of the British Empire" were going to do. Many of them had only discovered the day before that there was a Brit-ish Empire, and they exhibited all the perfervid enthusiasm and all the unreasoning impatience of new converts. When those of us, whose ancestors had been laying Imperial foundations by hard work and many sacrifices during a century or more, ventured to protest against being stampeded to the support of some ill-digested plan, they could with difficulty restrain themselves from denouncing us for all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. Of late years nouncing us for all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. Of late years better counsels have prevailed. Mr. Chamberlain sought to discover some principle upon which we can all unite, and though every one may not be quite as certain as he is that he found it, he undoubtedly stimulated "thinking upon Imperial lines," as no one had before him. The sober second. ing upon imperial lines," as no one had before him. The sober second-thought of the British people everywhere is coming to realize that, while united action along tariff lines may result in producing greater conesiveness in the Imperial fabric, it may also have a tendency in the other direction. Our criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's Imperialism is that it made too much of trade and too little of sentiment.

berlain's Imperialism is that it made too much of trade and too little whether this will offeen to sentiment.

If whether has not come forward with any cut-and-dried scheme. A control of the can at present express an opinion of the most twelvey years, and any of imperial salvation. He is content to study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn; too experienced the mothing to learn; too experienced with any cut-and-dried scheme. A report has been circulated to the mothing to learn; too experienced with a study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn; too experienced with a study of imperial salvation. He is content to study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn; too experienced with the study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn; too experienced with a study of the content of the study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn; too experienced with the study of the content of the study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn; too experienced with the study of the content of the study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn; too experienced with the study of the content of the study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn; too experienced with the study of the content of the study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn; too experienced with the study of the content of the study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn too experienced with the study of the content of the study and to wait. He is too mothing to learn too experienced with the study of the content of of the c

fortunate in having a man like Viscount Milner, whose great knowledge, admirable achievements and strong personality, have won for him the confidence of British people everywhere, to take the lead in the work of Imperial solidification. He appears at first to be a man, who is nothing if not practical, but when he comes to be understood, there is found to be beneath the hard-headed man of affairs, a well regulated imagination, which sees the outlines of an edifice resting upon many pillars. In his Schools and Schoolmasters, Hugh Miller tells of the men who worked in the quarry beside him. He said that the best workmen were not those who devote themselves wholly to the hammer and chisel, and sought with skill and muscle to form shapes out of charges. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself

A determined onslaught is being de against the Grand Trunk Pacific

under any obligation to interfere, but we do protest most strenuously against the abominable misrepresentations that are being made regarding the country which the National Transcontinental Railway will traverse. the country which the National Transcontinental Railway will traverse.
During the election campaign some
one sent us a clipping from a New
York paper, in which it was stated
that no part of the railway would
pass through traffic-producing country. We do not pretend to know
where the responsibility rests for such
assertions, but we do know that the
whole line from Prince Rupert to Winniper will pass through a region try we do not pretent to know the constructions where the responsibility rests for such that the whole line from Prince Rupert to Winderstrive campaign was conducted in the Eastern provinces, and declined to follow it in Victoria. Hence the Conservatives of this city have had the satisfaction of defeating the only Cabinet Minister who failed of election yesterday. It is not our intention this morning to make any general observations as to the effect of the late campaign upon Canadian affairs. That may properly form a subject of treatment at an early fail to be a present we will only express the hope that in the new lease of power that has been granted to to firm, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will show that he deserves this renewed expression of confidence.

LORD MILNER.

Try We do not pretend to know throat the views of the present to understand it. One of the best features of Viscount Milner as an Imperialist is count Milner and Milner as an Imperialist is count Milner as an Imperialis to enable it to reach that city and country lying south of it. The next division is between the point of intersection of the branch to Montreal and Quebec. We are without data to enable us to form any definite opinion as to the earning capacity of this part of the line, but decline to accept the statement of hostile critics. The next division is from Quebec to Moncton. The value of this division to the whole enterprise will, very largely depend upon through traffic. The country, which it will traverse is not likely to yield any very great amount of local business in the near future. It is for the most part unsettled and in the face of the fact that there are great areas of valuable

that there are great areas of valuable land elsewhere in Canada available for settlement, we do not look for the early development of the country which this division of the line will which this division of the line will traverse. There is, however, a good deal of merchantable timber along the route, and everything in this line is steadily appreciating in value, so that the forest will undoubtedly yield more business than would have been supposed a decade ago. As it will be ten years after completion before the Grand Trunk Pacific is called upon to pay a rental for any part of the road east of Winnipes, it is altogether unjustifiable to say that the Dominion will have thrown back on its hands a great species of other railway, which will prove absolutely unremunerative. The weak feature of the case is the unexpectedly large cost of the railway. It is true that it is to be a road unequalled for easy grades by any on the continent, but whether this will offset the cost is a matter upon which no one can at present express an opinion because no one can foresse the devel.

clared that he would stand by British Columbia, no matter if in so doing he would be compelled to oppose his political party. This is the right principle. Let us all put party in the second place and our country first.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST One year 1000 Six Months 25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

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THE G. T. PACIFIC.

THE G. T. PACIFIC.

THE G. T. PACIFIC.

THE G. T. PACIFIC.

Admitted this, and has promised that he will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will see to it that all just causes of the will have be pountry the all pust causes of the will have be pountry the all pust causes of the will have appropriate the propriate that the pountry be pountry be in the pountry being the manner in which affairs wil

causes contributed to the Conservative victories, but summed up they signify that the policy of the Laurier ministry towards this province, and in relation to the Dominion generally has not commended itself to the electorate. At the last election British Columbia returned a solid phalanx of Liberal members. It is open to doubt if more than two will be returned at the present election, when all the constituen. than two will be returned at the present election, when all the constituencies have spoken. It is to be hoped that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will appreciate the significance of this change in the sentiment and take notice that the views of the people of British Columbiant of our business men because some little specialty cannot be bought in our stores. views of the people of British Columbia must receive greater consideration in the future than has been accorded them in the past.

The effect of the election upon the Liberal party can hardly fail to be great for the reasons given above, and for the additional reason that new men will be forced to the front. Prominent among these is Mr. Mackenzie King, and that we do not cultivate our land as thoroughly as they do in Great Britain. They are therefore disposed to report somewhat adversely. We read a few days ago a letter on farming in Western Canada that appeared in me English paper, in which the work very great sagacity, and if he possesses equal constructive a billity he can hardly fail to become a very important factor in Canadan public life. We suppose that we may expect to hear more of Mr. Siften in the near future, and in view of the very remarkable result of the voting in Ontario it may be reasonably be expected that every effort will be made by the Liberals, not only to strengthen the hold they have on that province, but to increase it. The vote in Ontario and in New Brunswick show that provincial elections are not a very safe guide as to how a province will go in a federal contest. We look for a reorganization of the cabinet, not necessarily before a session of Parliament, but within a twelvemonth.

What the effect upon the Conserva-

would Canada is a pillar, and so is contribus within its environment of the figures for August in Countribus within its environment. In these countribus within its many minds, and to seles upon a dominant idea and to seles upon a dominant idea

Some of our farmer visitors have The effect of the election upon the They have not failed to note that in

A good blood medicine taken now before the winter sets in is wonlerfully beneficial to body and brain. Few blood remedies can compare

Bowes' Sarsaparilla

which contains, beside Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Prickly Ash, lodides Potassium and fron, \$1.00 per bottle. It will build you up and

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

present instance its effrontery has been greater and its rapacity unprecedented. It will be to Sir Wilfrid's interest to break this up, not only because he has promised to do so, but because he will wish to leave a legacy of decent administration to his party when he takes leave of it. Therefore unpleasant as were the chief issues of the chimpaign, as discussed in the East, the discussion of them cannot fail to have an excellent effect upon the tone of public life.

The result of the elections in this province has an important lesson for those who care to understand it. Out of four contests, the Conservatives of the result of the people of his has been a very cruel awakening to some folk, who assert the conviction that they were coming to "the contests, the conservatives of the result of the people of his has been a very cruel awakening to some folk, who came out here firm in the conviction that they were coming to "the contests, the province has an important lesson for the contests, the Conservatives of their own. This has been a very cruel awakening to some folk, who came out here firm in the conviction that they were coming to "the contests, the province has an important lesson for the contests, the conservatives of the people of his home land just as we have a series and the discovery of Canada is proceeding rapidly. We do not now mean the discovery of the little-known parts of the country, although this is going on with gratifying speed. We mean the discovery of Canada is proceeding rapidly. We do not now mean the discovery of the little-known parts of the country, although this is going on with gratifying speed. We mean the discovery of Canada is proceeding rapidly. We do not now mean the discovery of the little-known parts of the country, although this is going on with gratifying speed. We mean the discovery of Canada by the traveling Englishman, who believes he has a special prerogative to describe us to the people of his hard province has an important lesson for the discovery of Canada is proceeding ra

Handsome New Comforts at

The chill of the fog reminds you of comforts and blankets. It's time now to snuggle into the comforts, blankets -warmer bedding. This store is unique in its bedding offerings. In the choice it offers, in the quality of every offering, in the generous values, it is different and away ahead of the others. We have had the best of the pick of two

This Bedding Store

continents, and we have chosen. The past few days have witnessed the arrival of a large shipment of those famous McLintock Down Quilts, and also a large consignment of the Naish Down Comforters. These, with our excellent blanket offerings, make a showing of unusual merit, and one you should investigate before making any purchases in bedding. We promise you the vest values obtainable. You should see these offerings of ours. Especially do we wish to show you these new Comforts. Their "warmth without weight" qualities will appeal to you. McLintock Quilts \$5.50 to \$35.00

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The Air of Holiday Time

This store has already taken on a Holiday air. Though Christmas is almost two months away, the late additions in all departments give the store a newness and brightness one expects to find at Christmas time, when special efforts are usually made. A visit at the present time will amply repay you for your time and trouble. Why not come in today?

See Europe's Delightful Contributions in China

We have convinced ourselves each year for many that the limit has been reached in the clever designing and artistic ornamenting of things ceramic, only to be pleasantly disappointed the succeeding year by more beautiful things, at the same or lower prices.

The progress of the old world makers is simply and truly wonderful. Their china is now superb, their shapes graceful and decorations tasteful, while the prices are low beyond comprehension. You should see the new things we've just opened.

Today We Are Showing Some Unusual Values in New Library Table Styles

Yes, unusual values. No cut prices but unusual style and finish—quality—in tables that are being sold at prices which one would expect to see on very ordinary creations. What an assortment from which to choose!

This present showing is certainly an unusual one. A great variety shown in Golden Oak, Early English Oak and Mahogany styles will please you. Prices can't fail to interest you. Shown on Third floor.

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

finished in golden, top is 32 in. x 48 in. Table has two large drawers. Legs are round. This is a very attractive table style and good

IBRARY TABLE—A mission style finished in Early English style of finish. Made of finest quality oak in finest possible manner. Top is 48 in. x 30 inc There are two draw. ers. Price, each......\$30.00 LIBRARY TABLE-Another style in golden oak that is worthy of special mention. This style has large drawer, shelves at both ends for books and magazines, etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in., and is handsomely polished. rich looking table and one you'll like. Price each.....\$35.00

LIBRARY TABLE-Another Mission style in the Early English finish. This style has one large drawer and has shelves at both ends for books, magazines, etc. Top is 2 in. x 50 in. Priced fairly at, each. . \$35.00 LIBRARY TABLE-A genuinely fine style in Mission. This table has two drawers, two small and two large cabinets for stationery, etc. There is also a large shelf. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. Price, each. \$40.00

Why Not Put Linoleum on the Kitchen Floor?

Much labor and trouble and worry saved if your kitchen floor is covered with Linoleum. It is so easily kept clean and bright and fresh. With winter rains and the usual muss and mess attendant, comes the extra labor of keeping the kitchenthat much used room-clean. Linoleum on the floor means lighter labor and satis-PRINTED LINOLEUMS-Range in price up from, per square yard40¢

INLAID LINOLEUMS-At, per square yard, \$1.50, \$1.25 and\$1.00

More Silver Notes Hollow-Ware Items Today

Yesterday we showed some good values in flatware, and today we list below some excellent values in hollow ware. This is the famous Meriden make-none more reliable.

"Meriden" Silverware

SILVER PLATED TEA SERVICE, 4 pieces. Plain design or satin engraved....\$15.00 SUGAR BASINS AND CREAM JUGS to match, large choice, newest patterns. Pair, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 TOAST RACKS, each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and.....\$3.50 MARMALADE DISHES, in crystal, best quality silver plated frames, each \$3.50, \$4.00 and..... \$5.00 In daintily decorated China Dishes, each \$3.50 and.....\$7.00 FRUIT STANDS, in crystal and decorated

glass dishes, each \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 \$6.00 to \$8.50 CRUET STANDS, 3 bottles, breakfast size, in the very latest designs, each \$2.00 and \$5.00 CRUET STANDS, 2 bottles, each \$2:00, \$2.50,

AUTUMN STYLES A mail order service such as ours makes shopping by mail IN CARPETS a safe and satisfactory way. It brings within your reach the offerings of this western country's finest Home Furnishing store, and makes the comfortable furnishing of your home an NOW OFFERED YOU IN OUR

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--OF--**FURNITURE** ANDJEFIGE HTTINGS

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Notes

ems Today

ome good values in below some excel-This is the famous reliable.

verware

ERVICE, 4 pieces graved....\$15.00 CREAM JUGS to est patterns. Pair,\$10.00 0, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50\$3.50 in crystal, best es, each \$3.50, \$4.00 Dishes, each \$3.50 \$7.00 stal and decorated \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, s, breakfast size, in ch \$2.00 and \$5.00 s, each \$2:00, \$2.50,**\$3.50**

TUMN STYLES N CARPETS W OFFERED OU IN OUR RPET DEPT. COND FLOOR

ORTHY

MAKER3 -- OF-

FURNITURE ANDIFFICE HTTINGS

That Arr Bet: e:

JURY FINDS GRIEFITHS LIMITED SERVICE ALL TOOK HIS OWN LIFE COMPANY GAN GIVE GOING TO EMPRESS

nquest Held Yesterday on the Lights in Residential Sections Some Five Hundred Alaskans Body of the Saanich Suicide

could have been produced was that of the widow and he had not considered it necessary to have her testify, in view of her distress. She had found the body as she was returning to her home, after having attempted to find her husband and call him to supper. The coroner also stated that Griffiths

The coroner also stated that Griffiths had on a previous occasion made an attempt upon his own life.

It took the jury but a minute to decide upon its verdict of death by suicide. The jury was composed of the following: Emil Pferdner, foreman; William Waring, W. Hellier, Joshua Smithers, W. R. Gosling, Alley Vander.

SPECIAL FARES ARRANGED

Cheap Rates From Eastern Points For the Alaska Yukon Fair

The special fares for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition were arranged at a meeting of representatives of the transcontinental lines, which was held in Chicago on the 7th of October, as is clearly explained by the ensuing correspondence, which has been received by Mr. F. Elworthy, the secretary of the Board of Trade; F. Elworthy, Secretary Victoria, Board

nese pupils who are in the junior grades and the school will be fully at-

Work on Fire Halls

Rapid work is being done on the two new fire halls, one at the corner of Douglas street and Dunedin street and the other on the site of the old and the other on the site of the old hall on Kingston street. Both buildings are now up past the first storey, and both will be completed within the specified time. The improvements being made at the city isolation hospital are also well under way and will be completed in about two weeks. These improvements consist of the dividing of the large ward into two wards, a new floor and alterations to the kits.

May Be Extended an

(From Thursday's Daily)

That Edward Criffiths, whose body as found by his wife shortly after chock on Tuesday evening about 155 and foll out no hope of any decided improvement in the electric lighting in the following of the following of the following of the following of the circumstances of his death, then found the face and the top of the head had been almost completely been off, the Stevens shotgun lying between the legs. The beginning of the circumstances of his death, when found the face and the top of the head had been almost completely been off, the Stevens shotgun lying beddy the deceased to take his own and by the deceased to take his own the authorities were notified on the strike of the same and the shotgun lying between the legs. The body it was lying on its back, the body is was lying on its back, the back of the limited supply from Loon lake when they are completely believed to the limited supply from Loon lake which it is expected. Will herease as the back of the limited supply received in the restortion of a very enjoy and the lying

A. T. Goward, local manager of the ry Thaw. A. T. Goward, local manager of the company, stated yesterday that the company is husbanding every gallon of water and while it appreciates the inconvenience to which the public is put to extend the service to the full would simply mean that unless immediate rains were had, the entire supply of power would be cut off just as soon as the small amount of water now in sight became used. The company considers that the present limited service is better than none at all and is acting accordingly. The steam plant is being worked to its limit to supply power for the tramway service and commercial motive power, the water power being wholly used for the lighting system.

Early in the year when it become

The number of boys upon the Y.M. C.A. list is at the present time about 150, and an earnest effort is being made to increase this most important portion of the association's membership and work, to 300. Mr. B. Jones, the secretary of the boy's department, is taking a very lively interest in the matter and success appears already to be fairly assured. If existing plans materialize, the combined membership, of men and youths, will during the present winter total 600. Material alterations are being made in the present suite of rooms in order to provide more commodious as well as much more pleasant quarters for the boys, and ample accommodation will soon exist for the useful and necessary purposes of recreation in the shape of games, etc. Mr. Hillis, the chairman of this committee, is superintending these alterations.

The examinations which every physician has to pass before he is allowed to practice his profession in this province are now going on at the Parliament, buildings. There are twelve candidates.

Improvements consist of the dividing of the large ward into two wards, a commander of the Salvation Army, new floor and alterations to the kit-Local bank clearings for the week ended Tuesday totalled \$1,227,393, compared with \$1,225,824 for the previous week, an increase of \$1,559.

Will visit victoria on the 10th of next month. He will be accompanied by several of his staff from Toronto as well as Major Morris, of Vancouver. While here the commissioner will give a lecture entitled "From Bethlehem to Calvary," in the A.O.U.W. hall.

ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD

Will Visit Victoria Part of Next Week

company is depending upon to war-company is depending upon to war-rant the extension of the time for the lighting service in the residential sec-lighting service in the residential sec-

CONVENE AT TORONTO

B. McKilligan, British Co-lumbia Representative,

cent Circular

(From Thursday's Daily)

The profile out in the Albabe Park of the Control o

(From Thursday's Daily)

The steamer Strathord, chartered by W. R. Grace & Co., passed into the straits last night and is expected to dock at the outer wharf this morning to discharge a big shipment of nitrate from Iquique. The Strathord has also a shipment of ore for Tacoma and after discharging her cargo for this port will proceed there to discharge and enter the dry dock for survey and repairs. When entering one of the ports on the South American coast the steamer struck and it is expected her hull is damaged.

ATTORNEY GENERAL IS IN HIS OFFICE AGAIN

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Brussels and Fillet

Net Waists

New Consignment to Hand

well. These delightful designs are modeled in the latest Parisian styles, ecru, white and cream, with latest Directoire sleeves, high collar, etc.

Prices: \$4.75, \$6.50, \$8.35, \$9.25, \$10.25, \$12.50, \$14.00 and \$16.75

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GIRLS' HYGEIAN WAISTS, regularly sold at 80c per pair. Today's

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By express yesterday we received a most charming line of Blouses-just the beautiful creations to capture the heart of the smart woman who dresses

> Every Fit-Reform Suit and Overcoat is sold with this distinct understanding that it must give complete satisfaction or you may return it and get your money.

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"Satisfaction or money back"—that is the slogan of "Fit-Reform."

Suits and Overcoats, \$15 to \$35.

ALLEN & CO.

1201 Government St.

traces of his illness, the attorney general is able to transact business, although his physician has forbidden extraordinary exertions for some time to

of the Boston liner Tremont, and he is now residing in Seattle. The doctor has been in the far East for many so far as British Columbia is concerned. He said that the result in Van-

Victoria, B.C.

so far as British Columbia is concerned. He said that the result in Vancouver had always seen expected as there is a big Conservative majority in that town which is well organized. Joe Martin made a good run, but appeared to lose strength during the last few days of the campaign. He especially regretted that his illness prevented his taking a personal part in the contest, his absence giving Duncan Ross an opportunity to repeat his slanders unrebuked. The attorney general however, will attend to Mr. Ross and his charges later on. He has already denied them, and their falsity is susceptible of easy proof.

The attorney general was very busy catching up with a mass of routine business which had accumulated during his absence, although his doctor had told him to take it easy, and he will probably be here for some time before returning to Vancouver.

Years. Nearly a quarter of a century ago he was professor of anatomy at the limperial university at Tokic, and left that post when he heard the call of the sea, which proved stronger than that of the land. He was asked by George Dodwell at Yokohama if he would take the post of doctor on the Mosul. He did, and remained on that vessel untill he joined the old Tacoma, and has served on various other vessels. He has made a host of fields in Victoria during his many years of frequent visits at this port. Several times Dr. Freeman has left the sea, but each time he has again heard it calling. A few years ago he was inspector of the Chinese sent from North China to South Africa, but left that post to take that of doctor on the removed the post of the sea, which proved stronger than that of the land. He was asked by George Dodwell at Yokohama if he would take the post of doctor on the most of course within the joined the post of the sea, which proved stronger than that of the land. He was asked by George Dodwell at Yokohama if he would take the post of doctor on the most of course within the joined the post of doctor on the sea, which proved it has a course within the intention

(From Thursday's Daily)

The regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary society, P. R. J. hospital, took place yesterday at the board of trade rooms. Present were the president, ten members of the executive and further business was considered.

The society was reminded of the Thursday's Department of the Earth of the water too low to make its before teturning to Vancouver. The weather continued cold and this had the effect of reducing, the amount of water. The weather was cold and this had the effect of reducing, the amount of water. The weather continued cold until last terests of the maternity was reminded of the left of the Stranger Swaper of the Earth of the Stranger of the S



Black Watch The Big Black Ping.

Corrig College Seacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.
Select High-Class BOARDING College
for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements
of well-appointed Gentleman's home in
lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number
limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for
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going into our harness is the money can buy. Every bit one best that the highest skill ny kind of harness you buy our rely on for quality and you! the price the lowest possible the price that the price

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Tenders Wanted

Not later than 12 noon, the 5th of No vember, 1908, for the purchase of

20 Acres

SECTION 14, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT,

B. C.
This is one of the most beautiful estates in the province. Good land, well watered, and within 30 minutes by car and ferry from Government street.
Tenders to be addressed "JOHN PARKER," care of

E. M. JOHNSON, P. O. Box No. 188, Victoria, B. C. Office Address, 620 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C. For further particulars or information apply at office. The highest or any ten-der may not necessarily be accepted.

JAPANESE AGREE

Will Appoint Agents Shortly to Negotiate an Arrangement

The Japanese government has con-sented in principle to the proposal made by the Russian government for the conclusion of a pelagic sealing treaty which will include clauses similar to that arranged following the Paris Tribunal between Great Britain and the United States, whereby seal hunters will be restricted to certain open seasons and to areas distant from the various seal rookeries. Negative various seal rookeries. gotiations have not yet been opened, but it is expected that representatives of Japan and Russia will meet shortly ta arrange the details of a treaty which will have the effect of protecting the seals of the North Pacific. When the treaty between Japan and Russia is consummated it is available. Russia is consummated, it is expected that Britain and the United States will be brought into the arrangement, and the North Pacific sealers put on an equal basis. At present the Japanese sealers, owing to the fact that Japan is not a party to the sealing arrangements under which the British warships and United States revenue cutters patrol Bering Sea and the North Pacific, are permitted to hunt to within three miles from the seal rookeries, to use firearms, and are not restricted to a close season, while the British and other sealers are forced to miles from the seal rookeries, to use spears, and closed seasons are pro-vided. remain a distance of more than sixty

Among the passengers of the steamer Kaga Maru, which left the outer wharf yesterday, was Capt. J. C. Voss, who had command of the sealing schooner Jessie, which returned some days ago from Bering Sea. He is going to Hakodate to take command of a Japanese sealing schooner. Capt. Voss stated that under present conditions the only profitable way to engage in the sealing business was un-der the Japanese flag. The Japanese sealers in Bering Sea last year num-bered 28 schooners and they were premitted to hunt close to the seal rook-erles, while the hunters from Victoria were kept outside the usual radius of miles from the islands.

KAGA MARU LEAVES FOR THE ORIENT

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner Has a Large Number of Passengers For the Far East

The steamer Kaga Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, Capt. G. S. Lapraik, arrived at the outer wharf at 5.30 p.m. yesterday from Seattle and will leave for the Orient when the fog lifts. There will be fourteen passengers from this port, Capt. J. C. Voss, who goes to engage in the sealing industry under the Japanese flag, and thirteen Japanese. From Seattle the Japanese liner has twenty first class eleven second class and 225 steerage, mostly Japanese. The steamer Monteagle of the C.P.R., is expected from the Orient, and the Antilochus of the Blue Funnel line is following the big four-masted steamer of the C.P.R. The Antilochus is expected here next week.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY TO MAINTAIN RATE

CALEDONIA'S MACHINERY SEA WOLF'S SCHOONER FOR LIGHTING PLANT IS REPORTED S

TO SEAL TREATY Was Taken From Wrecked Stern-wheeler to Be Used at Prince Rupert

The boiler and part of the machin-ery taken from the stranded river steamer Caledonia, owned by Foley, Welch & Stewart, and which sunk in

IROQUOIS STRANDED **DURING THICK FOG**

Shipping is Delayed By Thick Body of Edward Griffiths Was Weather—Salvage Vessels Go to Float Steamer

(From Wednesday's Daily) The thick fog of the past two days has been delaying shipping consider-ably, and one accident is reported. The ably, and one accident is reported. The steamer Iroquois, owned by Capt. A. A. Sears and A. D. Munro, operated on the Sidney-Nanaimo route via the islands, went ashore during the fog at Sharp point, locally known as Jack's point, at 6 p.m. Monday, and is full of water which flooded over her stern as the after part fell at low water when the bow was tilted up. The steamer went ashore at high water and was held fast by the bow. Capt. Sears, her owner who is regularly in command, had left her for the day and given place to Capt. Anderday and given place to Capt. Ander-son, while he came to Victoria for son, while he came to Victoria for the election. The crew rowed to Nanaimo where the passengers were landed by launches sent to the scene.

naimo where the passengers were landed by launches sent to the scene. Capt. Sears made arrangements yesterday with the B. C. Salvage company to send a vessel to the scene and Mr. Bullen left yesterday afternoon with the tug William Jolliffe and the steamer Maude with salvage pumps and wrecking gear; and it is expected the steamer will soon be pumped out, floated, and brought to Victoria for repairs. As the vessel was filled with water when the bow was tilted up as the tide fell allowing the sea to surge in by the stern the hull will be much damaged. The Iroquois, which was built by T. W. Paterson for use in connection with the Victoria & Bidney Railway and bought by Capt. Sears and his partner, is valued at \$20,000, and insured for half that sum. It is expected the damage will total \$5,000.

The steamer Princess Victoria was delayed at Vanconver yesterday by the heavy fog and instead of sailing on Monday night at 10 p.m. she did not leave the mainland port until 10.15 a.m. yesterday. The Princess Victoria was on her usual time this moraing. All the local steamers were delayed by fog.

Part has effectelly advantage company to send at \$6 o'clock last night thorities and at \$6 o'clock last night the recive to the scene of the disaster and brought the body to the city.

While it is probable that an inquest will be ordered, the indications are that death was the result of suicide. The deed was committed with a single barrelled Stevens shotgun, which was found lying at the feet of deceased, with muzzle pointing toward his head. Apparently the unfortunate man had placed the gun to his left eye and deliberately pressed the trigger. The entire top of the skull was carried away with the charge, and firstant death must have been the result.

Some years ago Mr. Griffiths used a razor on his throat with suicidal intent. He was discovered in a serious condition, butschrou

Last Evening

TO MAINTAIN RATE

SOMETHING NEW

FOLDING

HORNS

FOLDING

HORNS

FOR VICTOR OR

COLUMBIA

TALKING

MACHINES

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Capt. Alex. McLean, concerning whose sealing exploits, so much ric- Junior Track Team's Record Negotiate an Arrangement
With Russia

With Russia

OTHER NATIONS WILL JOIN

I Have Effect of Making Common Restrictions for All Seal Hunters

Manila, Oct. 27.—Official despatches to ment of the typhoon recently place the death roll at 300 and the damage to property at \$1,000,000. There were no reports of damage in Isabella province.

With Russia

Welch & Stewart, and which sunk in the Skeena river two months ago, have been brought down safely on show master of the fishing schooner Sea Bird, which operates from Prince Rupert, and for the past few days there are the warehouse at Prince Rupert. Rumors are now afloat to the effect that this firm proposes installing an electric lighting plant of its own and that the boiler will be used for the purpose, owing to the delay in the restarting of the electric lighting plant of the Dilar will be used for the purpose, owing to the delay in the restarting of the electric lighting plant of the proposal made by the Russian government for the settoms visited by the typhoon recently place the death roll at 300 and the damage to property at \$1,000,000. There were no reports of damage in Isabella province. tion has been written as fact, is now

SAANICH RESIDENT KILLED YESTERDAY

Found Short Distance From Home

(From Wednesday's Daily) With face and skull shattered beond recognition, the body of Edward Griffiths was found about 150 yards from his home, Saanich road, a short distance past the V. & S. railway crossing, by Mrs. Griffiths, early last evening. Having prepared the evening meal, she went to call her husband who, it was supposed, was busy about the chicken ranch, which he has maintained for some six or seven years. Mr. Griffiths did not respond, and, Distracted with grief, she mains. Distracted with grief, she rushed into the house, and as soon as her terrified children learned the source of the trouble, neighbors were notified. The latter informed the authorities and at 8 o'clock last night

Expenses

IS REPORTED SAFE BRILLIANT WORK OF Y.M.C.A. BOYS

One of Which All Are Proud

HUNDRED AWARDS

Young Athletes Captured B. C. Championship—In Training for Next Year

The capture of one hundred and twelve trophies in the course of two or three months and the landing of the junior British Columbia track championship at Vancouver, is, briefly, the record of the Y.M.C.A. team, a the record of the Y.M.C.A. team, a picture of the members of which appears in this issue. Physical Director W. G. Findlay, and every individual directly or indirectly identified with that organization, are proud of the season's achievements. They believe that they have gathered together material which, with training of the proper kind, will develop into intermediate and senior aggregations capable of outpointing any bunch of track athletes that can be assembled in British Columbia. To do that is in British Columbia. To do that is their ambition. To bring the prinin British Columbia. To do that is their ambition. To bring the principal C.A.A.U. honors of western Canada to Victoria is the goal they have in mind and they feel confident that their endeavors will be crowned with glorious success either next year or that following.

Record Summarized Their record for 1908, while notable easily summarized. They started

in with one or two members. The prospect wasn't bright, but they didn't prospect wasn't bright, but they didn't lose courage. The genial and indefatigible Mr. Findlay spurred them on to greater efforts. Through his work others were induced to join the little band. It is stated that there were one or two who donned the track uniform who had never before gone in for that form of sport and it is further asserted that those who came out thus for the that those who came out thus for the first time did exceedingly well. Through this energy the X.M.C.A. had at its back a united body of young sprinters and athletes when the annual provincial meets were announced.

A team went to Vancouver on the 1st of July and captured the British Columbia junior championship—a feat by no means insignificant when it is remembered the disadvantages under which they labored at the outset and the somewhat formidable galaxy of

the somewhat formidable galaxy or stars against whom they were pitted. in by the stem the hull will be much damaged. The Iroquols, which was built by T. W Faterson for use in connection with the Victoria & Bidney and hought by Capit. Sears and his partner, is valued at \$20,000, and insured for half that sum, it is capected the damage will total \$5,000. The steamer Princess Victoria was a scaled and the attention received at a local hospital, he recovered nor her usual time this moraing. All the local steamers were delayed by for.

Peru has officially adopted as its standard time that of the 75th mering and his partner, is valued at \$20,000, and insured for half that sum, it is standard time that of the 75th mering a chicken, such on a leave the mainland port until 10.15 a.m. yesterday. The Princess Victoria was called and the attention received at a local hospital, he recovered nor managing a chicken, ranch on a large scale at Saanich, with considerable success. Beyond the fact that he was a supprise they are not likely to forget for a time. He heavy for and time this moraing. All the local steamers were delayed by for.

Peru has officially adopted as its standard time that of the 75th mering and the was fatal.

Mr. Griffiths was about 50 years of age. He leaves a widow and several daughters, the eldest of whom is 17 years.

PIONEERS ARE GUESTS

Of THE NATIVE SONS

A POOR SEASON

Note the skull was carried the recurst. Some years age min finstant death must have been the result.

Some years age min Griffiths used a razor on his throat was received that he add to compete with the fact that he had to compete with the fact that he had to compete with the fast satisfance was called and the attention received on her usual time this moraing. All the local steamers were delayed by for.

Peru has officially adopted as its standard time that of the 75th mering the promption of which was fatal.

Mr. Griffiths was about 50 years of age. He leaves a widow and several daughters, the elidest of whom is 17 years.

PloneERS ARE GUESTS

Of THE NATIVE SONS

A POOR SEASON

None the trigger. The nitr Individual Wins. Among the individuals from among

will compete.

Another accomplishment the organization achieved as a body was the winning of the relay race of 880 yars. Those who represented the local Y. M. C. A. in this were Messrs. Clarke.

M. C. A. In this were Messrs. Clarke, Agnew, Heater and Sproule. Although this was not the quartette picked, Heater never pretending to be a sprinter of particular merit, the Victorians had no difficulty in landing the premier award.

It is only fair to state that several of those who were prominently identified with the Y. M. C. A. track team during the past season are not included among those whose photographs are published. Those omitted follow: H. C. Holmes, O. Finch, N. Gowen and A. Clark.

Winter's Work Winter's Work.

Winter's Work.

While the summer season is at an end, Physical Director Findlay is mot slackening efforts to keep the young men of athletic inclinations together. Plans have been made for the rearrangement of the interior of the Broad street association quarters. The front rooms will be made as cheerful as possible and special provision is being made for the accommodation of the boys and young men. The latter have been organized in junior and senior harrier's clubs. These bodies will hold regular runs throughout the winter months, thus enabling them to maintain the best of form. When this exercise is not possible they will be given instruction in various forms of gymnastics, and at times when such gymnastics, and at times when work is not in progress they will have the billiard and other apartments in the billiard and other apartments in which to seek recreation to while away their spare moments. By this means it is thought that the members will be brought closer together in a social way, and that, when the spring arrives, it will be possible to start preparations for the formation of another championship junior and a senior field track team of equal ability with every prospect of success.

"These are the plans we have in view." remarked Mr. Findlay yesterday. "But," he added, "you know we cannot do all we would like to accomplish with the comparatively poor accommodation available at the present Y. M. C. A. rooms. We want a new building and what is more to the point, we're going to have it. The recent expansion of the work in all departments demands it, and you may rest assured. building and what is more to the point we're going to have it. The recent expansion of the work in all departments demands it, and you may rest assured that when the public is as convinced of that fact as we are now—and it won't be long before they are—there won't be any trouble in raising the funds required. The Y. M. C. A., you may depend on it, is going to be a prominent factor as far as sport is concerned on this Coast."

The Math and the speed trials of the results of the speed trials of the cruiser Infexible on the Clyde are being strictly kept from the public, our Glasgow correspondent learns from a reliable source that she made the extraordinary speed of 31½ knots, and but for the fog would have done even better. The Inflexible has, therefore, beaten the Fairfield-built cruiser Indomitable by fully a quarter of a knot and the new Cunarders by one and a half knots. The Inflexible was built dent.

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R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

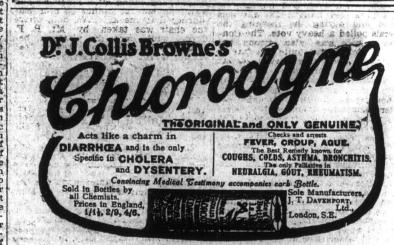
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ALL OCEAN RECORDS

H. M. S. Indomitable has not been long permitted to retain her laurels at the world's fast cruiser. Although the

by Messrs, Brown, Limited, Clyde-bank, and has beaten all mercantile ships and British cruisers. She has just left the Clyde to be commissioned.

President Fifty Years Old Washington, Oct. 27. - Theodore

Conservativ feats Wn

THE VICT

Hero of Hot minion A

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UNG VICTORIA, B.C.

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s we are supmany of the y and vicinity. d in the best igure for you.

Co., Ltd. P.O. Box 683

LY GENUINE ROUP. AQUE. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS OUT, RHEUMATISM.

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ONDON. s Whiskey

Notice and "mature: lineness, we would rend to our Trade Mark mark.

nd Tiles

Manufacturers of

Cement

ONS Victoria, B.C.

own Limited Clyde beaten all mercantile sh cruisers. She has ish cruisers. Sue lyde to be commissioned.

Fifty Years Old Oct. 27. - Theodore nty-sixth president of tes, became fifty years ongratulatory messages President's office and House all day. Many took advantage of the send messages of warm good will through their resentatives who called esent them to the presi-

MANAD WINS
IN CLOSE FIGHT

THE VETTOR IS PROUSE

THE VETTOR IS PRO

next year to permit of the work being done.

Alderman McKeown stated that with the increase in the fire brigade and the fresh water system and the recent installation of the B. C. Electric company's sait water plant there should be ample fire protection, and Mayor Hall pointed out that the bylaw passed in the spring to raise money for the sait water high pressure system must be devoted to the specific purpose as set forth in the plan as outlined in the measure and which does not provide for any extensions.

The city solicitor recommended that when the city accepts the lease for the water front lot at the foot of Herald street, the department of Marine and Fisheries should be requested to make a perpetual grant of the site to the city. A resolution to this effect was passed.

Garbage Furnace Ready.

cand ablack board close to the halt Whether or no these dayloes had any to the state of the control of the cont

Guysboro, N. S., Oct. 26.—Lewis M. Horton, aged 15, was drowned here while stepping from one boat to an-

The best tea can be utterly spoiled by exposure to contaminating influ-ences, as bulk teas so often are. The sealed lead packets of the "Salada" Tea Co. gives you tea fresh and fra-grant from the gardens to the tea-cup.

BODWELL & LAWSON,

NOTICE — Eagle No. 4 mineral claim, situate in the Quastino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quastino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, infend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that sction, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. ROY C. PRICE.

Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 908.

By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent.
Dated October 15th, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, 1908, an application will be made by J. H. Lawson and L. Genge, Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed of the Rithet Proprietary Company dated the 15th day of April, 1807, to extend the time for the registration of the said Debenture Trust Deed in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

This notice is given in pursuance of an Order of the Honorable Chief Justice, dated the 19th day of October, 1908.

BODWELL & LAWSON.

SOUND INTERIORS OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.—Eagle No. 5 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Take NOTICE that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

BOY C. PRICE.—E. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Take NOTICE that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

BOY C. PRICE.—E. H. C. No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Take NOTICE that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. B 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements.

NOTICE — Eagle No. 5 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino of Rupert district. Where located, We

NOTICE.—Red Diamond No. 2 mineral claim, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where to cated, West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, James A. Moore, free miner's certificate No. R 13853, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim. ROY C. PRICE.

Form of Notice.

Form of Notice.

NOTICE — Eagle No. 5 mineral felam, situate in the Quatsino mining division of Rupert district. Where located, west Arm of Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following describation of Rupert district. Where increased in mound on the east side of Loughbour of Rupert district. Where division of Rupert district. Where increased in mound on the east side of Loughbour of Rupert district. Where division of Rupert district. Where increased in mound on the east side of Loughbour of Rupert district. Where division of Pauler district. Where increased in mound on the east side of Loughbour of Rupert district. Where increased in the commenced of Lands in the set side of Loughbour of Rupert district. Where increased in the commenced of Lands in the set side of Loughbour of Rupert district. Where cated, west Arm of Quatsine Sound. Take NOTICE in the Land Rupert district. Where increased in the commenced has a point in the set side of Loughbour of Lands Rupert district. Where increased in the commenced has a point in the certificate of the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

ROY C. PRICE.—F. H. C. No. Tick.—F. H. C. No. I Moore, free miner's certificate No. I Moore, free miner's certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

BOY C. PRICE.—F. H. C. No. I Moore, free miner's certificate No. I Moore, free miner's certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

BOY C. PRICE.—F. H. C. No. I Dated this 15th day of August, A.D. 1908.

Dated this 18th day of August, A.D. Dated this 18th day of August, A.D. 1908.

Leaders of the World's Armed Legions

LTHOUGH throughout the wide world at present there is scarcely a military force under arms, the battalions of the nations and their commanders are in a greater or less degree always ready for active service. A study of the leaders of some of these forces is not without interest. In Great Britain there are such conspicuous figures as Kitchener, French, Lyttleton and a host of others fresh from the fields of war. In Germany the Emperor himself and Count von Moltke are recognized for dash and skill in military matters, while in the United States there are still such veterans in service as Lieut.-General MacArthur and Chief of Staff General James Franklin Bell.

Major-General Sir John Denton Pinkstone French, as Inspector-General, is one of the three big men of the British army today; the others are General Sir Neville Gerald Lyttleton, Chief of Staff, and, of course, Kitchener of Khartoum, who commands the forces in India. Of the three French is the "baby" in years; the hero of Khartoum tops him by two and his Chief of Staff by four years.

French was trained in the cavalry. He was recognized by his associates as a good cavalry leader years before his country ever heard much of him; and he probably would have languished in some low grade and without fame had not war fortunately come along and given him his chance to make good in the eyes of the public and gain official distinction and advancement. In war he was extremely popular with the rank and file, and his soldiers fought about as much for French as they did for the government, so great was their devotion to their leader.

French has a record of picturesque deeds personally performed in the Boer country One of his war stunts was his escape from Ladysmith on the last train that left that town before it was beleaguered. He undertook the task of carrying to safety a batch of exceedingly important papers and documents. These he secreted in a crevice in the compartment of the car he occupied, crawled under the seat, and in these cramped quarters traveled to safety under a veritable hail of Boer bullets, many of which splintered the woodwork of the car and bored the upholstery of the seat below which French lay. Because of his fighting ability, he was the idol of the British public during the war, and his strategy so won the admiration of Dewet that he pronounced French the only general on the British side of the bloody contro-

When he was a youth French longed to take orders, and on Sundays he would put a nightshirt over his best duds, and in this makeshift clerical garb "preach" to his congregations of playmates. Even when he was along in his teens French still desired to go with the Church, but his father was a naval officer; he planned for his boy to follow in his footsteps, and the youngster became a naval cadet, serving several years afloat. This experience turned French's thoughts from the Church; but while it resolved him to follow a fighting career it cultivated in him no love for the sea, and, as a result, French got himself transferred to the army. He had been holding his commission short time when he had the complimen paid him by his colonel of being the smartest young officer the colonel had ever come across. Years later—in fact, only a short time before the outbreak of the Boer war-French had been recommended for retirement because his lack of respect for army tradition and red tape had caused his superiors untold annoyance. He became Inspector-General of the British army when the Duke of Cambridge vacated the now obsolete post of Commander-in-Chief and its duties were divided between Lyttleton and

Lyttleton had smelled powder, and been instrumental in the making of the odor, in both hemispheres, and he has been a fighting man for over forty years. He aided in putting down the Fenian raid in Canada, and for his work then received a prized souvenir or two. He fought valiantly at Tel-el-Kebir, Khartoum and other noted battles in Egypt and the Soudan. He was in at the death of the Boer struggle for independence, and in his time he has held important posts in India and Ireland, being Commander-in-Chief in the island. Were he to wear all his medals and other decorations won on the field of battle and through distinguished service in time of peace, his breast would look like that of the traditional comic opera general-

A brilliant strategist, a strict disciplinarian and the antithesis of French in his attitude towards the rank and file, Lyttleton is warmth itself when he is placed in contrast with Kitchener. Still, no other general on the active list of the British army today can boast of a more loyal command from rank and file up through subalterns to his own Chief of Staff. One reason is that his men long ago found in him a real fighting man; another is that also a long while ago they learned that Kitchener always strives to give a square deal even to the humblest Tommy Atkins under him. There is, for example, the anecdote of Kitchener and the sleeping sentry in South Africa. The ordinary commander would have had the derelict posted up for court-martial forthwith. Kitchener, instead, found out that the lad, before being stationed as a picket, had been on duty for twentyfour hours straight running, and the soldier who got into trouble with the hero of Khartoum was not the lad but the officer who had displayed so little judgment as to assign an utterly fagged out man to picket duty.

Full as Kitchener's career is of stirring chapters, his most thrilling experiences befell him when he was spying for two years in the strongholds of Mahdism. This chapter of his career began shortly after he became a major in the Egyptian army in 1882, and Kitchener lunteered for the task of finding out whether or not the reports that had reached the British of the phenomenal spread of Mahdism were true or otherwise. Disguising himself as an Arab, he went calmly among the followers of the false prophet, in the very heart of the re-gion hypnotized by the Mahdi. What would have happened to him had his disguise been penetrated he beheld one day in the death tortures meted out to a captured spy. But with unshakable determination Kitchener kept at his volunteer task, though after he had witnessed the cruel death of the unfortunate spy he always had handy a bottle of the quickest acting of all

Of course every moment of the two years that he spent tracking the Mahdi was filled with the greatest danger, yet from his venture he returned to European garb with but one mishap, and that a scalp wound, the result of a brick thrown at the "bloomin' heathen" by a British soldier.

As commander of the army in India Kitener is having things pretty much his own way in that great dependency of the British Empire, and no longer the British public wakes up o' mornings to learn that the Viceroy and the commander of the army are "at it ain," as was the case when Curzon kept Kitener company east of Suez.

Only one or two of the other famous fightrs now in active service have seen as much waright real fighting as Lieutenant-General Arthur MacArthur of the United States army, and none began garnering battle experiences when a mere boy, as he did. For MagArthur, was only a slim, delicate boy of seventeen when he first showed that cool bravery under hie that has marked his conduct in every one of the that has marked his conduct in every one of the scores of skirmishes, brushes and sure enough battles in which he has drawn his sword first in the civil war, then for twenty years, on the plains, against the Indians, and, latest, in the

Philippines, against the Spaniards and the Fili-

MacArthur lacked about two months of being sixteen when Fort Sumter was fired upon. Nevertheless, he wanted to enlist at once, and was only dissuaded from doing so by his father's promise not to oppose his turning soldier when he had reached his seventeenth birthday. In the meantime he studied the tactics manual, and so, when he became a member of the 24th Wisconsin and one of its drill masters, he made a pronounced hit with the rank and file with his knowledge of how to execute the drills, and how to impart it. In fact so popular was he with the men that they petitioned the Governor of Wisconsin to make him the regiment's ad-

The petition granted, and the boy armed with a first lieutenant's commission, some of the regiment's older officers, jealous of his advancement and his popularity with rank and file, dubbed him a "tin" soldier. That, however, was before the Badgers of the 24th received their baptism of fire at Chaplain Hills, in Kentucky. In that clash the boy adjutant exposed himself time and again while carrying orders, with the result that when the day's work was over his fighting mettle was frankly acknowledged by his critics, and he had become

knowledged by his critics, and he had become the hero of the regiment. Since that day Mac-Arthur's fighting ability has never been doubted. It was MacArthur who, at nineteen, b came commander of what by this time was left of his regiment, and thereafter, until the coming of peace, led it into the thick of the fighting in some of the famous battles of the war. At have any Manual has were wounded but a Kenesaw Mountain he was wounded, but, a packet of letters preventing the bullet from dopacket of letters preventing the bullet from doing serious injury, Major MacArthur kept right on leading his "boys," most of whom were his senior in years. At the battle of Franklin he was in their fore when the brigade to which the regiment was attached reached the battlefield after a forced march of twelve hours, and cut its way through the enemy to the Union lines, thus bringing victory to the Union arms.

It was while MacArthur and his men were hewing their way through the Confederate lines that "the gallant boy coloned" received the only

serious wound of his forty-six years in the service of his country. This circumstance seems all the more remarkable when it is remembered that time after time MacArthur had exposed himself to fire in apparently reckless fashion while in the performance of duty.

Chief of Staff General James Franklin Bell, who is fifty-six, won his badge of bravery a little more than nine years ago, near Porac, in the Philippines, when "in advance of his regiment, he charged seven insurgents with his pistol and compelled the surrender of the captain and two privates, under a close fire from the remaining insurgents concealed in a bamboo thicket." So runs the official cause of award.

Arrived in the Philippines when the Spaniards still held Manila, Bell began to reconnoitre. In the course of this work he swam out quite a distance into the bay so that he might find out what the Spanish works looked like from the rear. In the bay he remained until he had made a minute study of the works, when he swam and waded back to terra firma and safety with knowledge that was put to good use by the army when it attacked and took Manila ten years ago last August. Almost a year later Bell, then colonel of the 36th volunteer regiment, which he had organized from among the Yankee dare-devils whose enlistments with other regiments had expired, was making another reconnaissance, this time on land and in company of four companions, when he ran across a band of fifty insurgents and' sent them tearing helter-skelter for the shelter-

Kaiser Welhelm II., as Commander-in-Chief of the German army-and an active commander at that—has as the army's chief of staff a nephew of the von Moltke who played so ima nephew of the von Moltke who played so important a part in the building up of the German empire by bringing about the defeat of France in the '70's. It was in this war that Wilhelm's leading general won the iron cross for bravery; he was then only a sub-lieutenant. Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von Moltke—for that is his full name, has been Chief of Staff for three years now, a position which his distinguished uncle held for as many decades.

The netities was his present engineers in

The nephew owes his present eninence in

part to the fact that his predecessor was unfor tunate enough to be kicked and badly injured at the annual manoeuvres of the army. Von Moltke, at the time, was the Chief of Staff's assistant, and when his superior was injured he carried out the manoeuvres so satisfactorily to his Emperor that the latter gave him the cov. eted promotion. Some of the Count's enemies have been unkind enough to whisper behind hands that von Moltke's great stature-he is nearly seven feet in his stockings-has played an important part in his latter day career, and they base this statement on their Emperor's well known predilection for men of great height, These same enemies declare that von Moltke, for the life of him, couldn't plan a successful campaign. However that may be, it is a fact that twice the Count implored Wilhelm not to name him as Chief of Staff, since he himself felt he was not the right man for the highly responsible position. But the Emperor persisted, laughingly remarking that the nephew had too much of the modesty for which his famous uncle was noted. Count Helmuth is, indeed, a most modest man, as the foreign officers who have met him at the German army manoeuvres

As head of the Imperial military cabinet of the Kaiser, Gen. Count Hurlsen von Hassler would play an important role should hostilities break out tomorrow between his country and another of the great powers. Now three years past man's allotted span, the old fellow still has a lot of fight left in him, despite the fact that the Franco-Prussian war robbed him of two ribs and robust health at the same time. Since those stirring days the Count has been deformed and gets about with the aid of a sil-

can testify.

It was von Haseler who had the honor of enning up and capturing Louis Napoleon. It he who lives like an ascetic, that he may ever be in shape to take the field at a moment's notice. It is he who has the reputation of being the army's hardest worker and its strictest disciplinarian. And he it is who has not hesitated to stop a soldier in a crowded city street and make him remove his shoes and socks that his general may see if his feet are in the cleanly ondition prescribed for them in the army reguations. He's somewhat of a tartar, is old General von Haseler; and in his pictures he looks strikingly like the famous von Moltke.

Oku, Oyama, Yamagata, Terauchi, Kuroki these are some of the Japanese warriors who ould come to the front again were their country to be so unfortunate as to engage in war sometime within the next few months. And on the Russian side the names of a lot of generals who took part in the conflict with Japan would again be on the world's lips. Today the Czar himself is the actual as well as the nomnal head of the Russian army; and in the role of Commander-in-Chief of an army he probably makes the poorest showing of any of his fellow-rulers similarly placed, even Francis Joseph, with his weight of years, appearing to better advantage as head of the Austria-Hungary forces.

In Gen. Henri de Lacroix the French army has a supreme commander who took part in the campaign of Rome and in the war with Germany, when he saw his only fighting, being then a sub-lieutenant. Gen. Saletta, Chief of Staff of the Italian army, and with rank next to that of his King, distinguished himself in several battles when the kingdom was being formed, and the halo of those old exploits is still kept above his brow by the Italian nation. -John S. Harwood in Toronto Globe.

The Letters of Men of Letters

given to the world, have much substantial interest, but they do not appear to place him high among lertet-writers, writes John O'London in T. P.'s Weekly. "Authors," wrote Lowell to a lady, "can't write letters. At best they squeeze out an essay now and then, burying every natural sprout in a dry and dreary 'sand-flood,' as unlike as possible to the delightful freshets with which your heart overflows the paper." It may be said that this was gallantry, not criticism. But to a male correspondent Lowell wrote in even more emphatic terms: "The habits of authorship are fatal to that careless unconsciousness that is the life of a letter." There is, at least, as much to be said against this theory as for it. Authorship was anything but fatal to good letter-writing in Cowper, Lamb, and Gray; but it, seems to have gone far to extinguish the minor accomplishment in Johnson, Coleridge, and

Yet one is alive to special traits and circumstances which explain the comparative failure of the last-named trio as letter writers. The art of Burns was one with his emotions he wrote well only from a heart boiling with love, patriotism, or conviviality. When he turned from the poetic expression of his intenser feelings to put his ordinary self into epistolary prose, he did more than dismount from Pegasus; he sank knee-deep in duliness, This is how the author of "The Jolly Beggars" excuses himself to a young lady for delaying to send her a ballad:

"In vain Remorse rears her horrent crest and rouses all her snakes; beneath the deadly fixed eye and laden hand of Indolence the wildest ire is charmed into the torpor of the bat, slumbering out the rigors of the winter in the chink of a ruined wall."

The ballad was better than that.

The tiresomeness of Coleridge's letters is not surprising if the secret of letter-writing be, as is often said, to talk with the pen-implying that you must be a good talker to write a good letter. Coleridge's talk was magnificent, but it was preaching. Johnson could most likely have written his letters with genuine ease, but for his dread of their getting into print. Doubtless he bethought him of Pope's letters, and Pope's pranks with them, and shuddered. The practice of publishing the letters of deceased persons was then receiving a new impetus, and no man was safe. Arbuthnot protested that it lent a new terror to death. Johnson, more practical, merely observed (to the regret of posterity), "It has become so much the fashion to publish letters that I put as little into mine as possible." Perhaps he would have put more into them if he had not seen in Boswell a personfied posterity at his elbow. By the way, Montaigne, who had to do his own Boswellizing, declared that he would have preferred to have made private letters the vehicle of his thoughts, but that, less fortunate than Cicero, he had

letters to ourselves.

In everything that concerns letter-writing we are referred back to personal character and we are referred back to personal character and temperament. Against Dr. Johnson's nervousness about the fate of his letters may be set the indifference of Ruskin, who, in a letter to James Smetham, once wrote: "In never wrote a private letter to any human being that I would not let a bill-sticker chalk up six feet high on Hyde Park wall, and stand myself in Piccadilly and say—I wrote it." Smetham's own feelings were daintier. "The ideal of a letter," he writes to a correspondent, "is that it should do on paper just what you do after the little party is over, when you you do after the little party is over, when you poke the fire, and spread the screen, and mix well, at any rate, there must be the sly cigar, and you open your heart without fear of he'ng misunderstood; when you talk of yourself, and listen, with more eagerness, for a cor-responding voice from themselves; . . . when you feel that the 'penates' of the heart have been passing to and fro between their secret chambers, as the angels passed and repassed on the ladder of Jacob, each with a soft forefinger on his lip."

The truth is, every letter-writer, be he a man of letters or not may, must, and does "gang his ain gait." It will not do to lay down even so specious a law as that he must never write his letters with an eye to publication. A man may write in this expectation without in the least betraying it—"art summa est celare artem"-and, indeed, it is impossible to believe that many of our finest letterwriters were not fully alive to the possibility of their letters getting into print. As for writing good letters at all in a "careless unconsciousness" of the act, Lowell's dictum seems altogether at fault. Yet, oddly enough, this artlessness has been persistently held up as the secret of letter-writing by the masters themselves. Course a same rivin heart secret. themselves. Cowper, a sane critic, begins one of his letters with the statement that he has nothing to say, and then glides into an exposition of his philosophy of letter-writing; how the writer should let his pen run on without thinking much about it, like the tongue in talking. But this will never explain the charm of Cowper's own letters. Sainte-Beuve. indeed, with his usual acuteness, pointed out that in his letters Cowper used astonishing metaphors, and that he "sustained and prolonged strange similes with a slightly punc-tilious and formal ingenuity." The truth is that Cowper wrote letters largely for his own amusement, and he brought to them literary intentions only less definite than those which he fulfilled in his poems.

Lowell had the same pretty fancy that the pen ought to lead the way—the tail wag the dog. It was the same with Madame Sevigne according to Madame Sevigne! She tells her daughter: "I let my pen run on and take its own way. . . . I commence always without knowing how far I shall go; I know not whether my letter will be long or short." Here, again, there is room for a not indelino Aticus for a correspondent. As it is, Mon- cate scepticism. Madame, we may depend up-

more than usually worth posting, and that is all that need be said. Lowell's own letters are delightful confutation of his theory; many of them were clearly written with pains he as good as says so, and the result is one to be applauded. He tells a correspondent: "The longer I live the more irksome does letter-writing become to me." If Lowell was conscious of the fatigues of letter-writing, he must have been conscious of its joys too. And why should it have been otherwise? Why need a practiced writer lay aside the literary devices he has mastered when he undertakes to amuse a friend by post? At the most he need only modify them to the minor purpose. Did Edward FitzGerald merely let his pen "run on" when he wrote as follows to Frederic Tennyson?—

"You know my way of life so well that I need not describe it to you, as it has undergone no change since I saw you. I read of mornings; the same old books over and over again, having no command of new ones; walk with my great black dog of an afternoon, and at evening sit with open window, up to which China roses climb, with my pipe, while the blackbirds and thrushes begin to rustle bedwards in the garden, and the nightingale to have the neighborhood to herself. We have had such a spring (bating the last ten days) as would have satisfied even you with warmth. And such verdure! White clouds moving over the new fledged tops of oak trees, and acres of grass striving with buttercups. How old to tell of, how new to see!"

"Come," he says in another finely wrought letter to the same friend, "I have got more than two ideas into this sheet; but I don't know if you won't dislike them worse than mere nothing." What are these but the pleasing cares of authorship?

The letter-writing art is one with that mystery of the "Familiar Style" on the difficulties of which Hazlitt wrote so well. "Nothing requires more precision, and, if I may say so, more purity of expression; . . . it is not to take the first word that offers, but the best word in common use; it is not to throw words together in any combinations we please, but to follow and avail ourselves of the true idiom of the language." These are the literary conditions of good letter-writing, and the literary man, in so far as he is a master of the familiar style, is the best letter-writer.

EXERCISE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS

In Health Culture, Dr. W. Latson mentions certain bed exercises to those suffering from insomnia Here is one: Lying flat on the back, raise the arms and extend them on a level with the body., straight out beyond the head. Now simply take a full breath and stretch, easily and comfortably, as though trying to make the entire body longer. After a few moments of gentle stretching, let the breath out and relax the muscles. This may be done three or four times.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Professor A. Macalister, Professor of Anat-

omy at Cambridge, distributed the prizes in connection with the Medical Faculty of King's College (University of London), in the Great Hall of the college. His address consisted of a review of the progress of medical science during the last fifty years, and of the far-reaching effects of the development of the Darwinian theory of evolution. In medicine, as well as in surgery, he said, we were halt a century ago hardly more than emerging from mediaevalism. The medical curriculum had developed year by year, and was simply a development of the process of evolution. Anatomy, instead of being the one dominant subject of study, had to take its place as one of the five sciences in which the medical practitioner must be proficient. There was no other profession in which fundamental knowedge of so many sciences was necessary. No matter how many degrees or diplomas they might obtain, they could never cease to be medical students. His advice to the student was to see that the foundations of his technical knowledge were sound, otherwise there would inevitably be weakness in the superstructure. No one man could hope to master the whole of the sciences, or to come to know one science as it ought to be known. Indeed, in the one science he had been teaching for the last 48 years it seemed to him that he was only now beginning to learn the depth of his ignorance. Students were perhaps a little too much spoon-fed by their teachers, and were allowed to take things for granted without working them out for themselves. The consequence was that the knowledge acquired made only a transient impression on the mem-'ory. A course of five years' study seemed a long one to look forward to, but every moment of it was valuable if the student hoped to succeed in his profession.

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DICAL SCIENCE

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A WILD GOOSE CHASE

(By Richard L. Pocock.)



WILD goose chase is proverbial; there may be places in Canada, there doubtless are, where it is comparatively easy to bag that most wary of birds, the wild goose, but it was never my good fortune to visit any of them, and the geese of my acquaintance, which I have done my best to

kill, have almost invariably honked derisively at a perfectly safe distance; often the distance did not appear to me to be safe, but they knew the killing range of my choke barrels better than I did myself, and took care to keep just that distance away, though often allowing an approach to within a few feet of the danger zone. An old English rook is said to be able smell powder, and I know for a fact that, if you walk down a field where they are feeding with a stick under your arm, they will take little notice of you, whereas, if you substitute a gun for the stick, they will take good care that you have the whole field to yourself when you arrive in it; they take no chances.

The Canadian wild goose has a sense of humor, however; he knows just how near it is safe to allow you to approach in his direction, and he will take good care not to let you get within range if he can help it, but it seems to afford him a keen delight at times to allow you to come near enough to fancy that you are within range, and to induce you to waste your ammunition in vainly saluting his retreating

Many an unsuccessful attempt have I made to circumvent this wary bird, and many a time have I had to acknowledge defeat; for a long time Providence seemed to be fighting on their side to prevent me bagging even one of them, in spite of a perseverance that led to the braving of hardships such as none but a shooting "crank" would dream of undergoing of his own free will.

Some of those who have had an easy thing shooting geese on the prairie or flighting over flats and meadows will no doubt smile at this, and say I am talking through my hat, but it was, as I said, never my lot to come across geese in easy places, and the only chances I have ever had at them have been on the inlets of the coast, and I know of nothing quite so difficult in this sort of country as the making of a good bag of the Canadian honker. Long cold waits behind a blind, patiently looking, for the geese which never came with the thermometer well below the freezing point, and the wind blowing straight from the Arctic regions are a mere nothing to the sportsman who has set his heart on getting his goose and cooking t afterwards. Many an evening have I waited behind a log or a bush on one side of a little bay, where I knew they came in to feed, only to see them slowly circle slowly round the bay to settle eventually well out of range on the side furthest from my place of concealment. The next evening I would choose the other side, and—so would they. Exasperating birds, truly, but worth it all when you do get them; one big honker makes a good bag and two or more are something to brag about.

Two years ago we were visited on the coast with some of the severest weather ever known even to the pioneers. Real estate men who had advertised the mildness of the climate were in despair seeing the clerk of the weather giving the lie to their descriptions of the open winters of this favored coast country; householders were pulling long faces at the plumbers' bills rendered to them through the sudden caprice of King Frost, and there was not a little grumbling at the visitation of a sample of weather which had evidently got out of its right course and had been sent to British Columbia in mistake for the Yukon or some Eastern Province, where they are used to this sort of thing.

There was one humble individual, however, who was selfish enough to bless the hard weather, which gave him the chance of some exceptionally good sport with the wild-fowl at the head of the Alberni Canal, and incidentally helped him to get even with his old friends the enemy in the shape of the Canada

The duck shooting at Alberni is always good any winter, but the exceptional condiions of the season made the sport exceptional. The freshwater ducks were driven by the frost to seek food on the tide-flats instead of in the fresh-water lakes in the vicinity which they usually frequent, and their numbers were being continually augmented by fresh arrivals as the deeper and larger lakes froze in their

Sport with the ducks was magnificent, either with decoys or sneaking on them in a canoe, while some hot half-hours were obtained in the evenings shooting the flighting mallards and widgeon. Not a duck was fishy, widgeon of course never are, but the mallard is a bad offender in this respect, preferring rotten salmon to any other diet if he can get it. In this case he could not, as the dead salmon had been pretty well cleaned up by the time of the arrival of the birds driven here to feed by the frost.

The chief event of the season, though, was the getting even with the geese, which had mocked my efforts so often. There is a bay well known to the inhabitants of Alberni up a big slough at the head of the Canal called Shoemaker's Bay. Into this bay the geese used to flight every evening to feed on the edge of the salt water. Regularly between sundown and dark they would put in an appearance, coming over the tall timber from whereever it was that they used to spend the day."

Several evenings I laid in wait for them with- from their respective quarters cows and sheep out success, as they usually put off their time of coming when I was there until it was too dark to see to shoot.

One evening I crossed the bay from the wharf in open water in a small Siwash canoe without anticipating any trouble in returning, but found that, so cold had it become after the sun had sunk to rest, that the salt water of the bay had frozen over, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I forced my way home, alternately paddling a few strokes in the bows and breaking the ice in front of me with a paddle, eventually reaching home long after dark to find my friends on the point of organ-

joined in the noise. The hour was late, and the atmosphere in the large, low-ceilinged common room not very attractive, so, having consumed a single "pjolter" and one pipe in the society of my host and his brother, I retired, comforted with the knowledge that it was a good year for "skogsfoglar" (wood gamebirds).

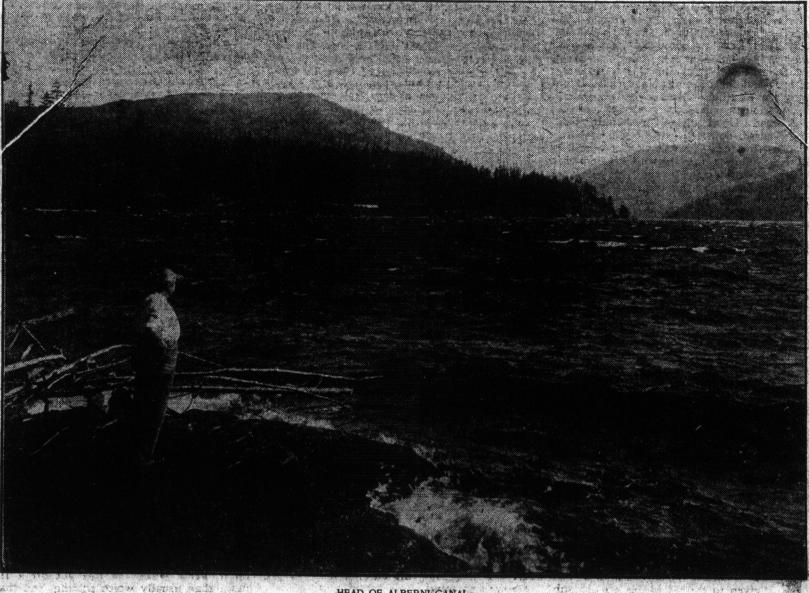
Next morning at five o'clock the whole household was astir, and shortly before six, refreshed by coffee, an egg apiece, and a "snaps," the three "jagari" got away. The weather was beautifully fine, and a strong dew materially assisted the setters in their work—in so far at

not be unwelcome if cooked in time for the midday repast, and we continued our way. Keeping on across purple heath-clad moorlands, studded at frequent intervals with copses and groups of birch and young pines. we were fortunate in hitting off several more lots of blackgame and in accounting for a fair proportion of these; and then my host, much to his delight, stopped a hare with a very long shot. When in the act of negotiating, by means of some exceedingly slippery tree branches, a wide, peaty ditch a woodcock jumped up. Regardless of consequences, I got gun to shoulder and fired, dropping the bird dead in the open; but the effort upset my

ters at once. In no direction between them blackgame aforesaid. Lively, indeed, was that yards, so I had to be sharp. Fortune favored. From out of a patch of "lingon" (cranberries), on which, no doubt, they had been feasting, there rose with a commotion a hen caillie and eight youngsters, all strong on the wing. Two of the latter remained behind, and a third which had crossed the line of my second barrel, got away wounded, but was secured shortly afterwards.

By this time certain inward pangs intimated that the hour for refreshment had arrived; the sun, moreover, was getting very hot and powerful, so with one consent we took a beeline for the house. On reaching a certain bit of rising ground a volley was fired in order to warn the good folks of our approach, the result of which was that within a few minutes of our arrival we sat down to a welcome repast, which was preceded by the inevitable 'smorgasbord," and included the four young blackgame aforesaid. Lively, indeed, was that meal. Everybody talked without ceasing; the hostess and her daughter, a "vacker Svenska Flicka," snatched mouthfuls of food in the intervals of attending upon the husband and guests: the setters and a whole pack of other dogs were very much in evidence, and things culminated with the appearance of a couple of bottles of champagne. Then followed black coffee, "banco" (Swedish punch), and cigars, and not until 2.30 did we succeed in making a fresh start. Two hours and a half devoted to refreshment sounds like a wicked waste of time, but it is not so in reality, for during the middle of the day the birds are all resting in thick covert, and the dogs have little chance of finding them in such a country as we were shooting over.

Beyond the confines of the cultivated ground our way lay across a piece of rough, undulating, boggy moorland, where we picked up two fine old blackcock and another woodcock; then we hit of a small black tarn surrounded by reeds, from among which a mallard was secured, and after we entered forest. fortunately not so dense as that traversed in the forenoon. Nothing eventuated for the best part of an hour, although several times the dogs seemed to be on the track of birds; then from my right came a shout of "tiader. tiader!" and next moment across an opening among the trees swept at full speed a big cock. There was only time for one shot, and I thought I had missed with that; but the sound of a heavy object falling among branches a little way off told of success, and a search was immediately instituted. No trace of the bird could be found, although the dogs hunted the ground over carefully, and at last it was discovered with outspread wings, stone dead, halfway up a tall pine, from which it was extracted only with great difficulty. In a short time we emerged upon a tract which had been cleared of timber two or three years before, and the quantities of debris left behind, mingled with the dense vegetation that had sprung up since, made excellent covert and extremely bad going. Almost immedi-ately on entering this the dogs hit off a covey of 'caillie, which ran and twisted about in most aggravating fashion, and the attitudes we assumed in their pursuit-now pirouetting on top of a moss-covered rock, now struggling amid a labyrinth of exceedingly tough and spiky old pine branches-constituted a pleasing spectacle. Admirably chosen was the moment when at length the old "tjader hona" and her youngsters elected to rise in air. My worthy host had assumed for the time being the appearance of a windmill, his gun, both arms, and one leg forming the sails; his brother was "picking up the pieces" after an elaborate cropper, and I was trying to recover my cap, which an extra troublesome twig had whisked off. A general discharge of course took place; but the results, it is hardly necessary to say, were indifferent, and only two members of the brood, well-grown young cocks, fell to the six cartridges. With the next lot of birds we were not more fortunate. I got the old hen with my first barrel, and the youngsters thereupon took to thick pine trees, where they sat so uncommonly tight that we only got one of them, and that after a great deal of trouble. Soon afterwards my host had the luck to bring down a very fine solitary old caper cock, which gave him a fairly easy chance, and then we emerged on a piece of country which was absolutely useless, covered as it was with grey stones and without a scrap of cover more than three inches high. Here it had been arranged that the trap for our conveyance home should meet us, but that luxurious vehicle not having yet turned up, we sat down to rest and smoke about a hundred yards from a high wall of loose stones which ran along the edge of the forest. While thus occupied two 'caillie came sailing out from among the trees, and of course flew out of shot before any of us could lift gun to shoulder, but a third, which followed in the wake of the others, was not so fortunate, receiving as it did the contents of three barrels almost simultaneously. SNOWFLY.



HEAD OF ALBERNI CANAL

izing a search party to recover my body dead

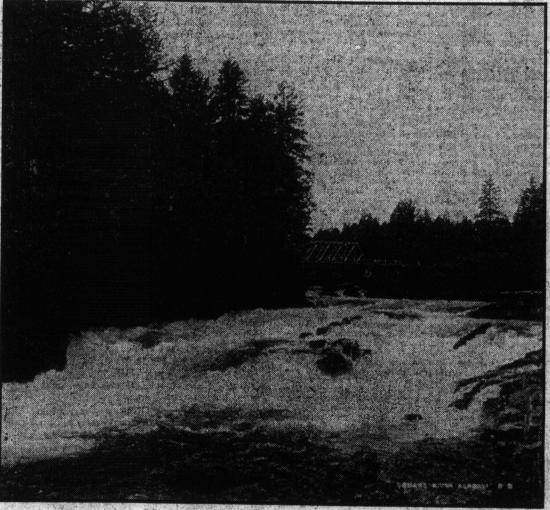
Not having been successful in the evening ambushes I determined to try the early morning. Now it requires a good deal of fortitude to get out of a warm bed of a frosty morning an hour or so before daylight and start out breakfastless to paddle in the dark for a mile or two before beginning the stalk on hands and knees, and ultimately ventre a terre, in the hope of a shot, but such was the programme for several mornings, until at last one day the enemy was delivered into my hand and I scored a long-deterred triumph.

Paddling silently to the extreme edge of one of the shores of the bay I cautiously dragged the canoe up the bank and started to crawl to a position behind a log where I expected to get a close view of the geese as soon

as it was sufficiently light. As I arrived well before dawn, I had a ong cold wait, and it was a disappointed man indeed who at last peeped over his place of concealment, only to find that the bay was quite empty of geese; they had evidently been isturbed and had chosen a different feedingplace for that night. I waited till it was fulldaylight in the hope of getting a shot at a mallard or two as being better than nothing, and was just about to pull the trigger at a drake which had circled round the bay before coming in straight over my head to its feedingground, when I heard an unmistakeable followed immediately by other honk," "honks," which told me that the geese which had fooled me were leaving their feeding ground somewhere in the vicinity and were on their way back to their day quarters. Quick as thought I dodged back behind my log, the calls of the approaching birds coming nearer and nearer, until at last they came into olain view jut above the tops of the trees fringing the bay where I lay in ambush. I waited until the leaders of the wedge were straight over my head, and then I let them have it, as fair a chance as man could wish for. If I could have arranged to have them fly just where I wanted them I could not have wished for a better shot. My revenge was complete; I went home to breakfast with the long-coveted "honker" over my shoulder, completely rewarded according to my own ideas (and none others mattered just then) for all and any discomfort that had preceded my long-worked-for victory.

SHOOTING CAPERCAILLIE IN SWEDEN

After a somewhat agitating experience in a vehicle of crude construction over six miles of an abominable road behind two young horses which had only been in harness twice before, I reached the substantial farmhouse where I intended spending the first few days of the shooting season in Sweden on the evening of August 16. Lights twinkled, dogs flew out as



SOMAS RIVER, V. I.

any rate as blackgame were concerned; but, judging from the apparently unbroken character of the forest and the extreme density of the foliage, I thought our chances of capercaillie were not of the best.

The approximate whereabouts of a covey of the former birds seemed to be pretty well known to my companions, and we proceeded first of all to a patch of nearly ripe rye, which lay on the outskirts of the farmlands on the edge of the moor. Soon the dogs began to feather, and it became evident that a greyhen and her family had already been about in search of their morning meal, but not until Fan had followed their scent well back among the tall heather and fern did she come to a point, pretty nearly under my nose. The birds had no doubt run before us from the rye, and now they continued to do so through the heather; but at last all got up in a bunch, from which we secured four well-grown youngsters, three cocks and a hen. With wise prevision these were at once dispatched to the house, if demented, alarmed cocks began to crow, and with an intimation to the effect that they would

balance, and I shot into three feet of soft peat, from which I emerged in a condition which gave infinite delight to my companions. After this episode we turned back in the homeward direction through a broad belt of forest, where it was known there were a good many capercaillie, but the trees and undergrowth were so dense that shooting was

almost impossible. On several occasions birds got up close by us, of which we either got a mere glimpse or did not see at all, and finally my host distinguished himself by missing clean with both barrels a huge cock caper that swung across an open glade within easy range. The walking was abominably bad, the rocks, boulders, windfalls, and other debris with which the ground was covered being smothered beneath a thick carpet of linchens, fern, heather, and wild berry plants. While struggling on through this, I suddenly emerged on to a small open space, in the middle of which, to my astonishment, both dogs stood rigid. There was no use in shouting for the Swedes, who were nowhere handy, so I went up to the set-

FOURTEEN MILES OF ANGLERS

The Birmingham and District Anglers' Association held its twenty-second annual fishing contest at Tewkesbury on Monday last. There were 1,560 competitors, who covered a distance of nine miles on one side of the Severn and five miles on the other. The catches were not on the same scale as the contest, for the winner, Mr. W. Old, only secured a take of 2 lb. o 1-3 ozs., Mr. T. Richards being second with I lb. 101/2 oz. The heaviest roach taken weighed 121/2 oz. and the best perch 8 oz.—

'S NEW SEAT OF E





HE' recent announcement of the building of a railway to Hudson Bay has turned all attention to that little known region. As in the case of all frontier countries, to which attention is suddenly turned, all kinds of stories are told of the new seat of empire, and many men are posing as authorities who have never been nearer the re-

gion than the Winnipeg City Hall. The writer of this, W. C. King, is an old

frontiersman and has spent many years in the country of which he writes. His story of the resources, flora, fauna, distances, character of railway building will be listened to with interest, for he speaks with greater authority than most. The article follows:

"Port Churchill is situated north of Winnipeg on Hudson bay, about 600 miles distant from the prairie capital, in approximately, lat. 58.50, long. 93.30, and when the road is built the following will probably be the route: Winnipeg to Erwod on the C. N. R., thence to Pas Junction and from there via Nelson House to Port Churchill on Hudson bay. At first this will probably be a three day railroad journey. From Churchill to Liverpool, England, under favorable circumstances will take say seven days by fast ocean steamships the total time being ten days for a journey of 4,000 miles.

"Commercially, the road's exact value is as yet unknown, but likely to be fabulous. The following are some of the reasons:

"From all points west of Winnipeg, according to locality, it materially reduces railroad haulage and adds but very little to the ocean distance, say a matter of two or three hundred miles On cattle and grain shipped from Calgary or Edmonton, it saves over one thousand miles of railroad transit, as it involves only a four days' journey to Port Churchill, in lieu of ten days to Montreal. It is needless to remark on the immense saving this alone will effect. Besides there is a moderate temperate climate the whole distance from June 1 to Nov. 1.

"This route means a personal convenience and a saving of expense to the general travelling public, that as yet is little realized. One can embark in Britain or Europe and land in Manitoba with no customs, no questions, no trouble or changes.

"Exact knowledge of the commercial value and resources of the country to be opened out and developed by the Hudson Bay-Port Churchill route is as yet most limited. All that we do know is that the following minerals are widely distributed. The mineral belt of Canada stretches across the continent from Hudson bay and Labrador to the Pacific, mostly north of latitude 55. The natives and "Eski-mo" have from the beginning of time, made use of virgin pure copper for axes, knives, spear heads, arrow heads, fish hooks, pipes, and other purposes. The copper is so soft and pure, and so widely distributed that the several bands residing in the Mackenzie river district, Yukon, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca Lake, and Deers Lake to the vicinity of Churchill, select only choice small pieces, suitable for the article to be manufactured, and succeed in beating it into shape between two hard stones. Iron pyrites, which is also very pure, is found and the Indians temper it to a surprising de-gree of hardness, sufficient indeed to chop timber and perform all other duties required, fish oil and mouth blow pipes being used in the tempering.

"The copper and iron area is immense and almost inexhaustible, Cobalt, lead, plumbago, silver, salt, mica, coal, oil, gas, building and grindstone clays, other and brick, pipestone and valuable gems are also distributed in various and many places, and are simply awaiting railroad transport to become marketable value.

"Furs, game, fish, fresh water and salt, timber, whalebone and oil (seal and porpoise), each and all add to the country's value.

"Churchill harbor is simply a land locked lake of eight miles in length running northeast and southwest by about four miles in breadth, in extent. The Churchill or English river falls. into the harbor on its southwest corner. An outlet of about one-quarter of a mile wide at Fort Prince of Wales, leads to the open sea and to deep water.

This channel at low waters in its shoalest spot is 27 feet deep. It has an average tide of two fathoms. The sheltered harbor requires dredging and the removing of large boulders, stones and other impediments. Its deepest and best ship anchorage, gives 45 feet, opposite the present whaling station. A powerful ice breaker could keep the channel leading to the open sea serviceable the whole year round. As time will prove, suitable tugs, aided by lighthouses, fishing stations, improved charts and the all important wireless telegraphy, will simply pick up and lead in a transatlantic vessel with ease, as soon as it enters the straits at the Button islands.

"As to the dangers of fogs and icebergs, such as are encountered on the banks of Newfoundland and the St. Lawrence route, this route can favorably compare with the others. The comparison is in favor of the Churchill

"It must not be forgotten that during winter months the Arctic ice and the bergs are stationery, and the channels are closed. Severe cold weather from December to March must ever be encountered.

Port Churchill on the coast is not, and never will be, a farming country, but will prove to be

one of the most convenient outports in the world with healthy, bright, windy weather, beautiful scenery, safe anchorage, with good shelter for shipping. Many desirable fishing stations can be established along the coast from Cape Churchill northward, thence east to the Atlantic, the ample power of the Churchill river, will prove of great value to manufacturing and electric power industries. From twenty miles inland, gardening to farming can be undertaken, at about one hundred miles inland good soil is found in spots, potatoes, barley, rye and vegetables can be grown, while ample swamp and slough hay can be procured. Cattle must be warmly stabled and fed for two hundred days

in the year.

Game, large and small, musk ox, caribou, deer, bear and fur bearing animals at certain seasons are plentiful. Also, wild fowl, geese, ducks, ptarmigan, etc., during summer, breed on the coast. Good salt and fresh water fish can be secured, domestic cattle can be raised. Soon now-by-1912—we will wonder how we could have allowed ourselves to credit such imaginery difficulties and dangers, as we formerly did in discussing this route.

"As a grand national park for Arctic animals, the Churchill country can not be beat; as a military highway it is unapproachable and in-

Twenty years from date, the advantages of the shortest transcontinental railroad from the end of Chesterfield inlet to Port Rupert via the Barren lands and the Na-honey river pass, will be as strongly advocated and as desirable as this Hudson Bay-Churchill route is now.

Questions have been asked as to the roadbed of the new route. The Pas to Churchill, 445 miles, can be easily accomplished in three sections at moderate cost in three years, as fol-

Division No. 1, south, 170 miles. No. 2, central, 175 miles. No. 3, north, 100 miles. South Division-The Pas to Nelson house

vicinity, crossing of Waskwatin river or Burnt Wood river. The first fifty miles is mostly upon high sandridge, then follows rock, swamps, lakes, timber and rough country. Pass and Moose Lake will be the base of supplies.

Central Division—Crossing of Waskwatin or Burnt river in the vicinity of Nelson House to junction of Little and Big Churchill, 175 miles. This is a rough country with rock, swamp, muskeg, timber, following each other, but there are no difficulties that skilful engineers cannot surmount. Mostly what is taken out of one place is put in another. Split Lake will be the base of supplies.

Northern Division-Mouth of Little Churchill to Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson bay. This is a rolling, rocky and swampy country. The easiest road runs north of Churchill harbor. Six to eight bridges of different size, more length than height, will be necessary. This does not include the small creeks, rivulets or culverts. Timber suitable for railroad ties will be procured locally, also gravel, sand and building stone.

Following is a table of some of the more important distances in the north. When the railway is completed and the line of steamers in operation these points will be as well known as Anticosti, Sable island, and the various points that at present mark the path of the Canadian liners across from Quebec to Liverpool.

Total 3,825 The following is an alternative route:
Fort Churchill to York Factory, S.E. by S.... 125
Fort Churchill to Moose Factory on James Bay 725
Fort Churchill to Montreal or Quebec 1,200
Montreal to Liverpool, Eng. 2,800

Fort Churchill to Liverpool 4,000 Important light houses with fishing settle-ments that will be connected each to each by

wireless telegraphic communications on the ship route:

No. 1 at Cape Churchill on High Cape, over 200 No. 2 at most southerly point of Cape Southampton, E.N.E.

No. 3 at north point of Mansfield Island ...

No. 4 at south point of Nottingham Island ...

No. 5 on Charles Island ...

No. 6 at Big Button Island, easterly Other lighthouse stations of importance on the north shore of the straits going west by

north, will be:

The approximate breadth of Hudson straits is as follows:

Button Island to Resolution Island
Cape Weggs, Ungava mainland to Big Island, E.
Cape Wales to Big Island
Wolensthern, Hoim and Diggs Island to Nottingham and Salisbury Islands.
Wolensthern, Holm and Diggs Island to Mansicld Island

The open channel or lead in the straits is ten to fifteen miles in breadth.

The ice line or fringe around Hudson bay is from ten to thirty miles wide, while the body of the bay is always open water, thin flow ice drifts occasionally during calm or severe cold spells.

From Cape Churchill on the north coast, the coast is rocky, with deep water. From Cape Churchill south to the east coast there is low land and shoal water with islands of stones and reefs. A few rocky elevations may be noticed occasionally. There are very few landmarks to assist navigation.

From the mouth of the Nelson river to the mouth of James bay there is dangerous navigation, shoal water and bad anchorage.

Some of the air line distances of interest in connection with this route, are as follows:

Port Churchill to The Pas, crossing of the Sas, katchewan
Port Churchill to Prince Albert
Port Churchill to Winnipeg
Port Churchill to Brandon

Port Churchill to Melville (via Pas) Port Churchill to Edmonton Port Churchill to Vancouver ... 1,300 Port Churchill to Prince Rupert and Essington 1,360

The air line as compared with roadbed is 8 per cent shorter.

A short list follows of some of the flora and fauna of Fort Churchill and vicinity: Cranberries, blue berries (both round and oval), yellow or swamp berries, eye berries, partridge berries, poisonous snake berries (both white and crimson), weed berries (i. e., Kenekanuk), ground uniper, huskie or barren land berries, straw-Berries, gooseberries, red and black currents, raspberries, Pembina or high bush cranberries, Saskatoon or La Poire, with several other species. These all ripen in early July.

Fruits and flowers (wild): Roses (wild) pale and red; tulips, violets, (both white and blue), lords' and ladies' Arctic snowdrops, daisies, anemones (several varieties), hyacinths or moose flowers, besides at least fifty other varieties, water lilies (both yellow and white), water violets, water daisies, forgetmenots, wild onions, wild rhubarb and celery, camomite, heather, wild cherries, etc., mosses and ferns and grasses.

Trees: Jackpine, stunted and barren land; swamp jackpine with branches stretching out close to the ground, at times 10 to 12 feet long, beginning at 2 inches thick. The height of the tree runs from 4 to 5 feet. It has a very hard wood, but is brittle and full of gum; it has a pleasant smell and needles like jackpine or cypress. Spruce, larch or red pine (both swamp, small and upland, large), poplar (three kinds), willow several varieties; birch, scrub and ordinary

Fish: Whitefish, I to 6 pounds, three varieties; trout, lake, 2 to 30 pounds, large; river, I-2 to 3 pounds, medium; tidal water jackfish, I to 20 pounds; suckers, I to 3 pounds; La Loche or Mari-Boch, I to 2 pounds; dories, I to 2 pounds; sturgeon, 1 to 50 pounds; herring, 1-4 to 3-4 pound; eels, large and small; crabs, fresh and salt water; lobsters, small turtles, shellfish and clams, various.

Ants of many varieties also are found here. Their houses at times 20 feet in circumference and several feet high. The carcase of an animal, say a fox, wolf, mink or even small deer if placed near an ant heap will in a few days be picked clean.

The coast is noted for owls. In spring (April 16 to 25) migratory birds arrive, going north, and they pass south Aug. 20 to 30, and leave the coast before the end of October.

Snow birds are the first to arrive; fall duck cranes and plover the last to go away. Pelican and northern divers have been reported as having wintered at some of the cascade open water

Snakes, lizards, leeches and frogs are noticed in several varieties, but are not poisonous. The aurora, shooting stars, constellations, planets and stars are generally very bright and

The mirage is at times very wonderful, as many as three and four strata of hills and lake, ridges known to be over 50 miles distant will appear in every shape in vicinity-almost super-

natural in appearance. Among the minerals found are quartz veins from six inches to two feet; quartzite very rich, clean, sharp, brittle; sandstone, several varieties; spar, various magnetic stone, shales, limestone (3 kinds), boulders, clay, gravels, sands (3 kinds, mineral (various kinds), stone, clear, well marked and pretty.

The mosses and ferns are legion.
To develop this wonderful little known, but valuable country, the government should foster and treat liberally all enterprise-considering the difficulties, dangers and pecuniary risk, etc. The government should not strangle enterprise or hamper it with red tape and royalties and should encourage any, or all men to venture and bring to light its hidden treasures such as gold, silver, platinum, nickle, copper, iron, lead, mica, quartzite. Specimens of all the above have been found. This is not visionary. They are there. But what we want to know is Where? What quantities? How to work, and get them to a market? Build railroads, towns,

settlements, develop the country and soon we

will have a new seat of empire in the far north-

Mr. Wilbur Wright's latest wonderful flight of over sixty-six kilometres is the crowning triumph of a dogged patience. The Wright Brothers can scarcely remember the time when they were not making experiments in aerial navigation, for one of their first childish toys was a diminutive flying machine propelled by cardboard screws, driven by rubber bands under torsion. Larger toys of a similar kind followed, then came kites; but it was only when they heard of Lilienthal's experiments with his aerial "glider" that they seriously thought of making a flying machine. Next came long years of ceaseless study and experiment, starting with gliders, and culminating in a successful flight of several minutes duration, four years ago. But before this stage was reached the brothers had exiled themselves from the world for years, experimenting among desolate sandhills with only the birds to witness their "'prentice" rivalry in

The Supremacy of the Navy and Peace

HE. Berlin correspondent of the London Standard, writing under date of September, 30, says: The discussion which has been proceeding in the German Press during the past two days on the new proposals of the Navy League shows that public opinion regards the programme with comparative favor; uncompromising opposition is manifested only by the Socialists and extreme Radicals, who, together, form an insignificant minority in the Imperial Legislature. All other parties and groups, whose parliamentary representatives comprise fully three-fourths of the Relostag, favor the proposals in principle, and they are willing to promote their realization so soon as the present financial difficulties are overcome.

The view expressed by the league that money must be found for naval expenditure is shared in many quarters. The leading national-Liberal organ, the "National Zeitung," publishes an article expressing warm approval of the new proposals, which are characterized, it says, by good judgment and sound discretion. A significant sign of the times is the publication of an article by the Radical deputy Herr Naumann, in which this exponent of semi-Socialistic principles in domestic affairs seeks to stimulate copular enthusiasm for a large navy. It is semi-officially announced that the German naval experts consider that nonneed that the German naval experts consider that

for a large navy. It is semi-officially announced that the German naval experts consider that some larger submarines are necessary, and the Naval Estimates for 1909 will propose an expenditure of

The subject of Anglo-German relations in connection with the maintenance of European peace is dealt with from different standpoints in two notable articles which appear in the October reviews. One of these, "The Kay of European Peace," has been furnished to the National Review by the distinguished critic who, under the signature of "Ignotus," contributes so largely to the English magazines. "The key" is described by "Ignotus" in a terse and pregnant sentence. "The watchword for the day," he says, "must be the concentration of all available force in the North Sea in one strong fleet; for the future, the laying down of two ships to the German one, and the reform of the British Army. That is the key to European peace, the only chance of averting a terrible and sanguinary conflict. When Parliament reassembles this month, he remarks, the first question which should engage its attention is the condition of the British navy, and the steps to be taken to secure for that navy the position of superiority at sea which is represented by the time-honored two-power standard. Each decrease in the British Navy Estimates made by the Liberal Government was followed or accompanied by an increase in the German estimates. But, as "Ignotus" proceeds to say:

"The Food distillusionment of the Prittel available."

tus" proceeds to say: "The final disillusionment of the British pacificists has come from Prince Bulow. In the interview with him which appeared in The Standard of September 14, it is plainly intimated that Germany will consent to no discussion of disarmament until she has carried dut her present plans for increasing the German fleet. The interviewer is, however, permitted to believe that perhaps by 1913, when she has completed her present perhaps by 1913, when she has completed her present programme, she may be inclined to make some move! Prince Bulow has proved himself an asset of no little value to the British nation in this moment of anxiety value to the British nation in this moment of anxiety, if only because he has convinced the blindest advocates of disarmament that nothing is at present to be hoped for from Germany. . . Prince Bulow has saved English statesmen and journalists from continuing to make fools of themselves in the eyes of a mocking world, and he has given a prompt answer to Mr. Lloyd George's pathetically silly appeal to him to enable the British Exchequer to meet the colossal expenditure incurred upon old age pensions by economising upon armaments. This Imperial Chancellor will leave the British Government to extricate itself as best it can from the financial slough of despond into which it has plunged. The German Dreadas best it can from the financial slough of despond into which it has plunged. The German Dread-noughts, cruisers, and destroyers will be laid down at the appointed dates and punctually completed without the smallest regard for the lacerated feelings of Mr. Lloyd-George. There should thus be a chance for the voice of common sense to make itself heard after a period of self-delusion."

Naval Supremacy "Ignotus" thus sums up the present position as between England and Germany: "Peace depends first and foremost on the incontestable superiority of the British navy. And the incontestable superiority of the British navy depends on three points—(1) the laying down of two keels in each class of ship for the German one; (2) the correct disposition of those keels when completed and commissioned; and (3) sound strategy at headquarters." He takes these points in detail, and, comparing the British Fleet with the German programme, points out that "the British navy is hardly being maintained upon a one-power standard." As to the disposition of the British ships

to bear on France, and to meet such a situation he

THE BELLS OF ST. BONIFACE

On the 4th of October the fourth cathedral in which the French-Canadians of St. Boniface have worshipped was blessed in the presence of a great gathering of priests and people. The first cathedral was the Roman mission with turrets twain, made famous in Whittier's musical verse. The Manitoba Free Press in this connection writes an interesting article on the Quaker neet's lines. Quaker poet's lnes:

Quaker poet's lnes:

"One of the most wonderful, and at the same time one of the most pleasing instances of poetic vision on record, had made famous for ever the hells of the "Turrets Twain." If any mental effort has appealed to the imagination of the dwellers of the Red River valley, it is assuredly the beautiful lines of Whittier's 'Red River Voyageur.' No apology need be offered for quoting this poem in full, for any historical retrospect of St. Boniface would be incomplete without it.

Out and in the river is winding The links of its long, red chain, Through belts of dusky pine land And gusty leagues of plain.

Only at times a smoke-wreath
With the drifting cloud-rack joins—
The smoke of the hunting lodges
Of the wild Assiniboines.

Drearily blows the north wind From the land of ice and snow; The eyes that look are weary, And heavy the hands that row. And with one foot on the water,

And one upon the shore, The Angel of Shadow gives warning That day shall be no more.

Is it the clang of wild geese?

Is it the Indian's yell,

That lends to the voice of the north wind

The tones of a far-off bell? The voyageur smiles as he listens. To the sound that grows apace; Well he knows the vesper ringing Of the bells of St. Boniface.

The bells of the Roman Mission,
That call from their turrets twain.
To the boatman on the river,
To the hunter on the plain.

Even so in our mortal journey The bitter north winds blow, and thus upon life's Red. River, Our hearts, as oarsmen, row.

And when the Angel of Shadow Rests his feet on wave and shore; And our eyes grow dim with watching, And our hearts faint at the oar.

Happy is he who heareth
The signal of his release
In the bells of the Holy City,
The chimes of eternal peace.

argues that the British nation should be in a position to render assistance on land to France and be in a position to render assistance on land to France and be in a position to place from 200,000 to 300,000 men in Lorraine with the extremest expedition. The entente should be developed into a defensive alliance, to which Russia should be a partner. In this policy "Ignotus" holds that it is grotesque to see any trace of Jingoism, as the challenge has come from Germany. He adds that "only an overwhelming preponderance of British force can now maintain the peace."

A Radical View

Mr. Harold Spender, who accompanied Mr. LloydGeorge on his recent mission to Germany as his private secretary, contributes to the "Contemporary Review," an article-on "Great Britain and Germany."
In his opening paragraphs he adopts approvingly
Herr Bebel's pronouncement of two or three weeks
ago that the swelling of armaments, the "present
clang" of arming, "is provoking the catastrophe which
it is meant to prevent." And so, he fears, the perilous
game will proceed with ever increasing danger as long
as the rival building continues unabated. "The children of this world," Mr. Spender says, argue that to
raise the question of the reduction of armaments atter the rebuff of the Hague Conference is a provocation to Germany and an indignity to England, and A Radical View tion to Germany and an indignity to England, and that "all that is left to us now is just to build and yet to build—to borrow and yet to borrow." Mr. Spender finds some comfort, however, in believing that evidence is already forthcoming to show cause why we should not believe these voices. The Kronberg intershould not believe these voices. n to Germany and an indignity to Eng view, he thinks, has sensibly relieved the situation in

DEER FARMING

One of the chief difficulties which the owner of the private preserve in America is obliged to face is the fact that the game laws of few of the states make any provision for the private ownership of living wild game. A number of states have begun to recognize this difficulty and have striven to encourage private persons to rear game by the enactment of special provisions in regard to domesticated game. A number of states have already established game refuges and preserves, which are and will be rigidly protected, but legislation of this sort is in its infancy.

Legislation with special relation to the breeding of deer in captivity exists in a few states. New York permits the sale during the open season of deer, moose, elk and caribou from private parks, and permits common carriers to transport animals into the state for breeding purposes, but not to transport venison unless it is accompanied by the owner. In the case of a private preserve in Dutchess county, an owner killed some superfluous bucks, intended to be shipped to New York City for sale. The express company refused to receive the shipment, and the owner, Mr. Dietrich, applied for a temporary injunction, claiming that the law which prohibits the transportation of deer from one county to another and requires the express companies to refuse to accept such deer, did not apply to domesticated deer. The courts, however, decided on appeal that the law in question applied to domesticated as well as to wild deer.

Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri and New Hammshire permit the set.

piled to domesticated as well as to wild deer.

Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesots, Missouri and New Hampshire permit the selling and shipping of deer under certain limitations. In Illinois, however, any person who raises deer for market may kill and sell them at any time, just as other domestic animals may be killed.

In the United States there is much waste land which might well be employed in the raising of deer, to the profit of the owner and to the advantage of the land. That this will be done to a greater extent as time goes on cannot be doubted.—Forest and Stream.

Mr. Bryan has, during the past twelve years, eaten or otherwise made way with over 1,700 meals at railroad lunch-counters. He is a survivor of all the bad lunch-counters in the country. He has run a block, eaten a meal, and returned to his train in the fifteen minutes allowed by the railroad companies in Texas. He has partaken of Missouri's exhibitions of mummified food and has assimilated the historical eggs in the lunch-counter at Aurora, Illinois, and the pink peach pies of the lunch-counters at Cleveland, Onto. He has drunk 1,700 kinds of coffee at these piaces, and has thus learned every brand of chicory that is raised in Michigan. He has sat, morning after morning, with the elbow of his right-hand neighbor in his vitais and the elbow of his left-hand neighbor in his pie, and has thought, while eating, of a place where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.—From "Traveling for the Presidency," an article by George Fitch in Collier's for October 17.

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E SIMDLE LIFE

AROUND THE FARM



R. W. J. GREEN and W. E. Bontrager, in a bulletin of the Ohio agricultural experiment Station, urge that on account of their enduring foliage evergreens possess peculiar value both for shelter and ornament, and

"should be more extensively planted about country homes, whether used in raight-row windbreaks or mingled informally with other trees on the lawn."

From the ornamental standpoint they abound in rich dark shades of green, equally valuable as a background for deciduous trees or flowering shrubs and plants.

At all times they furnish a barrier to wind and cold, and the remarkably picturesque forms assumed by the adult specimens of many species add much to the attractiveness of a country nome, especially when their boughs gracefully bend beneath a load of snow. In winter, when other trees are destitute of foliage, these majestic trees lend to the scene an air of animation which mitigates in a large measure the severity and desolation of the season. If tastefully intermingled with other trees and shrubs about the home they give a warmth of verdure and variety of outline unattainable without their use. That many of the evergreens can be successfully grown upon thin, sandy soils is an additional argument in their favor.

Where grown to show the characteristic beauty of individual trees, evergreens should be grouped naturally and not so closely as to crowd upon each other, usually along the sides or at the rear of the lawn. Planting in straight lines should be avoided, and in small groups the disposition of trees in odd numbers is to be preferred. Immediate effects may be secured by planting thickly, but thinning should not be so long deferred as to work injury to the lower branches of those trees which it is intended to grow to maturity. The individual who expects to begin the planting of evergreens should not underestimate the importance of ascertaining what species and varieties have been found vigorous and hardy after being tested over a wide range of country under dissimilar conditions. After a beginning has been made specimens may be added from time to time as the planter determines what kinds are best suited to his needs and locality.

The finest of the larger ornamental evergreens are the white pine, Colorado blue spruce, white or silver fir, Oriental spruce and American hemlock. Of the smaller ones none is better than Siberian, Hovey's golden, pyramidal or globe arbor vitae, thread-branched Japan cypress, graceful obtuse-leaved Japan cypress, and plum-like Japan cypress. The best evergreens bearing foliage in shades of yellow are George Peabody arbor vitae, golden pea-fruited Japan cypress, and golden plume-like Japan cypress.

Probably the most valuable of all the evergreens in producing landscape pictures is the silver or white fir. Somewhat similar in color. although of a distinctly different habit of growth, is the Colorado blue spruce, which should be found in every collection. This superb tree is of iron-clad hardiness and the foliage is of a pronounced shade of blue, which renders it very effective when grown in proximity to darker-colored kinds. The retinosporas or Japan cypresses are an extensive group of elegant small trees especially adapted to massing and also to use upon small lawns, where the dwarf Mugho pine will be found serviceable where one of law spread habit is desired. At times in grouping trees a specimen of upright, columnar habit will be admissible, when the pyramidal arbor vitae or Irish juniper may be appropriately introduced; but a preponderance of such trees should be avoided, as it conduces to anything but a natural, graceful landscape

It is stated that dull and gloomy effects sometimes produced by excessive use of trees like the Norway spruce and the Irish juniper may be avoided by mingling with them such light and cheerful trees as the silver firs, Colorade spruce, hemlock and retinosporas, as well as deciduous trees.

The white birch is admirably suited to this style of planting, and, when interspersed among evergreens, its snowy bark gleaming against a background of green boughs, becomes a charming part of the winter scene. The beauty of home grounds would be greatly augmented by the more general use of this handsome, hardy and easily grown tree, which is so attractive a feature in much of nature's grouping. Excellent enlivening effects may also be secured by using the red-twigged dogwood, a shrub some five teet high, whose numerous, wine-colored contrast finely with evergreens or snow. Owing to its small size this must be grown in front of taller trees, or in nooks such as frequently occur along the edges of an evergreen group. As a companion plant to the dwarf dogwood the golden willow is sometimes used, thereby throwing golden twigs into contrast with those of a crimson hue. The foliage of the golden elder, a hardy, rugged shrub of the very easiest culture, will be of material value during the summer months. This must be planted in full exposure to the sunlight, as the rich vellow foliage becomes greenish in color when grown in partial shade. The coloring of this shrub is finest on young growth; hence it is well to cut back the plant severely in spring. Still another shrub useful for such purposes is the red-bud

of pink, cover the branches before the leaves

At the base of evergreens, occasional touches of color such as are afforded by beds of petunia, canna, salvia, or other bedding plants, are highly effective and satisfactory. Owing to their vigor of growth and ease of culture clumps of many of the perennial plants are exceedingly valuable adjuncts, used in this way, and if left undisturbed they will increase in size and beauty from year to year. Foxglove, platycodon, hardy phlox, larkspur, and a host of others, from which selection may be made according to the planter's fancy, are available for the purpose. In fact, evergreens form a most excellent background for a great variety of charming hues in flower, fruit, and foliage. During the entire cycle of the seasons they may be made to accentuate and brighten an infinite variety of colors in plants, from the humblest flowers to the gorgeous maples.

For making an evergreen hedge, American hemlock or Siberian arbor vitae are recommended, and if to be shorn into fanciful shapes, the use of common red cedar, blue-tinted cedar, or any arbor vitae is advised.

It is urged that "every country home should have its shelter belt of evergreens. Windbreaks chardists, as was once

thought, but should be so commonly planted as to protect every home exposed in the least to the ravages of wind and

As a protection to farm buildings, the barnyard, or poultry run, a good windbreak will repay its cost in a few years in the saving of fuel or feed. The lengths of time consumed in its growth need not deter anyone from making a windbreak, as results may be secured in half a dozen years by planting thickly, subsequent thinning to be practiced.

For the construction of windbreaks and shelter belts the white pine, Norway spruce, Austrian and Scotch pines, and American arbor vitae have no superiors. These kinds all grow rapidly and are not lacking in vigor or adaptability to thin soils, exposed situations and other adverse conditions.

The authors are careful to warn against the exclusive planting of evergreens about

Deciduous trees occupy a place in any scheme for beautifying lawns which conifers alone do not and cannot fill. When surrounded and completely enveloped in a dense growth of evergreens, a style of planting somewhat prevalent a few decades ago, and of which examples are even now occasionally seen, a residence becomes dark, gloomy, damp, and dangerous to

lower part of the leg. Other symptoms, however, than the lameness and the presence of the splint, which is its cause, may be looked for in the increase of the temperature of the part, with swelling, and probably pain on pressure. This last symptom is of no little importance. since its presence or absence has, in many cases, formed the determining point in deciding a question of difficult diagnosis.

Cause.—A splint being one of the results of periostitis, and the latter one of the effects of external hurts, it naturally follows that 'the parts which are most exposed to blows and collisions will be those on which the splint will HARM TO THE HOOF BY THE USE OF most commonly be found, and it may not be improper, therefore, to refer to hurts from without as among the common causes of the lesion. But other causes may be productive of the evil, and among these may be mentioned the overstraining of an immature organism by the imposition of excessive labor upon a young animal at a too early period of his life. The bones which enter into the formation of the cannon are three in number, one large and two small, which, during the youth of the animal, are more or less articulated, with a limited amount of mobility, but which become, in maare not meant for the sole use of extensive or- turity, firmly joined by a rigid union and os-

which is done by a kind of abduction of the small cannon bones; the possibility of their extending to the back of these bones under the suspensory ligaments; the dangerous complications which may follow the rough handling of the parts, with also a possibility, and indeed a probability, of their return after removalthese are the considerations which have influenced our judgment in discarding from our practice and our approval the method of removal by the saw or the chisel, as recommended by certain European veterinarians.—U. S. Department of Agriculture Report: Diseases of the Horse.

OILS

At a very early period in the domestication of the horse, it was considered by horsemen that the foot and its envelope, the hoof, was the principal region of the horse's body-no foot, no horse. To enable man to make use of his services, it was found necessary that great care and attention should be directed towards this organ of locomotion, with a view to preserving the integrity of the hoof, and keeping the foot free from those diseases incidental to the great amount of travelling and load-carrying imposed upon him. As the horse's usefulness to mankind in-

creased, so, also, did the number of his foot diseases, until now they have become legion. All manner of remedies are sought and used by horsemen, which are supposed to act either as preventives of disease, curative, emollient (to soften and make the horn pliable), or to stimulate the growth of horn in weak feet.

These remedies generally consist of ointments, or animal, vegetable and mineral oils, applied as a dressing to the hoof with a brush or other instrument. These substances are supposed to accomplish certain beneficial results, but, as a matter of scientific fact, they do no good, but often positive harm. The horn composing the horse's hoof is made up of very minute horny tubes lying parallel to each other, and bound together with an agglutinating substance se-creted by the membrane which covers the 'os pedis" or foot bone. These tubules extend from the head of the hoof down to the ground surface, and constitute the wall of the hoof. The inner surface of the upper edge of the wall is concave, and in this concavity rests the coronary cushion. This concave groove is remarkable for being pierced everywhere by countless minute pin-hole openings, which extend into the substance of the wall for some distance. Each of these small perforations receives one of the

villi" or minute tufts of blood-vessels which project from the face of the membrane covering the coronary cushion, and all the interior of the foot. These small blood-vessels secrete from the blood tiny horn-producing cells, which are deposited into the small holes situated in the concave groove. These horn cells gradually elongate and become tubular, and so take the place of the old matured horn, by pushing it downwards. The old horn-excessive growth—is either worn off by contact with the ground, or is pared away by the

It must be evident from this that any of the hoof cannot possibly influence the blood supply of the foot, the circulatory apparatus being situated on the inner side of the hoof. The wall has a protective covering-the periople-which is a delicate membrane, and extends from above, downwards, covering the whole outer surface of the wall. In the unmutilated hoof, it looks like a fine coat of varnish. Its function is to protect the horn fibres or tubules from injury, or from the intrusion between the horn fibres of extraneous substances-hoof ointments and oils, for example. When, through prolonged use, any foreign or deleterious matter, whatever it may be, destroys the periople, the external face of the wall has lost its protective covering, disintegration of the wall, to a varying extent, takes place, the hoof becomes brittle. it will shrink, the nails will not hold the shoe firmly in position, the friction from the loosened nails will wear the hoof away, large nailholes will result. The grease or oils entering the development of their growth; their in these holes from the wall, run down the nails,

face of the shoe is covered with the substance, and this further helps to loosen the shoes.

The natural moisture for the horse's hoof is water. In his wild state, this is obtained principally from the dews on the grasses. In domestication, the moisture must be supplied him, in the form of water. His feet should be washed and bathed daily in very dry weather. Two inches of water in a strong tub. in which he is permitted to stand with his fore feet for an hour or so, will provide all the moisture necessary. If the proper amount of moisture is witheld, trouble will surely follow, but ointments, oils and greese of all kinds are entirely uncalled for, and should kinds are entirely uncalled for, and never be used.-Veterinarian.

CAUSES OF DISEASE IN HOGS

Given proper care in the way of housing and feed, hogs will thrive well and are less prone to disease than any other class of farm stock. There is, however, considerable disease of one kind or another among hogs in this country, and when the cause of this condition is sought for, it is found generally to be either improper housing or improper feed. It is surprising the number of farmers who seem to imagine that because a hog is only a hog he can put up with almost anything in the way, of housing and food. It is as surprising, too, on the other hand, the number of farmers who have suitable buildings for keeping their pigs in, who feed with some care, but whose stock for some reason goes off in health, fails to thrive as it should and proves unsatisfactory generally.

The first requisite in successful hog growing is good hogs, the second a suitable pen, and the third proper feed. By good hogs, we mean stock that has come from strong, healthy parents. A suitable pen is any kind of a place that can be kept dry, ventilated in some way, and neither too warm or too cold. At one extreme in the matter of hog housing, we have the substantial pen, built tight and warm. some of them built so closely that the inside is steaming most of the time, the ceiling and walls wet. Hogs in such places seldom thrive. They become rheumatic, cripple up, or contract some of the other ailments to which their kind are prone. At the other extreme there is the pen that's constructed so airily. that the pigs need to oxygenize about all the food they can consume to maintain the vital activities of their bodies. There isn't much in the way of nutrient left over to form fresh. Hogs in such a situation will not thrive either. But between these two the proper kind of pen may be found, a house that is warm enough for pigs to live in in winter, and dry enough to keep them from catching colds and other

diseases which damp quarters induce. Then there is the question of feeding to keep the stock in best thrift. Too many casual hog feeders, it appears to us, seem to labor under the delusion that a hog will do all right: with any kind of grain feed, so long as he gets all he needs of it. This is a mistake, and every experienced feeder knows that hogs require as much diversity in the way of grain feed as the grain stuff on hand will permit being made. There is no one grain that is as satisfactory in feeding as a mixture. Barley is the basis of most feeding mixtures for hogs, and barley alone, if supplemented with green feed or roots, proves generally a satisfactory grain for pigs that have reached the age of four months or so. But no one who knows. ever makes the mistake of putting young pigs on to a coarse grain diet immediately they are weaned. Those who don't know do it sometimes, but hogs seldom thrive under such feeding conditions.

Lack of exercise is another potent cause of disease in pigs, especially is it the cause of such ailments as rheumatism and crippling. No hogs should be confined in a place where they cannot get plenty of room to move about. Every hog pen should have a yard about it into which the pigs may run as much as they wish, if this is possible, but they should at least be turned out once every day. Dry housing, proper feed and sufficient exercise are the three essential factors in successful hog feeding, aside from the hogs.—Farmer's Advocate.

SHYING FROM DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT

It has been proved that shying in horses is the result of defective eyesight as much as it is that of fear. A brave horse will never shy, whether his eyesight be perfect or not; if the shying be from defective eyes, a great deal of compassion should be exercised towards the horse; if from fear, still greater compassion is due him. Take the horse up to the object he is afraid of and allow him to smell at it; it will often pay the rider in wasting half an hour in convincing a horse that he has really nothing to be afraid of, rather than to pass on, leaving the horse under the impression that he has escaped from something terrible. It is best to soothe him, and keep him with it until he is convinced there is no danger in it. If the fright is from defective vision, the matter is more serious, and the horse will probably never be thoroughly cured.

Habits grow upon horses as they do upon children. A horse will sometimes shy at a small piece of paper lying in the road. The occurrence may be out of his mind entirely until he comes to the place again where he shied. He seems to think it is his business to shy again, and unless he is cured of the habit he will be likely to shy every time he passes that particular spot. Horses may get a habit of pulling on one rein because of some soreness of the mouth. The habit thus formed may be continued after the original cause has been removed.-Live Stock Journal.



CAUSE AND TREATMENT OF SPLINTS IN HORSES

Splints are certain bony enlargements which develop on the cannon bone, between the knee or the hock and the fetlock joint. They are found on the inside of the leg, from the knee (near to which they are frequently found) downward to about the lower third of the principal cannon bone. They are of various dimensions, and are readily perceptible both to the eye and to the touch. They vary considerably in size, ranging from that of a large nut, downward to very small proportions. In searching for them, they may be readily detected by the hand if they have attained sufficient development in their usual situation, but must be distinguished from a small bony enlargement which may be felt at the lower third of the cannon bone, which is neither a splint nor a pathological formation of any kind, but merely the buttonlike enlargement at the lower extremity of the small metacarpal or splint bone.

Symptoms.—A splint may become a cause of lameness, though not necessarily in every instance, but it is a lameness possessing features peculiar to itself. The lameness is not always continuous, but at times assumes an intermittent character, and is more marked when the animal is warm than when he is cool. If near the knee-joint, it is very apt to become aggravated when the animal is put to work, and the gait acquires then a peculiar character, arising from the manner in which the limb or Judas tree, whose flowers, in a cheery shade is carried outward from the knees downward,

sification of their inter-articular surface. If the immature animal is compelled, then, to perform exacting tasks beyond his strength, the inevitable result will follow in the muscular straining and perhaps tearing asunder of the fibres which unite the bones at their points of juncture, and it is difficult to understand how inflammation or periosititis can fail to develop as the natural consequence of such local irritation. If the result were', deliberately and intelligently designed, it would hardly be more effectually accomplished.

Treatment.-It is, of course, the consideration of the comparative harmlessness of splints that suggests and justifies the policy of noninterference, except as they become a positive cause of lameness. And a more positive argument for such non-interference consists in the fact that any active and irritating treatment may so excite the parts as to bring about a renewed pathalogical activity, which may result in a reduplication of the phenomena, with a second edition, if not a second and enlarged volume, of the whole story. For our part, our faith is founded on an experience of many years, during which our practice has been that of abstention

It remains a pertinent query, however, and one which seems to be easily answered, whether a tumor so diminutive in size that it can only be detected by diligent search, and which is neither a disfigurement nor an obstruction to the motion of the limb, need receive any recognition whatever. The mode of timacy, greater or less, with both the large and and actually, in many instances, the foot sur-

Meeting of First Parliament of Upper Canada

ITH the dissolution of the tenth federal parliament, and notices out for nomination and election of a new one, it does not require any especial effort to bring the mind to a consideration of that chapter of Canadian history which marked the birth of the section of the country, that was then known as Canada West, writes C. Manville Brock, in the Winnipeg Free Press.

As Frank Yeigh, of Toronto, told the Canadian club on the occasion of his last visit to this city, "Years are only relative." Egypt's history embraces several thousand years, England's is covered by the round thousand, Canada is three hundred this year, and what we now call the west is but a generation. One hundred and sixteen does not represent the number of years of Ontario's age by any means, but it does represent the number of years during which she has exerted an in-

The steps, leading to the development from part of a unit into a full-fledged lawmaking constituency, are interesting as well as the conditions which surrounded the evolu-

The second Pitt, who, among others, foresaw something of the importance that Canada would assume, introduced into the British House of Commons on February 7, 1791, a bill which would give the colony enlarged scope and the people representative institutions. One essential feature of the bill was the division of the colony into Upper and Lower Canada.

Caused Historical Quarrel

This is the particular clause, be it remembered, which was the occasion on account of the trend of the discussion it provoked, which led to the famous quarrel between Burke and Fox. After a friendship of more than a quarter of a century the discussion of this clause of this bill, which lasted some days, resulted in a breach between these two which was never healed.

The bill became law on March 14, 1791, and provided for each of the provinces so formed, a legislature consisting of an appointed council, and an elective House of Assembly, and was to become effective before December 31. The date upon which the instructions reached Sir Alured Clark, acting governor in Carleton's absence in England, was November 11. Clark issued a proclamation dated November 18 and the new law became effective on Dec. 26, 1791.

Family Served the Empire Among those who served Canada and the home land, to the extent of laying down their lives, in the effort to give Canada to England under the leadership of the illustrious Wolfe, was Captain John Graves Simcoe, commander of H.M.S. Pembroke; but the brave captain had left, with his beloved wife in the old home, a little son and namesake, four years old at the time of his father's death. The son, like his father, was a soldier and as such was in service in the American revolution, where after numerous forward steps in point of command, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Queen's Rangers. Under Simcoe's comthis regiment rendered important service in the British cause, but was included in the capitulation of Cornwallis in 1781 at Yorktown. His release was not signed (although he returned to England under parole in 1782), until January, 1783. Simcoe was elected by the people of Saint Maw Cornwall in 1790 to represent them in parliament. He thus came under the notice of Pitt, and by his experience in the American colonies was able to advise and assist Pitt in the construction of the constitution for Canada. There is reason to believe that the passing

of the bill either included the appointment of Simcoe or at least must have been coincident with it. This being understood it is not difficult to imagine that the provisions of the bill would be, to say the least, along lines that Simcoe would approve, and which he wouldbe prepared to put into operation and to which he could give his consistent support.

Simcoe spent the winter in Quebec in forced inaction from two causes, the fact that a majority of the council were not present and therefore he could not be sworn in; as well as the additional fact that the regiment of which it was intended to make him colonel, the "Queen's Rangers," had not arrived, which rendered it impossible for him to assume the rank. For these reasons it was June, 1792, when Simcoe left Quebec, reaching Kingston early in July, and there he at once devoted himself to organizing the governments of Upper Canada.

The First Council

The first legislative council consisted of Wm. Osgoode, Wm. Robertson, Peter Russell and Alexander Grant, all of whom had been appointed in England, although Robertson never came to Canada, Simcoe appointed, to complete the council, John Munro, of Matilda, Richard Cartwright, Jr., of Kingston, Robert Hamilton, of Niagara, and Richard Duncan, of Rapid Plat, Jacques Baby, of Detroit, had been recommended by Simcoe to the home government, Detroit then being, and in fact, remaining under the government of Canada until

From Halifax to Victoria, at the present moment, the electors are awaiting the opportunity to elect to represent them, the eleventh parliament since Confederation. But we can hardly now imagine the state of mind of the scattered men eligible to vote among the 10,000 population of Upper Canada, as the

legislative council sat at Kingston. must have been their feelings when the news reached them that on July 16 the proclamation had been issued, and that soon they would have opportunity of holding the first election, and of appointing men of their own choosing to frame the laws of their chosen land.

The First Session

The meetings of the council lasted from July 8 to the 21st, and the lieutenant-governor took the oath of office on the 8th, Osgoode, Russell and Baby on the 9th and Grant on the 11th. The time from the 10th to the 15th was spent in laying out the province into counties and districts to provide for the members of the house of assembly and these divisions were made largely upon the basis of the existing military divisions.

As Miss Carnochan, the indefatigable historcal enthusiast of Niagara, writing at that time, said: "The much vexed question as to the first parliament house may yet be settled, but so far, it is wise not to assert too confidently, since no less than five places have been mentioned as deserving the honor, 'Navy hall,' 'The Indian council house,' 'The Parliament Oak,' Fort Niagara,' and 'Government house near the present court house.' Since partiament met here during five years, it is quite likely that more than one of these can claim the honor."

It is a matter of record in the archives, however, that the preparations of fitting up the House for the auspicious occasion cost the

country £116 5s., about \$565.00.

The first election would not have been complete without the usual accompaniment, a bye-election, Philip Dorland, from Prince Edward county, who being a Quaker, and not being able to take the oath, necessitated the first bye-election.

Possibly we are inclined to be pessimistic.

but as the time for re-election of our representatives periodically rolls around, we have to admit that we do not believe that the average man of our choice approaches his duties in the same spirit of service, of economy, of time, of devotion to the work, as did this little band of sixteen men, who assembled in the little village of Newark, one hundred and sixteen years ago. The representative for Glengary, John Macdonell, was elected speaker of the first

Results of the Session

The results of the twenty-eight day session compare favorably with those of the sister province which was opened just three months later, one bill was rejected (for the taxation of spirits) and eight were passed. The first one settled once for all what authority would be paramount in Ontario Courts, established English law as final. Other bills provided for trial by jury, for the recovery of small debts, for restricting the compensation of millers to one-twelfth of the grain ground for their customers. Provision was made for the erecting a jail in each of the four districts and for renaming the districts as well as legislation for the regulation of weights and measures, to prevent accidents by fire, and for regulating the court of common pleas.

The men, mostly plain farmers and country shopkeepers, who had hastened during the early fall their own business matters by preparation for the vigorous winter, so that they could answer the call of country, were now ready to proceed to their homes. The occasion was one to which the commander-in-chief rose with dignity, for the men were men after his own heart. He said, in part:

'It is with very great satisfaction that I have considered the acts which you have

have this day given my assent, that they shall become laws of Upper Canada.

"I cannot dismiss you without earnestly desiring you to promote, by precept and example, among your respective counties, the regular habits of piety and morality, the surest foundations of all private and public felicity, and at this juncture I particularly recommend you to explain that this province is singularly blessed, not with a mutilated constitution, but with a constitution which has stood the test of experience and is the very image and transcript of that of Great Britain, by which she has long established and secured to her subjects as much freedom and happiness as is possible to be enjoyed under the subordination necessary to civilized society."

Comparison of Then and Now

A sketch of this first meeting of parliament would not be complete without a brief comparison of the conditions under which it was held and those which surround the assembly of the law-makers of the same province today. The building at present occupied by the Ontario legislature does not need description, other than to say, having been erected during the lieutenant-governorship of the late Sir Oliver Mowat, while the building of the same was immediately under the direction of the minster of public works for the province, Hon. Christopher F. Fraser, against whose administration one single whisper was once made at a meeting of the cabinet, and the proof was so emphatically demanded that the implication was immediately withdrawn with apologies. The building stands today an example of splendid architecture as well as a suitable and convenient house in which the laws of the province may be made. While for this first parliament, the building (whichever found it expedient to frame, and to which, in of the four it was) that was actually used, consequence of the power delegated to me, I had first to be cleared of a quantity of "sails,

cordage, and other naval stores," it having been used for some time as storage, and having been built in the course of the last war (1775. 1783) for the naval officers, had been allowed to get into bad repair, during the succeeding time of peace.

The population of Ontario was then 10,000: today it is doubtless many thousands over the 2,182,947 of the 1901 census, and during the last few years material additions have been made to its territory.

But probably in no other way, has there been greater change than in the matter of travel. Mr. Macdonell, the first speaker, would have a journey of over 300 miles to arrive at Newark from probably Alexandria in Glengary. How would this be accomplished? In his case probably by means of the relay of post stages, while, of his less fortunate colleagues, some would "paddle their own canoes," others would sail, some go on horseback, while others again would make their way to the place where they had been called serve their country, on foot.

No steam railways or palace steamers such as traverse the waters that separate Ontario from the United States, no electric cars, steam, electric or gasoline launches, no bicycles or automobiles were on hand in those days to eliminate time and distance. The members doubtless would be required to submit their bills in writing, while today this is done by the printing press, under direction of the "King's printer.

The anxiety about sick ones at home could not be relieved, probably, until the return home, nor could the member advise his constituency of the fate of any bill he was pledged to support, there being no telegraph or telephone. The home government would not be advised within a few minutes of the features of any bill affecting the relations between the home office and the colony, as it can today by cable. To quote Frank Yeigh again, the member of parliament, "could not run any one down with his bicycle or be killed by an automobile, he could not dictate his letters and have them handed him ready to sign, or elope with his stenographer."

But when he had retraced his steps to his own native burg, by the same tedious means whatever they may have been, he and his supporters would gather not in the building devoted to the political party's interests which he happened to represent, but into the de-partmental store of the day when everything "from a needle to an anchor" was packed into the 10 by 16 foot store and talk over, again and again, the events of the journey to and fro, as well as the scenes, the people the discussions and speeches of the days in which he had been representing them before the King in the person of his representative, his excellency, Lieut-Col. John Graves Simcoe, the lieutenant-governor at the first parliament of Upper Canada.

NO BLUEFACES THERE

New ideas in club life are constantly becoming realities in London, the home of clubs. The latest is an Optimists' Club, which only ness, and make a point of looking on the bright

side of everything, can join. The hall porter is to be selected for his smiling, ruddy countenance, and all the house servants will have to be "sleek headed men and such as sleep o' nights." None with "lean and hungry looks" need apply for posi-

The decorations of the club-house will be gay and bright, the furniture comfortable and attractive. The walls will be hung with mottoes such as "Why worry? It will be all the same in a hundred years," and with portraits of the great optimists of fiction and history -Sir John Falstaff, Dr. Pangloss, Mark Tapley, etc.

As for the members, any one who is convicted upon the evidence of two fellow members of being in the club for half an hour without smiling will be suitably fined. The penalty for expressing any doubt as to all being for the best in the best of possible worlds will be champagne all around.

From time to time lectures will be given on current topics to show that there is no reason for discomfort, let alone despair, and that the country is not going to the dogs, as is the general belief in all other clubs when the November fogs come.

The organizers of this scheme have already great many names on their list, and they are looking for a club house unassociated with sad recollections of previous clubs which have lived and died there, and which is centrally and cheerfully situated. As all this is not easy to find they will at first take temporary rooms in the region of Piccadilly, and later on be cheerful on a larger scale.

The brilliant wedding ceremony of the other day reminds "T. P.'s Weekly" that St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, has witnessed many great nuptials. In this church ohn Milton married his second wife, Katherine Woodcocke, and here this lady was buried after a very short married life. The great Lord Chancellor Clarendon also married his second wife, Frances Aylesbury, in this church. Two other poets, Edmund Waller and Thomas Campbell, met their wives at the altar of St. Margaret's, and here also Samuel Pepys was wedded to the penniless girl of fifteen whose wifely ways are immortalised in the Diary.

Australia's Plans for Future Defence

UR Sydney correspondent sent us on Wednesday an interesting account of the Defence Bill just introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament by Mr. Ewing, the Minister for Defence. 3 It shows that the Australian people have not failed to note the changes that are going on in the world around them, and entitles them to enhanced respect, not only from the Empire, in which they are the first community to grapple seriously with the duty of military training upon a national scale, but also from the world at large. The remoteness that may once have been reasonably regarded as a sufficient defence has practically been abolished modern science. Distant nations, once neglible quantities from the Australian standpoint, can no longer be regarded in that light. Populations that once had room enough and to ... their own countries are now seeking outlets. Australians have awakened to the fact that it vast unsettled areas of their island continent may offer irresistible temptations to poorter and riencing an imperious need for expansion. Their own population furnishes at the best but an exiguous garrison for so immense a territory, and they perceive that, if they desire to retain secure and permanent possession, they must hold it as a state organized for peace or war, not as mere irresponsible units pursuing their individual aims. Mr. Ewing's bill gives expression to the conviction that has been slowly forcing itself upon the minds of thoughtful Australians, the conviction that what they value they must be prepared to defend. It is significant that Mr. Ewing could lay this down as a postulate which it was not necessary to prove. That alone indicates a great development of minion in recent years. Starting from this point, Mr. Ewing tersely stated the unanswerable argument that it is the duty of every man to take part in a work of national necessity, and the duty of the Government to see that he performs that duty. Furthermore, it is the duty of the Government to see that the training given shall be such as to fit men for the work which, in certain eventualities, they would be called upon to That is the logical basis of the Bill, which ordains compulsory training, beginning at the age of twelve with one hour a week and four days yearly. Youths of eighteen will for three years undergo a training of eighteen clear days yearly, and for five years longer an annual training of seven clear days. There are various subsidiary provisions, but the essence of the measure lies in training the whole male population, and in beginning the training at an age when mind and body are alike plastic.

It seems to be fairly certain that the Bill will pass. It responds to a widespread conviction of the peril incurred by a comparatively small community holding an immense and covetable territory, yet destitue of any adequate defensive organization. It also appeals to those who cherish the Federal ideal, which is steadily making way, though obscured and hampered as yet by all kinds of particularist pre-judice. It has been placed upon the "fighting platform" of the powerful Labor party, which means that it is not merely approved in theory, but is one of the objects of the party's immediate endeavor. The Labor party in Australia is entirely free from the curious and unaccountable prejudice of labor leaders in this country against participation in the elementary duty of citizenship. Of course, there will be objectors. The foolish cry of

conscription has already been raised, although, as Mr. Ewing remarked, there is all the difference in the world between taking men from their homes for months or years of life in barracks and making them undergo a few weeks' work in the open air, which is good for themselves and beneficial to the country. Here at home we may note the same confusion between compulsory training and compulsory service. The two things are not only different, but in a sense antagonistic, yet it seems impossible for some people to separate them in thought. Compulsory training is the best safeguard against compulsory service. For the compulsion to serve, that is to fight or be subjugated and plundered, comes from without, and the absence of training is the strongest temptation that can be offered to other nations to exercise that compulsion. In enacting compulsory, training in the use of arms, the Australians are making no constitutional innovation, nor should we make any were we to follow their example. They and we already compel the whole population to be trained in certain ways, though it is getting to be recognized that we have not been very wise in our selection of subjects and methods. If boys may be compelled for many hours every day to learn things which are not very interesting, nor always very useful, it is certainly within our competence to compel them for an hour or two a week to square their chests and to erect their heads. If at a later period we compel people in one way or another to contribute money for the purposes of the state, we cannot be exceeding our powers if we ask them to give, in the form of a healthful exercise, a portion of the time in which the money is earned, or perhaps spent. Australians, at any rate, are shaking off the prejudice against extension of compulsion beyond the curriculum of the Board school. They are taking a broader, and we venture to say a saner, view of the powers and duties of the state, as well as of the duties and responsibilities of the individual citizen.

They will reap an ample reward, of which the sense of national security is only a part. They may never have to fight. The better trained they are for fighting, the smaller is the risk that any one will attack them. But, apart from that, they are adopting an invaluable instrument of national education. The Federal idea-the sense of citizenship in a great Commonwealth-which has had something to do with the framing of the measure under discussion, will be greatly reinforced by its operation. The youths who undergo their annual training will be insensibly taught to look beyond their local surroundings, and to think of themselves as working for the Australian Commonwealth. People believe in what they work for, and indeed it may be doubted whether there be any other way of reaching vital belief. Make people from their early years actually do something for the state, and then you will have a public spirit in the community such as can never be obtained by merely preaching the duty of patriotism. This measure, properly administered, will prove potent to evoke and organize Australian patriotism, as distinguished from the self-assertion of Victoria or Queensland or New South Wales. Town dwellers in Australia do not suffer the squalid privations that are too often found in older countries, but they will be greatly benefited physically and morally by compulsory

training. If it did nothing more than teach men to cease from slouching, to carry themselves erect, to move with precision, to act in unison with others, to understand the value of discipline, and to think regimentally, the system would be fully justified as an agent of national education. Even conscription is forgiven in countries that suffer it, for the sake of its indirect physical and moral benefits. But the fundamental moralities of the drill-ground can be taught by a state that knows its duties without any approach to conscription.

NAVAL EXPERIMENTS WITH CODY KITES

Further tests with man-lifting kites will be carried out at Portsmouth under the direction of Mr. F. S. Cody. The utility of these kites for reconnoitering purposes has long been recognized by the military authorities, and they have played an important part in army manoeuvres for some time past.

Recent experiments which took place from the Revenge, battleship, at Portsmouth, demonstrated that if the steel cable, by which the kites are held captive, be cut or broken, the occupant of the basket can make a safe descent from a height of at least 1,000 feet. The kites glide or "parachute" gradually downwards so that they strike the water with about the same force as does a man diving from a height of 20 or 25 feet. It has often been noticed by balloonists that, at an altitude of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, objects under water can be distinguished quite clearly; this was tested from his kites by Mr. Cody and some of the naval officers who took part in the experiments at Portsmouth. It was proved that not only could shoals and wrecks be discerned, but submarines and sunken mines also were plainly visible.

The advantage which these kites possess for the navy over captive balloons lies in their lesser resistance to the wind, their ability to stand practically any wind of less force than hurricane, and in their being far less cumbersome than an inflated gas bag. I understand that observations were taken in perfect comfort the other day from a basket supported by three kites, and towed by a destroyer at a speed of 26 knots dead in the teeth of an 18mile wind. The importance of these attributes of the kites tends to encourage an anticipation that at an early date they may be regularly adopted in the navy, as they already have been in the army. Thus another adjunct to the equipment of our war vessels may be provided, and our seamen will have to undergo yet another course of instruction.—Correspondence of London Times.

Conflagrations are hard to fight in Con-stantinople because of the excess of red tape. As recently as ten years ago much time was wasted in getting the fire brigade to work because leave from Yildiz Kiosk had to be obtained before the signal could be fired. Further time was frequently wasted on the spot because the Turkish firemen had a way, before beginning operations, of making a lei-surely oriental bargain with the people whose property was to be saved. In one case, when a village caught fire in the winter, the entire place was destroyed and many lives lost through cold and privation owing to this chafChina is that deluge torrents, w of people, a

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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

China is suffering from floods. The terrible rains that deluge hot countries and swell the rivers into torrents, which destroy cities and drown thousands of people, are horrors which we cannot imagine.

Fires still continue to rage in the forests of the inited States. There has been terrible loss of life Michigan and destruction of property in New York. It is not often that the forests are dry enough burn in the middle of October.

Two of the twenty-three balloons that started om a town near Berlin, in Germany, on an interna-onal race, fell into the sea and one was lost. Though onderful things have been accomplished, there is ich more yet to learn before men can journey safe-

A large and very rich coalfield is reported to have been discovered in New Zealand. Coal from Aus-tralia is sold in California and competes with Van-couver Island coal. New Zealand is nearer America than Australia. The find may add much to the wealth of those remarkable islands.

There has been a fight between Chinese and Japanese soldiers in Korea. Japan claims to have a right to protect the Koreans, but if we are to judge by what the Koreans say, they would be very glad to be rid of their protectors. China is jealous of Japan, but she is not yet ready to fight an enemy so well prepared for war as her island neighbor.

The government of this province and the G. T. P. Railway Company are going to put in sewers, lay sidewalks and do other necessary work on the Prince Rupert townsite. This work is to be done as ast as possible, so that before the railroad is finished this new town on the northwest coast of British Col-umbia will be ready for the people who will want to live there.

Although much more fruit is grown on Vancouver Island and the islands in the Gulf than formerly, Island and the Islands in the Gulf than formerly, there are not enough apples and pears to supply the demand. It looks as if the Islands of British Columbia would be as famous for fruit growing as the Channel Islands. The culture of fruit is very pleasant work. The man who cultivates the land may never make a fortune, but he is sure of a good living, and although he must work hard, leads a pleas-

The Royal Humane Society's certificate is some-thing that any man ought to be proud to posses, for it shows that the owner has saved a fellow being's life at the risk of his own. Percy Roy Pomfrit one evening last spring dived into the water between a ship and the wharf at Esquimalt and rescued his friend, Will Hatter, who had fallen into the water and who could not swim. The young people of the Christian Endeavor societies of Victoria are justly record of their hours converded. proud of their brave comrade.

In some ways Chinamen can set the Christians of In some ways Chinamen can set the Christians of this country a good example. No one can help admiring the way these people hurried to help their countrymen who have suffered from the floods in Canton. Many a poor fellow must have denied himself in order to send money to his distressed fellow countrymen. The Chinamen here know by experience what famine and the sickness that follow famine mean, and they are not contented to live in plenty while their friends and relatives want food.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has bought property near the north end of the causeway. It is thought that early next spring a wharf will be built and that steamers belonging to this company will run between Prince Rupert and Victoria. If this city can send in supplies to the men who are building this northern road, and to the settlers who will follow the railroad builders, the merchants here ought to make much profit. There are to be many new buildings along the waterfront, which will add to the beauty of the city. to the beauty of the city.

Although we admire the generosity of the Chinamen and their love and care for their old people, we know that the opium trade they carry on is doing great harm to the people of our cities. A law was passed last year putting a stop both to the manufacture and sale of this horrible drug. In order that those wholesale merchants who had a large supply on hand should not be at too great a loss, they were allowed to carry on their business till the first of the year. A Vancouver judge has decided that those who sold by retail could not claim this privilege and has sent one of them to prison. has sent one of them to prison.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, does not believe in extravagance. In a speech at Saskatoon, a town in Saskat-chewan, which has grown up within the last five years, he said that the hard times of last year had made the people think. He does not believe in peo-ple trading in land, but thinks people are better off when the person who buys lots in a city intends to use them either for a home or a place of business. This shrewd man of business does not think people should go into debt unless they know how they are going to pay it. Sir Thomas spoke in Victoria on

Sir Henri Joli is very ill. Some of you will remember the kind old gentleman who lived in the Spencers house on Moss street while Government House was being built. Sir Henri Joli de Lotbiniere was a wise politician who, though a Liberal, won the respect of men of all parties. Perhaps he is best remembered in this province for his great love for trees. He know all the trees of this country and taught people how they could best be preserved. He believed the forests were not only a great source of wealth, but, like all beautiful things, made people better. Sir Henri has many friends in British Columbia who will grieve to hear that he is suffering

Men very seldom break the laws without being found out sooner or later. They have to work so hard to conceal their dishonesty and must live such wretched lives while they are trying to hide what they have done, that one wonders that even the most wicked of men would try to make a living by dishonest means. A father and son whose home is in Toronto must have spent much money and exercised no little skill in making conterfeit United States money. They even went so far as to buy a farm in a lonely place, where they fancied they could work undisturbed. They have been arrested. The father will most likely end his life in prison, and when the son comes out he will have lost even his character.

A number of prominent people in England, among whom was Lord Strathcona, made a plan to send the Hindus and Sikhs who are now in British Columbia to British Honduras, in Central America. Labor is scarce there and the climate is hot. It was supposed that these people, many of whom have not succeeded in getting work enough to keep them comfortably in this province, would be glad to go to this southern part of the Empire. It is said, however, that if they must leave Canada they will return to their own country. None except those who have shown that they cannot make a living here can be forced to leave. It may be that when they hear the report those of their countrymen who have gone to spy t the land in Honduras, the East Indians here will

The American fleet has arrived at Yokohama, and was welcomed by the people of the city and by the Japanese warships. The meeting of the two great fleets must have been a sight worth seeing. What did the officers think as they saluted one another? They could not help comparing their ships and judg-ing what would be the result if, instead of a friendly At least one good purpose will have been served by this long and expensive trip. Neither the United States nor Japan will ever go to war with one another ignorantly. They will understand just what to

On the way from the Philippine Islands to Yoko-

hama the American ships encountered a terrible storm. No very great damage was done, though the ships were tossed and some of the lifeboats lost.

The boys' department in the Y. M. C. A. is to have more room than formerly. The physical instructor and the gentlemen who are taking so much interest in the lads, deserve the thanks of every one in Victoria. The boys who are at work all day in offices or stores need exercise. In winter they cannot get this out of doors, and the men who provide innocent amusement for them are doing good work. At the same time it must not be forgotten that winter is the time for reading. Talk and play and exerter is the time for reading. Talk and play and exercise are all very good, but the boy who does not read good books will find that when he is grown up he can not hold his own with the wiser and best of his fellow citizens. In the early days the men who spent the years of their boyhood and young manhood in the forts throughout the country did not read many books, but they read a few good once read many books, but they read a few good ones over and over again. When they came into the cities and mixed with other men they were leaders among their fellows. Alexander Mackenzie, David

Thompson, Donald Smith and many others were the pioneers of Mid-dle and Western Canada were such boys.

Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, who were all in so angry a mood a few days ago, seem to have become calmer. The great powers of Europe are to have a conference, and these smaller countries have been persuaded to await the result.

ed to await the result.

The people of Servia,
Montenegro, Bosnia and
Herzegovina are all of
one race, and the kingdom of fiervia once extended over most of
what we now call Turkey. The history of Servia for many centuries for many centurie has been a story of war and oppression, until at last the Christian peo-ples of England, Germany, France, Austria and Russia united under the Treaty of Berlin to free it and its sister provinces from Turkish rule. Since 1878 Servia has been independent, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were under the protection of Austria-Hungary, which has now made them part of her territory. Montenegro is the most warlike, though the smallest of these states. It looks now as if some way would be found by which the na-tions of Southern Europe could dwell in peace.

Last Tuesday was the one hundred and third

one hundred and third anniversary of the Bathe of Trafalgar. You all know the story of Nelson's death and have learned to love the great, simple-hearted, loving hero. Nelson was born in 1758, while British soldlers in America and many other parts of the world were fighting in that terrible struggle called the Seven Years War. Like many other parts of the world were fighting in that terrible struggle called the Seven Pears War. Like our own Wolfe, Horatio Nelson was the son of a country clergyman. Peaceful as his home was, the delicate little boy was always noted for his bravery, and many stories are told of his fearlessness. His uncle was a captain of a man-of-war, and at eighteen showed great talent and rose rapidly. Quickly as he rose, however, the young officer was not satisfied, and longed for an opportunity of doing those great deeds for which he felt that he was fitted. The war with a wapleon gave him the opportunity he sought. In 1798 he was given charge of the Agamemnon. Soon after, he lost one of his eyes in the Siege of Calvi in Corsica. At the Battle of Cape St. Vincent it was really he who defeated the Spanish fleet. Here he kins is spending a delightful holiday and intends look the risk of disobeying the orders of Sir John Jervis, the admiral, knowing he was right. For this victory Admiral Jervis was made Lord St. Vincent.

more, at the Battle of Copennagen, he disobeyed the orders of a blundering commander. A story is told that he put his telescope to his blind eye and would not see the signal to stop fighting. But it is more likely that the account is true which says that he gave the order to nail his own signal for "Closer battle" to the mast. Four years later he destroyed the power of France and her allies and made England mistress of the seas at the Battle of Trafalgar. Every boy knows the story of that glorious battle and the message to his men is still one that every brave British lad, yes, and every bonny British lass, should be message to his men is still one that every brave British lad, yes, and every bonny British lass, should be proud to obey—"England expects every man to do his duty." That is a signal that, whether in peace or war, at work or at play, we should all give heed. Since Nelson's death, more than a century ago, British power and dominion have been widely extended, and wherever the flag has gone, with it the Englishman's devotion to duty is found. As long as throughout the Empire this feeling prevails, as long as people do what they believe to be right, let what

The next year Nelson won the Battle of the Nile, destroying all but two of the enemy's ships. From this time he was honored as he deserved to be. Once more, at the Battle of Copenhagen, he disobeyed the

DRAWN BY STRYL HARDWICK, Age 13

going back to school on the same date as those in British Columbia. I have been to many places and am enjoying my self very much and am sure your Dad, Mother and yourself would do the same.

It was very amusing on going to the Mumbles. We rode on top of the car and whenever it stopped the rode on top of the car and whenever it stopped the boys would crowd around and go through all sorts of contortions and somersaults until some coppers were thrown, then there would be a scramble for the money in the dust. One little fellow about eight years old had blackened both cheeks and he followed the car for a long way running and making the most astonishing turns sideways on one hand and foot. Last Friday as I was returning from Lincolly our tree down. I was returning from Lianelly our train drew up for a little while outside of the platform at Sandosa, and the usual crowd of boys came and began the usual performance. One ragged urchin stood on his head a long time, doubled his knees and in that position went through a wonderful performance with his feet. I threw him a penny and it was very very threw him a penny and it was very amusing to see how quickly he changed his position in order to get it. On Thursday last we went to Margnew Abbey, or

rather the remains of what was in the 12th century a very celebrated Abbey occupied by the "White Monks:" Fourteen of us drove down in a brake

twelve miles. The day was an ideal one, and the road splendid, and we drove right into the park it open for the day. The grounds are very beauti-ful and extensive, and kept in perfect order as the owner keeps regular-ly employed 16 gardeners to attend to them and the to attend to them and the gardens. Here I entered the Chapter House of the old Abbey, which is still in a very good state of preservation. When we went into the church, which is a part of the Ancient Abbey, we saw four marble tombs which contained the remains of contained the remains of dead and gone Mantells to whom the Abbey was sold by Henry VIII. after it had passed out of the hands of the Monks. The tombs are square; on the top of each are the fig-ures of the knyghte and his ladye, which buried beneath. are beautifully sculptured are beautifully scuiptured in marble, are in a re-cumbent position and wearing the dress of the period, the ladies with ruffs around their necks and wearing Mary Stuart caps, their very small hands as well as those of hands as were stated their huge lords were clasped as if in prayer. Around the base of the tombs there were kneel-ing figures of aformer knights and esquires of

knights and esquires of the same family. A little farther off on the ground lay the Sepulchral Effigy in stone, of a knight in armour. Passing out from the church we went into the Orangery, 327 feet in length, built on the site of the old refectory. These orange trees are a part of a present sent to Queen Mary II. by some Dutch merchants. The ship was wrecked near the coast and they came 74 of them into the owner of the Abbey's possession. There are three rows of them and I am sending you a bud off one of them. In front of the orangery is a terrace the length of the building centaining three fountains with very grotesque figures sending up sprays of water. Going down the steps of the terrace and crossing a path we passed under an enormous Bay and powerful.

It may be that the boys who are now at school will have to defend their country with their lives. Or it may be that by lives of uprightness and honesty they will in time of peace prevent her shame and degradation. If in either case they are successful, it will be because they have been able to obey Nelson's signal and to do their duty.

in the beginning of the last century in the Tudor style. The interior contains many Roman relics found in the neighborhood. It would take too long to tell you all, but I saw the present owner of all this vast estate. She is a maiden lady of 73 and said to be one of the wealthiest women in the world. At her death it all passes to a nephew who will be a very fortunate man. With lots of love. Your loving Grannie. M. JENKINS

Kenarth, Neath, Glamorgan, Aug. 12th, 1908.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Before I went to bed last night I saw the moon, so round and white, Climb up above the chimneys grey. She smiled at me and seemed to say, "My little moonbeams long for you To play with them, up in the blue."

I knew that Nurse was ironing still. And opened every window sill And opened every window wide, It was so clear and cool outside, And all the chimneys dark and grim Had each a little shining rim.

And then I saw the prettiest sight, A little boat, all silver light. A little coat, all silver light,
Dropped gently downwards from the sky.
I waved my hand, "Dear earth, goodbye.
Of course I'm coming back quite soon,
I'm going to see dear Mr. Moon."

Oh, it was such a lovely land, And all their cities were so grand, With silvery paths that wind and wind, And Mr. Moon was very kind. I simply had a splendid time Until they rang the daylight chime.

I really can't remember quite I really can't remember quite—
I hope I said "Goodbye" all right
I found myself at home, in bed,
And nurse was standing by my head.
I tried to tell her where I'd been
And all the lovely things I'd seen. She said, "Oh, sleepy eyes of brown,
I think you've been to Dreamland town."
—Muriel G. C. Douglas, in Little Folks.

One Halloween

Jack-o'-lanterns were grinning beautifully on the mantel, rosy apples were bobbing in the tub of water before the open fire, and the two little hostesses, Bertha and Nan, were all ready for their guests.

"Just six little girls; it'll be the nicest kind of a Halloween party," said Nan, looking about the pleasant room.

Halloween party," said Nan, looking about the pleasant room.,

"You are sure you can manage it all by yourselves?" questioned mother. — was going out for
the evening and had propose asking a neighbor,
"Aunt Hetty," to come to stay with the children. But
Aunt Hetty was an old lady; she didn't like noise, she
thought all games ought to be quiet, and she "didn't
know much about serving refreshments," Bertha said,
so the children had begged to be left to themselves.

They were waiting to hear the bell, and ready to
answer the door, when, instead of six orderly little
visitors, there was a sudden rush up the steps and in
burst two Indians in war paint and feathers, brandishing tomahawks and uttering war whoops that sent
the two little girls tumbling over each other in fright.
The girls had no time to remember the real Indians
belonged far away in the woods, and in storybooks,
and little Beth was almost in spasms with terror,
while Nan looked about for some weapon of defense.
She saw nothing but the great dipper with which they
had been filling the tub, and catching it up she began
to throw water on the intruders with all her might.

"Hello! stop that!" called out one half-strangled
Indian, in very good English, as a whole dipperful
struck him in the face. "Ston. I say! Volving drowning.

"Hello! stop that!" called out one half-strangled Indian, in very good English, as a whole dipperful struck him in the face. "Stop, I say! You're drowning us! Stop screaming, Beth! Why, you little goose, don't you know us?"

The blankets and feathers were thrown off, and there stood Cousin Dick and a boy friend, both dripping wet, cross and almost as much frightened as the girls had been.

"What little simpletons! couldn't you guess it was only a Halloween joke?" asked Dick.

"Jokes are something funny," sobbed Beth, "and it wasn't a bit funny to frighten us and spoil our party."

"I don't think mother will think this room looks much like a joke," said Nan, with her voice trembling

as she looked at the wet carpet.

The boys looked as if they would like to run away.

They had not thought how much mischlef their prank

They had not thought how much mischlef their prank might work.

"Say, it's only clear water," said Dick. "It won't do any harm after it gets dry, and we'll stay and help you clear up. I'll tell Auntie all about it myself, and take every bit of the blame."

Dick was brave enough even though he wasn't an Indian brave, and he was as good as his word. By the time the room was in order again, Beth and Nan had decided that the two boys would not be a bad addition to the party, so they were invited to stay, and they made themselves very useful.

"But we never are going to frighten anyone that way again" said Dick. "We really didn't mean to this time. But Beth is right—lokes that may make people uncomfortable are not funny and we are glad this one turned out no worse."—Kate W. Hamilton, in The Morning Star.

Perfect Control

I once visited a large steel factory, says a well-known man. My friend showed me a great steam triphammer that weighed thirty tons. It could hit a mighty stroke. After showing me what it could do, he said: "The best thing and the wonderful thing about it is the control we have over it." Then he took an egg, that I could have crushed between my thumb and finger. He raised the hammer and placed the egg under it. Then he let the hammer down and down until it touched the egg and held it quite firm. Then he lifted the hammer and removed the egg, which was not cracked the slightest. All our energies and powers should be under no less control than the triphammer.

WITH THE POETS

The Butternut-Tree The nicest playground that I know is beneath a butternut-tree,
Where my mother played, long years ago, when a lit-

tle girl like me.

Down by a rambling fence it stands, and there I like to go,

And make believe it nods and speaks as the limbs
wave to and fro.

I like to think that its rustling leaves are telling tales

of the days when she was a little girl and played be-neath the tree.

They tell me that her hair was soft and curly, just like mine;
But she didn't wear these ribbon bows that stand up so pert and fine.

Her little gowns, so quaintly made, would look quite

queer to me
If I could see her as she looked when she played beneath the tree.
But then, perhaps my frocks seem odd to the tree if it looks below—
I wonder if it doesn't like best the gowns of long ago?

And where I have my Teddy-bear to swing beside me They say she had her corn-cob dolls—they must have

been so queer!
But I know she loved them, every one, and was as happy as could be
As she softly sang them all to sleep beneath the butternut-tree.

-Maude L. Chamberisin, in Youth's Companion



will come, so long will the British Empire be great and powerful.

(Concluded)

"It can't be done over. It'll take us all next week to get dinner. Today and tomorrow we'll clean up the house, Friday rub the silver, and Saturday unpack and wash Grandmother's wedding china. That will leave the field clear for our later operations."
And, as usual, Hetty fell into line.

Two tired girls buttoned each other's gingham

gowns late the next afternoon.

"But then, who cares?" demanded Betty, inspecting a black-and-blue finger-nail philosophically. "It's being tired just to know how spick-and-span-

'Yes, if it only stays that way," murmured Hetty doubtfully, eying the very best pillowshams, which, according to her judgment, should have remained in seclusion six days longer.

"The clock struck five noisy strokes.

"Just listen to that! I didn't dream it was so—"

"My dears," called Grandfather from the hall, "are. "My dears," called Grandfather from the hall, "are you there? Mr. Conway and his daughters are alighting from their carriage at the door. But you needn't hurry supper. I urged them to come early."

Two astonished heads appeared simultaneously over the baluster, and two voices ejaculated as one, "But, Grandfather, it's next week they are to come—it insight addays."

it isn't today!" "I remember to have said Thursday quite plainly, my dears, and this is Thursday," and Grandfather departed to open the front door with great dignity.

Betty and Hetty crept back into their little room to consider the catastrophe.

One hour to get dinner for the Conways, and not bite in this house worth mentioning," said Betty miserably.
"There's fresh bread," suggested Hetty hopefully.

"There's fresh bread, suggested Hetty hopefully.
"I'm glad we baked today in spite of being so busy."
"What's bread?" demanded Betty with fine scorn.
"It's the staff of life," was the cheerful reply.
"And there's cold boiled ham and plenty of jelly."

"We might open a jar of Mother's peach pre-serves. She said they were to be kept for special oc-casions and this is surely one." Betty was gathering herself together. "And I can callop those cold boiled potatoes and stew a can of

natoes."
"And I'll make some gingerbread and have it hot." "It is likely to be hot if it is served with a six o'clock dinner this night. I'll never get over the shame of it, Het, never! They'll probably be in dinner gowns, and covered with diamonds, and they'll have to eat off the blue-and-white dishes after all, but it's tea lots to do a thing." but it's too late to do a thing."
"Except to make the best of it. They won't suffer from hunger, so, since we can't help it, we'll try not

They crept down the back stairs, raked open the fire, and put the tea-kettle on; then set the table in the bravest array they could muster on extremely short notice, and prepared their dinner with faint

hearts and woebegone countenances.
"Shall we have it in courses?" asked Betty timidly. Her self-confidence had cozed away before the
unexpectedness of the ordeal.

"Mercy, no! First of all, we don't know how; secondly, we haven't dishes enough; and, thirdly, the kind of dinner we're getting wouldn't be "coursed" according to the book. We'll change the plates for dessert, and that'll have to do. I'll run over to the dairy and get some cream for the coffee and preserves, as soon as I get my gingerbread in the oven. Cream always helps out."

"If we could only tell them about it, it wouldn't be quite so bad," moaned Betty, who was diligently grating cheese for the potatoes. "But we mustn't let them know we didn't know they were coming." "No, indeed! That would be embarrassing for

everybody. Grandpa invited them and they came. It isn't their fault that he forgot the day. No, honey, we'll have to face the music."

"They can't blame Mother—that's one comfort."

If Betty's lip quivered as the said it, no one saw it, for Hetty was beating the batter and hiding the wist-

Everything was ready at last, and then, but not till then, Betty remembered their own toilets, which were to have been as elaborate as their somewhat limited wardrobe would permit.

"We aren't dressed up a bit! I forgot," she gasped clutchize her stresse up a

clutching her sister's arm.
"So did I. But we're clean and respectable, Betty, and besides, it's too late now. They'd rather have their coffee hot than see us in our blue serges," said practical Hetty.

When everything was ready Hetty and Betty ran

up-stairs to their own room, and, after giving their hair a final touch, descended by way of the front As they approached the parlor door, their grand-

father arose to introduce them to his guests. This he did in his usual courtly manner, presenting them to Mr. Cohway and his daughters as "Your hostesses," my housekeepers and my very dear granddaughters."
What the Conways saw, when, five minutes later,
Grandfather led them proudly into the little diningroom, was a neatly spread square table whereon was
set an appetizing array of eatables. The pink slices of ham were prettily garnished with parsley and lemon, the scalloped potatoes were browned to a turn, and the jelly quivered redly in its pretty glass

What Betty and Hetty saw was an old gentleman, as simply clad as Grandfather himself, with a kindly ruddy face and twinkling eyes, and two pleasant-looking ladies in pretty black dresses, dainty lace collars and cuffs fastened with quiet gold pins, and dark hair arranged very much as Mother wore hers.

The guests ate exactly like ordinary well-bred mortals, and gave no sign that any lack of ceremony

affected their appetites.

"I haven't tasted such bread in years," declared Mr. Conway, as he helped himself to his fourth flaky slice. "You are fortunate in your cook, sir." "My grandaughters made it, Mr. Conway. They had a competent teacher in their mother, who received her culinary education from my honored wife," and Grandfather waved his hand ceremonlously to-

ward Betty and Hetty.

"It is certainly delicious," declared Miss Henrietta, while Eleanor added graciously, "So, indeed, is everything else. I discovered long ago that there was an art in properly boiling a ham that all cooks did not master. This is perfection."

"Mother's peaches" were like preserved sunshine, rich and clear and yellow, and the cream was thick and delicious. And though the library cook-book had not been supported as a persent and the contractions of the contraction of

never once mentioned hot gingerbread as a possible dinner dessert, certain it was that the present guests did it full justice and praised it warmly. And after the meal was over—if one could be brought to believe it—the extremely rich and aristo-

cratic Misses Conway insisted on helping, and dried the blue-and-white plates as deftly as if they had been priceless china. They talked interestingly as they worked, and the twins listened and laughed, and It was a delightful evening. Miss Henrietta sang beautifully for them, and Miss Eleanor recited a poem

or two in her low, sweet voice; while Mr. Conway and Grandfather told tales of their long-ago youth, and laughed as if they were boys again.

It was when the ladies went to get their wraps and the girls accompanied them that Betty essayed

her timid apology.

"You see, if Mother had been here things would have been different, but we don't want you to think that we wouldn't have been glad to have sherbet and that we wouldn't have been glad to have sherbet and salad in courses, if we had just had time to learn

Miss Henrietta smiled as she put her arms about

the plump little figure and kissed the rosy face. "You did as beautifully as heart could wish," she said warmly. "Your mother is the richest of women, with Then Miss Eleanor said with her hand on Hetty's shoulder: "She is, indeed. You have been true to

shoulder: "She is, indeed. You have been true to her sensible teaching in attempting only what you could do easily and well. Many older people would Betty winced then, but loyalty to Grandfather

kept back her confession. After the guests had gone she said humbly: "I didn't deserve it, Het, but you did, and I will hereafter. I was almost frightened out of my wits over the simple supper we did know how to cook. What if it had been tomato jelly and cro-"I wanted them just as badly as you did, Betty, only I was too cowardly to undertake them. But we'll be contented after this to sail close to shore,

except when Mother is aboard to steer us into deeper waters." "And out of them. But, Het, dear, the Conways

aren't a bit aristocratic after all, are they?"

Hetty straightened and folded her hair ribbon

thoughtfully. "Yes, Betty, I think they are. It isn't the aristocracy we supposed it was—the stiff necked and the snobbish kind—but it's better than that and truer, it seems to me. I think I understand more clearly than I did what Grandpa has always tried to teach us—that it isn't what people have that counts, so much as what they are."—St. Nicholas,

INSURANCE AGAINST EARTHQUAKE

"Portents and prodigies are grown so frequent, That they have lost their name." Dryden's "All for Love."

HE disastrous earthquakes in San Francisco and Valparaiso, and especially the more recent one in Kingston, Jamaica, have called attention to the question of insurance in countries like these liable to such catastrophes. The fire companies doing business

there had all of them more or less stringent earthquake clauses, the intention of which was to exclude fire caused by earthquake. In practice, however, the earthquake clause has not proved as effective as it was intended to be, as the companies have learnt to their cost, and the truth is that modern conditions have given rise to possibilities which had never before been contemplated. Conflagrations from earthquakes in the past, although not unknown, have not been common, chiefly owing to the buildings in countries liable to serious earthquakes being low, with the kitchens and offices detached, and more particularly because the streets in such places were purposely kept wide. The high price of land, and the prosperity that cities such as San Francisco and Valparaiso have enjoyed in the past few years, have led to building up and neglect of tion. Further, the risk has greatly increased from the modern system of lighting, and a fire may easily be started by the breaking of the electric cables, and the dislocation of the water pipes by the shock prevents fires, when once started, being properly dealt with.

Companies and the Earthquake Cause

Hitherto the owners of property have accepted the policies granted them by the companies without misgiving, as they were pre-pared to face the risk of damage by earthquake, which was looked upon as a loss which could neither be avoided nor insured against; further, a long immunity from serious fires when an earthquake did cur caused them to over-look the risk of such a disaster. Events have proved that this over-confidence was, sadly misplaced. The companies, on the other hand, inserted the earthquake clause in their policies, and, on the principle of letting a sleeping dog lie, drew no attention to it, as they were not prepared to cover the risk even for an additional premium. Then the disaster came, not once but thrice within the short space of two years. However much we may sympathise with those who have had the misfortune to have their premises burnt down by one of these earthquake conflagrations, it is impossible to withhold some sympathy with the companies who have had to bear these very heavy losses, and have been put in the position of being unable to resist claims without a good deal of opprobrium. In San Francisco, even if they had dared do so, many of them would have stood little chance of ultimately succeeding, as they had been compelled to waive their right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the event of litigation, before they were able to procure their licences to do business in the state. After the earthquake public opinion ran high, and they would have had little or no chance of succeeding had they resisted claims. They therefore wisely decided to compromise where they could.

Since these disasters, the question of covering the risk of fire caused by earthquake for an additional premium has been much discussed by the tariff committee of the fire companies, and eventually a schedule of rates has been drafted to cover this risk, but the object has been to meet the case of where the assured insists upon covering the risk, and would take his insurance elsewhere if he could not induce the company to do so, rather than to encourage insurance of this nature. Rates, therefore, are very high, and in practice have proved to be, to a large extent, prohibitive, and the result has been that those who wish to insure have had recourse to Lloyd's underwriters. After the serious earthquake of 1897 in India, the leading underwriter at Lloyd's for fire and non-marine risks obtained the necessary information to quote a rate for one or two places there, and a certain amount of business was done. The recent disasters have naturally given a great stimulus to the demand for this insurance, and, in consequence, steps have been taken to obtain the necessary statistics, and rates have now been fixed for practically all parts of the world that are subject to damage from earthquakes.

Seismic Geography

The best modern opinion is that there are two kinds of earthquakes, the first being caused by the folding and collapse of rocks due to abnormal pressure on what is geologically known as a line of fault; and the second being a more local shock due to the existence of a volcano in the neighborhood. An instance of the latter type are the shocks which have destroyed the villages and towns in the neighborhood of Mount Etna, the earthquakes in the island of Ischia, and the destructive earthquake in Hawaii, which immediately preceded the eruption of the volcano in 1868. The damage done by these, although sometimes serious, was invariably confined to a small area. On the other hand, the area of destructive earthquakes of the first description is infinitely greater, and has been conclusively shown to have no connection with volcanoes, active or extinct. The great attention that has been paid to the science of seismology during the last 50 years has enabled the faults men-

tioned above to be calculated fairly closely, to hand, it has become possible to fix a rate and it is therefore more or less easy to determine the areas which are liable to a serious earthquake. The real difficulty is that there are many places where an earthquake which does serious damage to buildings occurs once in from 150 to 250 years. A notable instance of this is Kingston, Jamaica, which had not suffered from a serious shock since the year 1771, and it was confidently asserted shortly before the earthquake of last year that the island was not liable to serious earthquakes. It therefore becomes necessary to look back as far as possible into the past records of a country in order to determine what the risk is, and statistics extending over some 300 years have had to be collected. The invaluable catalogue made by Mallet for the British association, and published in the reports between the years 1851 and 1858, goes back to the earliest times, and is of great assistance. This catalogue is supplemented by the catalogues of M. Perrey, and, in more recent times, we have the valuable papers of Professor Milne, who may be regarded as the apostle of scientific seismol-There are also the catalogues and works of M. Montessus de Ballore, which are of great use for the purposes of determining the seismic geography of the world. All these have sufficient precautions to prevent a conflagra- been made use of and supplemented by reference to the back volumes of the Times, in which are to be found a full report of all the more important earthquakes in the last 80 years. These are, perhaps, of even greater assistance than the more scientific reports, as the information required is rather the actual damage done by an earthquake than a record of the precise time and movement of the shock, the

for a district with some degree of accuracy. Soil and Types of Buildings

After this, the next consideration is the soil on which the building is constructed. Experience goes to show that, as a general rule, buildings on soft and "made" ground are more liable to damage than those built on rock or other firm foundation, and this has been borne out strongly in the damage done in Valparaiso and San Francisco, where the destruction of buildings on the "made" ground was about twice as great as that elsewhere. The reason for this apparently is that the vibrations travel more slowly through the former; and buildings are therefore subjected to the movement not only through a longer period of time, but also have to bear a greater variety of strains. As the rigidity and resisting power of an ordinary building varies considerably, and the period of oscillation is therefore different, this leads to fractures, and even causes the complete destruction of the building. It has also been found that houses on the edge of a river or a cutting, or a street corner, are more liable to damage, owing to want of support, and a higher rate is therefore asked for buildings in these positions. Doubtless much could be done, and will be done, in the future, to improve buildings in earthquake countries, and it is curious that so little attention has been paid to this question, except in Japan and Manila. Speaking generally, a building should be either very light, or else very massive, with deep foundations, and roofs of heavy material should be avoided. The drawback, of course, to very light buildings is that it is necessary to build them largely of wood, and the risk of

which are being put up in San Francisco and heavy, but if an underwriter's risks are prop-Kingston, with good, broad foundations of concrete, are the best type. Preferential rates but experience alone can prove that this is the best possible one.

The Underwriter and the Policy

The policy covers not only the risk of fire, whether caused directly or indirectly by earthquake, but also that of damage caused directly by it. Claims for fire are paid in full, but in cases of earthquake damage, in order to shut out small claims, and to avoid the necessity of excluding those portions of a building, such as plaster ceilings, liable to damage from a slight shock, underwriters will only pay claims in excess of 1 per cent. of the total value—i.e., in the event of a claim this percentage is deducted from it. Thus, supposing a building be worth £4,000, and damage to the extent of £1,000 was done, the assured would receive £960-viz., £1,000, less £40 (1 per cent. of £4,000). On the other hand, underwriters limit the deduction to £50, so that in the case of a building of £50,000 in value, they would not deduct I per cent. of the value, but only £50 from any claim.

This slight sketch will indicate roughly the working of this business, and will show that rates are not fixed in a haphazard fashion, as some are inclined to think. The work of collecting statistics has been a laborious one, and is still being continued. Up till now there have been no claims, but it would be a matter for regret if underwriters were to begin writing the risks too cheaply in consideration of this, for they must remember that it will take a good many years' premiums to pay the losses seismographic records being chiefly of interest fire then becomes a serious one. Probably the they will have to meet in the case of a disasto the scientific observer. With these statistics modern steel and reinforced concrete buildings, trous earthquake. These, naturally, will be

erly distributed, and he keeps his limits down in the conflagration area, his losses should are, at any rate, given for this type of building, not be so very great when they do come. It is a curious fact that the effects of a disaster are quickly forgotten, even in countries which are most liable to them, and this, in some respects makes insurance, from an underwriter's point of view, an unsatisfactory one, for the tendency is to insure for a few years and then let the insurance drop. On the other hand, as serious earthquakes come at fairly regular intervals. he will find that when a disaster occurs he probably has little at stake, and that the places in which the majority of his risks are will change from one part of the world to another. business following in the train of the various shocks that do damage. Human nature is the same all the world over, and will always shut the stable door after the horse has been stolen.—Correspondence of London Times.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

It has been proved by the Geological Survey of India that Mount Everest is still higher than 29,002 feet, the result of the computations of 1840 and 1850, which for half a century have been accepted as making Everest the highest known summit. The mountain is at least 139 feet higher than those computations made it. Before mentioning how this has, been ascertained it may be well to answer a query that has doubtless arisen in many minds and was recently referred to by an English writer who said it was ridiculous to give the height of Mount Everest as 29,002 feet because the determination of the height of peaks is liable to errors of different kinds, and to give the elevation at exactly 29,002 feet implies a degree of accuracy in the value of the height assigned to the mountain that has not been attained. He thought it would be better to say that Mount Everest is about 29,000 feet high.

The fact is that the value of 29,002 feet was not obtained from any one station of observation. Six trigonometrical values of the height were were deducted in 1849 and 1850 from six stations far to the south of the mountain. The mean of these six values is 29,002 feet. Owing to the objections of the Nepalese tovernment, Mount Everest cannot be approached by surveyors from the side of India nearer than eighty miles from the mountain, and the observations above mentioned were therefore carried out under great difficulties.

But at last it has been shown conclusively that Mount Everest is higher than the well known value given to it. Between 1881 and 1902 a series of six additional observations from five different stations was obtained. All but one of these stations are nearer to the mountain than those from which the six determinations of height were made in 1849 and 1850, and the north as well as the south side of Everest has been included in these observa-

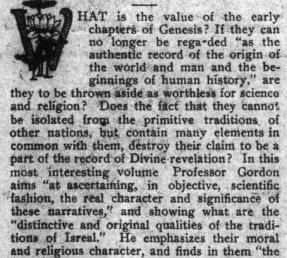
The Geological Survey of India has just corrected these results for probable errors due to refraction and has found that all these later values of the height of the mountain are from 132 to 140 feet higher than the long accepted 29,002 feet. The mean of these six values is 29,141 feet. The survey in the report it has ust issued says that the height, 29,141 feet, is still probably too small, as it has yet to be corrected for the effects of deviations of gravity. But though it is a more trustworthy result than 29,002 feet, the latter value will be retained for the present in maps and publications of the Survey. There are other problems of refraction to be solved, and other uncertainties to be eliminated and it would be a mistaken policy to introduce new values at every step of the investigation which is yet to be made. No change of the figures will be made in the publications of the Survey until thoroughly satisfactory scientific computations make it possible to give a determination of the height of the mountain that may be accepted

The report adds that there is little probapility now of discovering a higher peak than Mount Everest. Some geographers have held that peaks higher than this mountain were standing behind it to the north, but when Major Ryder crossed Thibet along the Brahmaputra in 1904 he passed eighty miles north of Mount Everest and found no peak approaching it in height. For more than half a century since the discovery of this summit the mountains of Asia have been continually explored but no second peak of 29,000 feet has been found .- New York Sun.

One of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's proudest possessions is, says the "New York Times," the unique set of "apostle" spoons, dating from the reign of Henry VIII., with figures of the twelve apostles and Christ. It is older than the fine set given by Archbishop Matthew Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Ranking next in date is the charming example of an Elizabethan tazza, dated 1577-78, a vessel used for drinking pur-poses as well as for fruit. In Holland it was much employed for fruit, as may be seen in numerous pictures of "still life" by Dutch artists of the seventeenth century. This choice piece of plate was made by the same silver-smith who wrought a similar tazza sold in the late Duke of Cambridge's collection.

Value of the Early Chapters of Genesis

The Early Traditions of Genesis. By A. R. Gordon, D.Litt., Professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis, Presbyterian College, Montreal. (Edin-burgh: T. and T. Clark.)



first bright rays that heralded the coming of the

full-orbed Light of the world." The first three chapters deal with the analysis of the documents, their age and relation, and the sources of the traditions, says the London Times in its review of the volume. It is now generally recognized that the first eleven chapters of Genesis are a compilation from two documents, the Priestly code (P.) and the Jahvistic narrative (J.) Of these documents P. presents "complete, clear, and close-knit context," hile, on the other hand, J. is highly complex. Can the elements which it contains be distinguished, and their provenance be determined? Basing his investigations on the studies of other scholars, and will a full knowledge of the extensive literature of the subject, Professor Gordon reaches the conclusion that we may trace in these chapters: (1) Traditions purely Israelite, including distant reminiscences of their wanderings in the East as well as Palestinian traditions; (2) traditions introduced by the Kenite allies of Isreal; (3) at least one tradition derived from the Canaanites; (4) traditions transmitted from the Babylonians, partly through Canaanite influence in the earlier period, partly about the reign of Ahaz, and partly in the Exile. Stated thus summarily, the conclusions may seem startling, and necessarily there is a large element of speculation in them. But whether they are accepted or not, the effort to throw light on the origin of these early narratives is suggestive in many directions.

The next chapter discusses the importance of myth and legend for the study of religion and "A nation's myths reveal to us their early thoughts about religion, as well as the first attempts to understand the nature of the world and man." "As a real expression of the living spirit of a nation," they are "the mirror of its religious and moral ideals, aspirations and imaginations." Natural legends cannot be dismissed as merely empty fables. "As the deposits of national tradition, arrayed in the fair garb of fresh and spontaneous poetry, they always embody a substantial basis of historical fact underneath the imaginative dress." What were the forces which shaped the primitive traditions of Isreal? First, the universal assumption of the unity of God-in this respect they present a notable contrast to the gross polytheism of the Babylonian myths; next, the relation of Jehovah to the world, as its free and independent creator, exercising sovereign control over nature and life in all their domains; but chiefly, the ethical character of Jehovah. The germs of ethical monotheism" are already found in the Jehovah religion as proclaimed by Moses. It was not an invention of the prophets, as is frequently asserted. There is

"No real breach between the prophets' exalted conception of God and the earlier faith in Jehovah in pious circles in the land. The prophets were no isolated phenomena. They taught no new faith. They but brought into clear light and emphasis the truths involved in the old faith. Even in denouncing the perversions of the people, they recalled them to the old paths. Their burning "words" are thus vitally bound together with the great proclamation of Jehovah through the lips of Moses. And the traditions in Genesis help us to trace the con-

It is usual to regard J. as the "prophetic" writer, in contrast to the "priestly" author of P. But Professor Gordon would have us regard him rather as "a 'popular' writer, who collected and reproduced in matchless literary style the current traditions of the people . . garb in which the traditions are arrayed belongs to him. The actual body of the traditions is the people's own. And, therefore, the moral and religious ideas that shine through them are not the author's peculiar thoughts of God and man, but the conceptions common to him with the 'people of Jahveh.'" If the prophet is "one who sees God in history" these narratives certainly have a "prophetical" character; and if they are at the same time "popular," what may be called the "prophetic consciousness" must at an early date have been widely spread among the Israel-

In a chapter on "The Nature and Destiny of Man" it is shown how the Hebrew conception of man was exalted by their conception of God.

"The heathen nations thought of the gods as like themselves, attributing to them their own foibles, weaknesses, passions and sins. This attitude to the gods reacted on their thoughts of man, and in many respects tended to degrade rather than exalt human nature. On the other hand, the Hebrew thought of God as an elevated ethical personality. . . . The thought of man as made 'in the image' of such a God thus exalted human nature, and . . . was the mainspring of that moral idealism which raised the Hebrew spirit above the traditions of

THE NEW MUSICIAN

The hiss of the forging steam.

The shops by day and the mills by night,

And the trolley's tortured scream.

There you will find your heroes,
There till the world shall end:
The man who works for his children,
And the man who dies for his friend.

-Saturday Evening Post.

There does the prize await you,
And not on a distant star,
For the song that shall last for ever
Is the song of the things that are!

Silence your ancient music, Your dreams of a distant star: Give us a song of the life we live, A Song of the Things That Are!

Sing of the white Sierras, Of the Gloucester fleet at sea, Of the great North's silent forests And the baking Florida key.

as a moral personality," a representation stand-ing "as far above the parallel myths of other nations as the Old Testament conception of God, even in its earlier stages, above theirs. Whatsoever man's origin and early condition, and whatever the heights of Divine knowledge and perfection to which he was afterwards to rise, we have here the characteristic features of his nature as an intellectual, moral, and religious being, already drawn with a sure hand. Advancing knowledge of God only per-

fected the 'first sketch' in Genesis."

the past, as well as the influence of heathen sur-

roundings, to the heights it reached in the

teachings and aspirations of its prophets and poets." . . . In the "naive, mythical, presentation" of the primitive life of man in the gar-

den of Eden we have "an ideal portrait of man

In the course of a trial in Scotland an elderly spinster was called to the witness box to be examined. "What is your age, madam?" inquired the counsel. "Sir," answered the witness. "I am an unmarrit woman, and dinna think it right to answer that question." The judge interposed and told her she should answer. "Oh, weel, then," she said reluctantly, "I am 50." "Not more than 50?" questioned the counsel sternly. "Weel, dinna fash yersel', she replied, "I am 60." The inquisitive lawyer still further asked if she had any hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied: "Weel, sir, I winna tell a lee; I hinna lost hope yet," scornfully adding, "but I widna marry you, for I am sick and tired o' your palayer already."

Lundy Island, which is still unsold, having failed to fetch the reserve price, has strangely mingled early associations with hermits and pirates. It is extra-parochial, paying neither rates nor taxes, but belongs ecclesiastically to the diocese of Exeter, and the present proprietor, the Rev. H. G. Heaven, has hitherto officiated as parish priest for his subjects, like a modern Melchizedek. The legend runs that a late Low Church Bishop of Exeter, who voyaged to the islet for the purpose of confirmation on a day when Britannia had had not ruled the waves very straight, threw up everything except his bishopric, and finally groaned, "I now firmly believe that we must pass through purgatory to get to heaven!" At this time of "invasion seares" it is interesting to recall that barely two centuries ago Lundy Island was seized and fortified by the French.

According to all accounts the arrival of the Cameron Highlanders in Pekin to replace the Middlesex regiment as legation guards created something of a sensation among the inhabitants. The Chinese Times asserts that the natives are hard at work trying to assimilate the Scotch language. They are reported as already making favorable progress. Instead of their favorite expression, "Me no savvy,"

they now employ "I dinna ken," and they greet the foreigners with "Guid marnin'!" with an excellent Auchtermuchty accent. It is added that some Chinese compradores, who are men of inquisitive turn of mind, want to know, "What for new soldier man catchee clothes allee same missis?". This recalls the story of the Russian veteran of the Crimean war,

declared that the best fighters in the British

army were the women!





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MOUNTAIN

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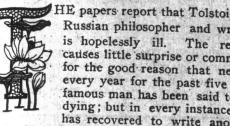
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Morgan's proudest "New York Times," le" spoons, dating VIII., with figures d Christ. It is older ven by Archbishop pus Christi College, ext in date is the Elizabethan tazza, sed for drinking pur-. In Holland it was , as may be seen in il life" by Dutch arcentury. This choice by the same silvernilar tazza sold in the collection.

The Baronet and the Money Broker

"Wedlock, indeed, hath oft compared been To public feasts, where meet a public rout, Where they that are without would fain go And they that are within would fain go out."



Russian government, in which he handles the oligarchy in a violently hostile manner and, incidentally, pays his respects to the sacred institution of matrimony, which he declares to be wrong in principle and disgusting in practice. He says that men should treat women as they treat their sisters; that the sexes should not commingle, and that the Divine command o Adam and Eve, "to be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth," should not longer be obeyed. Tolstoi is a cynic as well as a philosopher. He thinks that man is a miserable failure, and that the wisest and best thing that could be done is to stop procreation for one hundred years, at the end of which time the last man could hand back the world to its

The idea is original and some will say that the advice is sound and good. But I regard the idea as altogether chimerical and visionary. The world was created for some wise, and, to us, inscrutable purpose. The planets move in their orbits, the seasons come and go, the crops spring up and ripen, the tide ebbs and flows, man flourisheth and disappears to make room for the next generation. The work of the Creator goes on from day to day and age to age, and still the mystery of life is unsolved, while the problem of death that cometh to all men once has been solved by millions who have fulfilled their mission on earth and passed on to another sphere for reward or punishment. Sometimes the thought occurs to me that the dead are to be envied, rather than mourned over-that they know the best and the worst of that other existence which all look forward to but which surpasses our limited comprehension to

Tolstoi has a very poor opinion of humankind in general; but when he suggests a life one of his books, which I shall not name, While it cannot be denied that there are many can look back upon their lives with feelings of unalloyed pleasure. Has not the Russian cynic by his three acts of connubiality given the lie

of an unhappy union which will be accepted by some as evidence that Tolstoi, in his sweepmeasure right. Mercenary marriages are generally failures, and so are marriages where the contracting parties come together to secure a title, but there are thousands of true love matches solemnized daily.

Some thirty-five years ago the government along the Fraser and Lulu Island was often overflowed at high-water. The worthy barohis command, combined with his ignorance of So after a hard struggle against disadvantageous circumstances, he sold his buildings and

hip for an insignificant figure. the tide of ill luck that flowed heavily toward him. After two or three years' residence here the couple shook the dust of Victoria from

Lady Clarke died. The ill-fortune that had pursued Sir Philip here followed him there, and he was reduced to a state of penury; for the reader will understand that, although a man may have wealthy friends they do not care to be bothered with poor relatives for any length of time, so it followed that Sir Philip Clarke, having exhausted the loan brokers' patience and that of his friends and relatives, and having resigned from his club because he was not able to pay the dues, was one day bewailing his wretched condition at the Hotel Metropole to a casual acquaintance.

"The fact is," said the baronet, who, in addition to his other misfortunes had become almost totally blind, "my title has been a hindrance rather than a benefit to me. In my young days I was courted and feted because I had a title and a fair amount of money. When I became poor and asked for work no one wanted to employ a man with a title in a subordinate position, so I was passed over for men who were not cursed with a baronetcy."

"I think," said his casual acquaintance, "that, so far from your title being a hindrance to you in your old age, it should be the making

"Pshaw!" cried Sir Philip, "it's been a curse to me all my life."

"But," urged the other, "there is a way in which it might prove a blessing. There are hundreds of heiresses in London who would marry you for your title. Make one of these heiresses your wife, and she would become Lady Clarke. Of course, she would have to settle a fixed sum upon you, and you needn't live with her a moment. In fact, you could part at the church door and see each other no more. What do you think of the proposition?"

"By Jove," cried the old man, "I wouldn't object to such an arrangement if it can be made. What good is a title to a poor man, anyhow. But how do I know you are genuine-that you can bring such an arrangement

"Well," said the man, "I am a marriage broker; "I have brought scores of people together on just such a basis, and I can get you a wife who will marry you for your title and settle a fixed sum per annum upon you for the balance of your days. My references are— -. I have the right sort of woman in my eye at this moment."

The stranger ordered a small bottle and her form arrayed in an expensive gown, wore under its warming influence the indigent baronet agreed to the proposal. A few days later the broker introduced his victim to a Miss Bailey, whom he described to the purblind man as young, beautiful and accomplished. To a person in the full possession of his sight the woman was a very ordinary looking person indeed-coarse, rude, unaccomplished and dissipated. She had fallen heir to a fortune, and like many of the newly rich she was most anxious to be enrolled with the nobility. Her only recommendation was her wealth.

Now it appeared that the baronet was intensely fond of music. He would confer his title upon no one without accomplishments of some kind, he said.

"Can she play the piano?" he asked:

"Divinely," was the answer, and a young girl who had been properly coached, took the stool and performed excellent music, which Sir Philip, in his defective vision, was made to believe was played by the expectant bride. "Capital!" he exclaimed, as he clapped his

hands. "Can she speak French?" And again the young girl was brought into equisition as a linguist and conversed with

the old gentleman in French. Sir Philip was delighted and expressed himself anxious to have the ceremony performed without delay, after a substantial sum had been settled upon him.

The broker undertook to have this done. In the course of a few days the couple repaired to St. George's church, Hanover square. A large and amused congregation had gathered there. They had come to see the "fun"-the fun being the marriage of a poverty-stricken and blind baronet in his old age, and scarcely able to walk, and a woman with a big bank

The baronet advanced up the aisle leaning on the broker's arm, and was led to the chan-cel, stumbling as he walked with uncertain steps and clutching at visionary obstacles which he imagined stood in his path.

The congregation tittered; some laughed outright in their glee. The bridegroom paid no attention to this disturbance, he was so intent on securing an allowance that he was indifferent to all else.

An eyewitness described the scene as pathetic and at the same time comic. The bride,

the white blossoms that are emblematic of walk through the streets unattended and it purity on her head. She was surrounded by was a pitiful spectacle to find him groping his male and female friends. The marriage ceremony of the Church of England was read by the clergyman and the responses were duly made. When it came to putting on the ring the task was assigned to the broker, for the baronet was so blind and perturbed that he could not find the bride's finger! The organ gave forth a joyous peal as the bride guiding her husband's uncertain footsteps passed out of the church and into the street, and forcing their way through a crowd of grinning street Arabs and curiosity-hunters, entered a carriage

After the wedding there was a reception and a grand breakfast at the house of a friend of the bride, to which British Columbians of note then in London were invited. Champagne flowed in streams and the company, which was large, was both merry and noisy.

The "happy" pair and the broker-drove away from the reception. The baronet was deposited at his lodgings, while the bride, who was now Lady Clarke, and the broker made off in another direction. A few days later, when the baronet asked for the settlement, there was none. No settlement had been made as promised, and the poor old gentleman was worse off than ever, because he had disposed of his title, his only stock-in-trade, his only asset, without having clinched the bargain.

One day there appeared in a London society paper an advertisement to this effect:

"The advertiser, an aged baronet in necessitous circumstances, respectfully solicits assistance from the public. If this appeal should fail he has no recourse save the workhouse. Donations in money may be left at this office."

There is reason to fear that the poor man's appeal was not generously responded to, for he was seen a few weeks later, endeavoring to find the broker who had entrapped him into the unfortunate arrangement, and, in fact, assisted in swindling him. His search was not successful. The broker had gone to the Continent, and by a strange coincidence, Lady Clarke had also found reason to visit the Continent at the same time. Sir Philip was distracted, for his last con

round of unhallowed pleasures.

dition was worse than his first. He could not

way and feeling the sides of the houses as he

went along, fearing to cross the street lest ne

"If only I could die," he moaned once to his landlady. "If only I could put the world aside

and get out of this miserable shell that holds

my soul! I might not be any better off; but I

couldn't be worse off. Look at me-blind and

penniless, and deserted by a woman who has

not been a wife to me, but who wears my title

only to disgrace it—an honorable, historic

title, won on the field of battle by my ances-

room. He was too ill to venture forth in search of food, and some kind neighbors in the hum-

bler walks of life supplied him. After a while

he was compelled to keep to his bed, from

lady, while about to enter his room, slipped on

a sticky substance near the door and almost

fell. As she entered a fearful sight men her

gaze. He had committed hari-kari overnight.

bed and the room were bathed in gore. The

"sticky substance" in which the woman had

slipped was blood that had flowed from his

wounds and found its way into the passage

way.

Sir Philip Houghton Clarke was the eleventh baronet and the last of his race. The

title, which was conferred in 1714, died with

him. Lady Clarke's title is only an honarary

one and cannot be transmitted, as there is no

heir. She was defendant in an action brought

in a London court two years ago by a young

man whom she had promised to marry but

failed to appear at the church for the ceremony.

He claimed £2,000 damages, but got nothing.

At that time Lady Clarke was well on to sixty. She died a twelve-month ago, of a gen-

eral breakdown, brought on by strenuous en-

deavors to keep up the dignity of her title in a

ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRY

The baronet lay quite dead. The body, the

One morning, in the fall of 1898, his land-

Soon the wretched man was confined to his

should be run down.

which he never again rose.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes under date of October 2nd: The distinguished German diplomatist, Prince Lichnowsky, formerly in the foreign diplomatic service, then attached to the Foreign Office, now retired, contributes to the Deutsche Revue (October number) an article entitled, "Are We Drifting Into War with Britain?" wherein he discusses Anglo-German relations and the origin of the rivalry between the two countries. Prince Lichnowsky con-siders that Britain has three spheres of present and future activity. The first is the mainten-ance of her maritime supremacy; the second, the maintenance of her trade supremacy; and the third, the colonising of Africa. Germany's hopes of future growth lie, in his opinion, exactly in the same directions. Hence the Anglo-German rivalry arises from competition in identical spheres. "Has England any future in Asia?" asks Prince Lichnowsky. He pro-

"Britain's interests at present are largely centred in Asia, but it remains to be seen whether England will be able to hold her own with her two competitors for supremacy in Asia—Russia and Japan. British supremacy, is menaced in India by the natives, by Japan, and lastly by Russia. British interests in South China are threatened by Japanese competition; in North China by Russian competition. In Canada and Australia, England must be content with the modest role of partner on equal terms. Hence the fields of activity for the British nation are the ocean realms of trade and Africa. Eminent political writers have already prophesied that Britain will seek compensation in Africa for her loss in India. Our future plans lie precisely in the same spheres as the British plans, and that is the real reason of Anglo-German rivalry. Will this rivalry lead to war, or is there room for both nations to develop side by side in peaceful competi-tion and without conflict? In view of the dangers which will menace British power in Asia through Russia and Japan, also in view of the disastrous consequences for the trade and prosperity of the British nation which even a victorious war against Germany would produce, I do not believe an Anglo-German war will ensue. The British nation will come to see that they have more to lose than to win by such a war. In Africa and on the ocean, there is enough room for both British and Germans."

Prince Lichnowsky classifies Great Britain, Germany, Russia, the United States and Japan as the five Great Powers of the future, and predicts that rivalry will inevitably arise between Germany and Japan owing to the collision of their respective interests in China, particularly in Shan-tung. He points out that Japan will endeavor to oust all European competitors from China in order to obtain a predominant influence in the Celestial Empire, but thinks a long time must pass before Japan can succeed in expelling Germany from the Far East, owing to the fact that she will also be obliged to overcome Russian and British competition. Prince Lichnowsky, therefore, foresees that there are certain identical interests which Britain, Russia and Germany will have in opposing Japanese competition in the Far East.

There are two kinds of small boys-bad ones and sick ones.

The Advent of Penny Postage

will be the same as that to the Brit- lowing tables: ish oversea states, that is to say, the following announcement has been placed in the windows of the postoffices for some time, but, 1898 1,953,000 perhaps, it received mainly the attention of the 1906 7,854,000 large commercial firms, to whom the cost of stamps is great during the year's correspondence with the United States: "On and after October 1 next the postage on

letters from the United Kingdom for the United States of America will be one penny per ounce. This uniform rate of 1d. an ounce will supersede the present rates of 2 1-2d. for the first ounce and I I-2d. for each additional

"There will be no alteration in the rates of postage on postcards, printed and commercial papers, and sample packets passing between the two countries."

The following table shows the new scale of postage compared with the old:

40z. letter 7

Present Rate. New Rate. 20z. letter 4 30z. letter 5½

The American rates have been lowered to correspond with these. Although it is not expected that any material increase in the number of letters sent to the United States will take place immediately the postoffice authorities are fully alive to the fact that in the future this extra facility for communication between Great Britain and the United States will result in considerably augmented mail bags. The mail with America has been growing gradually for several years, and the only preliminary alterations which it has been found necessary to make at St. Martin's-le-Grand have been in connection with the circulation of the mail bags, a matter which does not concern the general public... How the mail has grown from this country to the United States is shown thus:

1897 11,000,000 1902 13,000,000 1907 20,000,000

The immediate loss to the British exchequer, it is estimated, upon the adoption of the penny postage will amount to about £140,000 a year, but much of this, no doubt, will be made up in

The anticipation of the postoffice authorities that the increase will not be immediate is supported by what happened when similar reductions of the rate took place between the United Kingdom and Canada, and between the United Kingdom and Australia and New Zea-

HE rate of letter postage to America land. What occurred then is shown in the fol-

Postage. Letters & Postcards. charge will be id. per ounce 1898 21/2d. per 1/202. 3,023,250 throughout the scale, instead of 2½d., 1899 1d. per ½02. 3,593,100 says the London Standard. The 1906 1d. per ½02. 10,788,000 From Canada to the United Kingdom. United Kingdom to Australia, etc.

1904 2½d. per ½oz. 10,270,000 1905 1d. per ½0z. 11,570,000 1906 Id. per ½0z. 12,740,000

It will be seen from these tables that the public do not realize at once the change in the rate of postage, but the figures also show the appreciation of the change which takes place in a few years, and what happened in eight years, in the case of the Canadian mail it is expected will happen in the case of our American correspondence.

The following ten reasons for an Anglo-American penny postal union are given by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., in the current issue of the Nineteenth Century, and are of especial interest at the moment:

1. The two peoples are one in blood, speech and sympathies; both ardently desire a reduction of the transatlantic postal rate to 1d. (2 cents); both are eminently given to letter-writing, the American posting 64 letters and the British 75 letters per head every year:

2. Of the 15 millions of British emigrants in the period 1815-1900, more than ten millions settled in the States. The United Kingdom sends them yearly over 120,000 young, strong, enterprising workers; or in 20 years a sufficient number of plowmen, laborers and mechanics, educated, law-abiding citizens, to run a first-class state. Sixty out of the 80 millions of American people have British blood in their

3. Last year British born immigrants in the United States remitted to poor parents and relatives in the British Islands £1,559,579, in small money orders, each remission being doubly taxed for commission and postage.

4. Last year British exports to the United States amounted to £35,000,000, and American exports to the United Kingdom £103,000,000. A great development of this trade is certain to result from penny postage.

5. Letters from England to Canada to the number of four millions a year, and each bearing a penny stamp (2 cents), are landed at New York and are carried through hundreds of miles of United States territory; while 2 1-2d. (5 cents) must be paid on each letter to New York itself, carried in the same steamship from England as the Canadian letters.

6. The transatlantic freightage on a ton of valuable goods should not exceed £2 (\$10), but the postage on a ton of letters amounts to £746 (\$3,730). Correspondence is more ruthlessly amerced than are jewels, foreign paint-

ings, or opium.

7. An American can send a letter - - oo miles by land (say from Mexico to Alaska) for 2 cents (Id.); but must pay 5 cents (2 1-2d.) for a letter of half the weight sent 3,100 miles across the ocean to England. An Englishman pay 2 1-2d. on a letter crossing the Atlantic, Indian and South Pacific oceans, 16,000 miles; to New Zealand.

8. The British postal authorities have officially admitted that the 2 1-2d. (5 cents) foreign postage rate is too high. The American pastmaster-general says: "It is confidently'expected that if the rates should be reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents, or even to 2 cents (Id.), it would result in a very short time in such an enormous increase in the interchange of communications as would bring greater financial returns than obtain from the present rate."

9. At the recent postal union congress in Rome, the United States government voted for universal penny postage.

10. The United States have already established penny postage to one great section of the British Empire-Canada; and the resultant benefits warrant its extension to the rest of that Empire.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., has telegraphed to the Dublin Evening Journal, in reference to the new postal rates: "My joy in establishing penny postage between Great Britain and Ireland and the United States is increased by the knowledge that Ireland will benefit greatly. . . . The poor people in Ireland felt the heavy postage, and will be delighted to write to America at the profitable and popular penny rate." Mr. Henniker Heaton added in the message that £1,500,000 in small money orders, from 5s. to £5, was sent from the United States last year, mostly to the poor people in Ireland.

The evolution of the locomotive whistle is interesting. Seventy-five years ago drivers were provided with tin horns, which they used to blow before rounding curves or passing over crossings. In 1833 an English farmer, on his way to market, was run down and killed, with his two horses. The produce, consisting of one thousand eggs and one hundred pounds of butter, was destroyed, and all had to be paid for by the company. The managing director sent for George Stephenson. "Our drivers can't blow their horns loudly enough to clear the tracks ahead," he said. You have made your steam do so much, why don't you make it blow a good, loud horn for us?". The inventor consulted a musical instrument maker, and the outcome was the locomotive

whistle.—Tit Bits.

HE papers report that Tolstoi, the Russian philosopher and writer, is hopelessly ill. The report causes little surprise or comment for the good reason that nearly every year for the past five this famous man has been said to be dying; but in every instance he has recovered to write another

book. His latest output is a treatise on the

maker and ask Him to take it in charge.

of celibacy he should live up to what he preaches, for it is said that in the course of his long life he has had three wives and is the father of thirteen living children! May I not be excused for saying that, if this be true, the Russian philosopher is what the Anglo-Saxon calls considerable of a humbug, who writes for effect and the dollars his thoughts may bring in? He has written much that is valuable; but he has written some bad stuff, too; at least, is so suggestive of immorality that it is positively indecent. Its first edition was freely translated into English from the Russian, but subsequent editions were expurgated and amended so that a decent English or Canadian oman might read it without blushing. I do not believe that marriage as a rule is a failure. unhappy unions, there are more that are satisfactory and the partners in their closing days

to his own theory? Speaking of marriages, I have a little story ing denunciation of matrimony was in a

placed on the market certain tracts of land situated on the Lower Fraser, which found purchasers at one dollar an acre, or thereabouts. Several residents invested quite heavily in those lands. Lulu Island, a fertile tract on the North Arm of the river, was offered at the sale. Among the purchasers was a gentleman named Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, who bought a considerable acreage, built a house and stocked the land with cattle and implements. At that time there were no dykes net soon found that with the limited means at farming, there was nothing in the life for him. ranch for a small sum and came to Victoria to reside. It is worthy of remark that the land which cost Sir Philip about one dollar an acre now valued at from \$100 to \$200 an acre, so had he been able to hold on he would by this ime have realized a snug little fortune out of ts sale. As it was he relinquished the owner-

At Victoria the baronet and his amiable the increase of the mail. lady made many friends, but he was unable to ccure employment or make headway against their feet and departed for England. There

GOOD SPECIALS ON SALE FRIDAY

Perhaps You've Been Waiting for These

Aprons in medium priced lines. A new lot just received. We are now in a good position to talk aprons to you, as we have just

AT 35¢-Muslin Aprons without bib, four rows of tucks, deep hem.

AT 50¢-Small Muslin Aprons, with hemstitched ruffle.

AT 60¢-Muslin Aprons, with bibs, deep hem, trimmed with hemstitched

AT 65¢-Cambric Aprons, without bib, deep hem, cut very full and wide.

AT 65¢-Muslin Aprons, with bib, trimmed hemstitched ruffles, deep hem.

AT 65¢-Fine Muslin Aprons, without bib, trimmed with tucks and fine Swiss embroidery.

AT 75¢-Muslin Aprons, with bib, trimmed with pretty em-

AT 85¢-Lawn Aprons, with bib, trimmed with fine embroidery. AT \$1.00-Apron with bib, made of drill, deep hem, very full, suitable for nurses.

AT \$1,00-Fine Muslin Apron, with bib, deep hem, pretty embroidery trimming.

Women's Dressing Gowns

For genuine comfort during the winter months every woman should have a warm dressing gown. We have just received a large shipment of imported dressing gowns and bath robes, made of heavy flannelettes and beautiful warm French and German flannels in plain colors and handsome fancy stripes. A large assortment of prices ranging from \$8.75 to \$2.00



Book Department Items

Books of all kinds are coming in every day. It is not too early to think of what books you intend buying for gifts. Later on you may not be able to get what you want. These are some that we have just opened.

POSTCARD ALBUMS, each, 15c and 25¢
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS, from, each, \$1.75 to 5¢
BOYS' OWN ANNUAL \$1.75
GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL \$1.75
CHUMS \$2.00
CHATTERBOX
ANIMAL CHATTERBOX 65¢
GIRLS' AND BOYS' WONDER BOOK \$1.00
BIBLES, from 25c to \$3.75
PRAYER AND HYMN BOOK, 65c, 75c \$1.00
PRESBYTERIAN AND METHODIST HYMN BOOKS, from 35c to \$2.00
THE NEW GALT COOK BOOK \$1.00
TWENTIETH CENTURY COOK BOOK 75¢
MRS. BEETON'S COOK BOOK 30¢
MY MOTHER'S COOK BOOK 30¢

Sixpenny Novels, Our Price 10c

List of a few of the authors: Besant & Rice, Brebner, Manville Fenn, Max Pemberton, Fergus Hume, William Le Quex, Anthony Hope, E. W. Hornung, Headon Hill, Louis Stevenson; Gerard, Jepson, Guy Thorne, Guy Boothby, Annie E. Swan, Rider Haggard, Oxenham, Leighton, and many others.



The Empress Heater

The Empress is an Air-Tight Heater for wood. It is made on the very latest design and is very ornamental in appearance and is made only of the best materials. It is lined with sectional cast-iron that will last for years, the body being of heavy planished steel and the top and bottom of cast iron, made in three sizes.

Size 18 x 24 x 20 inches. Price
Price
Size 19, x 15 x 22 inches. Price \$11.50
Price \$11.50
Size 23 x 161/2 x 26 inches.
Size 23 x 16½ x 26 inches. Price , \$14.50

Special Items from the Carpet Department for Friday

dining room designs, colors red, green, fawn and Oriental. Sizes, two only 9 x 9, six only 9 ft. x to ft. 6 in., and two only 9 x 12. Regular \$24.00 to \$32.00. Friday, lar \$24.00 to \$32.00. Friday, each \$21.75

\$24.00 to \$32.00 Carpet Squares \$21.75 | Printed Linoleum Remnants for Friday ip only Axminster Squares, beautiful parlor and Clearing a lot of Printed Linoleum Remnants, in lengths varying from 4 square yards to about 16 square yards, quite an assortment of designs to select from. Regular, per square yard 50c and 65c. Friday, per square

FRIDAY SALE OF FIRE SCREENS

One hundred and fifty FIRE SCREENS fitted with Chintz, Cretonne, Sateen and Silk, Single, Double and Triple Folding. Values from \$1.25 to \$4.75.

Special Friday, each

5Uc

Underwear Special for Friday

Boys' 40c to 65c Underwear for 25c

BOYS' HEAVY UNDERWEAR, warm all wool Scotch underwear, an excellent quality and heavy weight, shirt and drawers, for boys from 6 to 14 years of age. Regular prices 40c to

Friday Sale of Boys' Suits

Boys' Suits, Worth to \$5.75, for

A lot of Boys' Suits in the Norfolk style, made in the best possible manner of good quality tweeds and worsteds, sizes 24 to 33. Regularly priced up to \$5.75. Friday \$3.50



Boys' Suits, Worth to \$6.75, for

BOYS' SUITS, the three piece style, very well made of good strong tweeds and worsteds in nice patterns, sizes 28 to 34. Regular prices up to \$6.75. Special Friday \$4.50

Another Sale of Raincoats

Another lot of Raincoats to offer you on Friday, most timely, we think, as the rainy season is rapidly approaching. These are all good styles and are splendid bargains at this price.

\$10.50 to \$12.50 Raincoats, \$7.50

SPECIAL IN WOMEN'S HEPTONETTE RAINCOATS, in seven-eighth length, colors, light and dark grey fawn and browns, also striped effects, box back, velvet collar, roll cuffs, outside pockets, double and single a breasted, with stitched straps over shoulder. Regular values \$10.50 to \$12.50. Special

\$15.00 to \$20.00 Raincoats, \$12.50

WOMEN'S HEPTONETTE RAIN COATS, in greys, fawn, black, and browns, also in waterproof tweeds, seven-eighth length box or tight fitting back finished with stitched straps and buttons with inlaid collars of velvet, roll cuffs, single or double breasted with fancy buttons and side pockets. Regular value \$15.00 to \$20.00. Friday .. \$12.50

FRIDAY SALE OF BOOTS

Men's Shoes Women's Shoes

Bargains of an unusual sort in the Shoe Department on Friday. Not a lot of old stock, shopworn or solled, but new, fresh goods just received, that we bought at special prices.

Men's \$4.50 and \$5.00 Shoes for \$2.90

100 Pairs Men's Genuine Goodyear Welted Boots, come in velour calf with stout soles, box calf with stout soles, and superior vici kid. Regular \$4.50 and \$5.00. Friday and Saturday \$2.90 Women's \$4.00 Boots, Friday \$2.90

120 Pairs Women's First Quality Gun Metal Calf Blucher Cut Laced Boots. A new season's boot of high class American manufacture, stylish and durable. Reg. \$4.00. Friday and Saturday \$2.90

New Novels Just Opened

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Latest Fiction Just Received Under New Arrangement

	\$1.25
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	\$1.25

These Shirtwaist Suits are Nice

For cool weather nothing can equal a nice cloth shirt waist suit. They do splendidly for wearing underneath a coat or a sweater, and are dressy enough for all ordinary wear. They are tailor made, with the same care as the best costumes. These are a couple of descriptions:

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST SUIT, in fine quality Venetian cloth, colors navy, brown and black, blouse tucked with yoke effect, full length sleeve, skirt circular cut and finished with stitched straps. Price \$15.00

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST SUIT of French Panama. Colors blue, brown and black, blouse with yoke of tucked taffeta silk and double pleats from yoke to waist. Skirt circular cut and finished with stitching. Price .. \$20.00



Warm Dressing **Jackets**

A special shipment just to hand. All kinds of warm, comfortable dressing jackets. These are made of German flannel, eiderdown and French flannel, in the following colors, blue, pink, red, white and mauve, a splendid assortment to choose from. Make your holiday selection now. Prices range from \$2.25 to \$1.75

In Making Changes

About the liouse, brightening things up for the winter, you may want some couches or chairs re-covered or repaired. It would be well to remember that we do this sort of work and at the lowest possible price. We employ only expert workmen and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Draperies made and put up. Estimates gladly given.

The Vacuum Cleaner

The question of house cleaning for fall brings to mind the carpet cleaning that must be do ie. There is no need to upset the house to have this done. The

BOOTH VACUUM CLEANER

does the work without trouble or fuss. It would be well to remember that this is no toy or improved carpet sweeper. It is a cleaner that cleans not only the carpet but the paper and floor underneath. Other makes do surface work, ours cleans thoroughly from the floor up. We would be glad to furnish estimates on request.

Men's Underwear Items



MEN'S HEAVY UNDERWEAR, pure wool, blue grey, heavy weight, English make, shirts and drawers, shirts have reinforced elbows, and drawers double seats and knees. Regular value, per garment, \$1.50. Special at \$1.00 MEN'S FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, sanitary wool fleece lined shirts and draw-

ers, very special value, per garment 50¢ MEN'S HEAVY UNDERWEAR, pure natural wool, elastic ribbed, shirts double breasted, drawers reinforced, per gar-

MEN'S ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL UN-DERWEAR, very fine quality, medium weight, per garment, \$2.50, \$2.25 and .. \$1.75 PENMAN'S PEN ANGLE UNDERWEAR. natural wool shirts and drawers, heavy and MEN'S UNDERWEAR, heavy Australian

lamb's wool shirts and drawers, shirt double breasted. Per garment, \$1.25 and \$1.00 MEN'S HEAVY UNDER VEAR, striped wool mixture, good weight, also plain natural color shirts and drawers, shirts double-breasted. Per garment, 90c and 75¢



Try a Hot Lunch at Our New Tea Rooms

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Afternoon Tea, Home-Made Cake, at Our New Tea Room

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