broidery had

s and Edgings

y per yd., 10c are exceptiond. Monday 10¢ or 12½c,

s being offered per yd. 121/2¢ Monday 25c.

Needle-

n of Belding's oor, and which rt Needlework and 2 to 4, by of work should stitches which ful; then, aside peautiful pieces is on-sale.

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this price they \$1.15

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d heavy quilts. ...\$2.15

Price at our ...\$2.40

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\$2.50

The Semi-Meekly Colonist.

VOL L., NO. 118

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1908

ATLANTIC GALES North and West Side Companies Are Sold at Auction to the New Corporation **CLAIM VICTIMS**

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The property of the West Chicago Street Railway company and that of the North Chi-Crews of Four Oyster Boats cago Street Railway company, which have for several years been operated under the name of the Union Traction

Virginia

Wirginia

GULF SCHOONER MISSING

Minor Mishaps to Shipping

General Blockade at At
lantic Ports

under the name of the Union Traction company, were today sold at auction to the Chicago Railway company, a corporation formed to undertake the reorganization of the two systems. The price paid was \$2,090,000.

The sale was the outcome of the traction litigation which has dragged in the courts for years and has blocked the way to improvement of street car service on the north and west sides of the city. The decision of the supreme court of the United States, handed down on Thursday, was the last step in the court proceedings, and the property was at once turned over last step in the court proceedings, and the property was at once turned over to the reorganization corporation.

It is said that the company will spend \$12,000,000 for new equipment and in rebuilding the lines.

The body of a white man, supposed to have been from one of these vessels, was swept by a Newport News dock in a heavy current this afternon.

The sea was so high that the body could not be.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24.—Four oyster schooners are believed to have been lost in today's storm off Browns shoal. The body of a waite man, supposed to have been from one of these vessels, was supposed to have been from one of these vessels, was swept by a Newport News dock in a heavy current this afternon. The sea was so high that the body could not be caught. With the temperature down to 22 degrees, the Virginia and North Carolina coasts were swept by a storm, accompanied by blinding snow. The sea was so high that the body could not be caught.

Canada and Newfoundland.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 25.—Sir Robert Facility and the temperature down to 22 degrees, the Virginia and North Carolina coasts were swept by a storm, accompanied by blinding snow. The sea was so high that the body could not be caught.

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Canada and Newfoundland.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 25.—Sir Robert Facility and the loss and the stock in the Santa Facility and the organic of the Union Pacific. The attorney-general today diseased companied to have declared illegal the ownership by the Union Pacific or the Organic ornetic of the Union Pacific or the Union Pacific or the Organic ornetic of the Union Pacific or the Union Pacific or the Union Pacific or the various lines the companied of the Union Pacific Henry.
San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 24.—A despatch from Tampico, Mexico, says: All vessels arriving at this port during the past few days report unusually rough weather. Much anxiety is felt here for the schooner North Eagle, 12 days out from Key West, of which no tidings have been received.

Hull, Mass., Jan. 24.—In the northwest gale and snow storm today the

Hull, Mass., Jan. 24.—In the northwest gale and snow storm today the large three masted schooner Fortuna, Capt. Leighton, bound from Newbury-port for Boston to load copper for Norfolk, went ashore on Leviss island. The crew were landed safely. New York, Jan. 24.—After spending twelve hours grounded on the sands off Whitestone, where she was blown in the storm early today, the steamer John H. Starrin, of the Starrin line, which left New Haven last night for this city, was floated late today, and proceeded to her destination. Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Shipping on the Delaware river was completely tied up today by the storm, which has swept over the coast. For the first three this whiter not a vessel are rived at his port and only the storm on the same of the coast. For the first three this whiter not a vessel are rived at his port and only the storm of the coast. For the first three this whiter not a vessel are rived at his port and only the storm of the same of the most noted priest in the coast. For the first three this whiter not a vessel are rived at his port and only the storm of the storm of Newfoundland entering the dominion. PROMINENT PRIEST DEPRIVED OF RANK Father Petroff Feels Heavy Hand of Church Because of His Politics St. Petersburg, Jan. 25.—Father on the storm of the session of the storm of the storm of Newfoundland entering the dominion.

tied up today by the atoma which has swept over the coast. For first three this white not a vessel arrived at his post and only at the standard and the temporary of the first three this white not a vessel arrived at his post and only at the standard and the temporary of the first three the whole of the provision and the temporary of the first treatment of the provision and the temporary to contuntly to the church and state and his memory of the first read blazard of the winter. All shipping a bady crippled. Steam trains were the provision and the temporary of the first read blazard of the winter. All shipping and the winter of the standard and the temporary of the first read blazard of the winter. All shipping a bady crippled. Steam trains were the provision and the winter of the standard and the temporary of the first read blazard of the winter. All shipping a bady crippled steam trains were the provision of the provision of the standard of the winter. All shipping the provision of the standard of the winter. All shipping the provision of the three than last week in the provision better than last who the provision in the whole provision in

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS HARRIMAN'S HOLD MAY BE BROKEN

Government

AS AGAINST SHERMAN ACT

Railway and Loan Companies and Individuals Are the Defendants

act. The department regards the suit as of extreme importance, as it is sought by means thereof to break up a substantial monopoly of transcribed by the suit of the suit is substantial monopoly of transcribed by the suit of the suit o substantial monopoly of transportation business between the Missouri river on the east, and the entire Pacific coast south of Portland, on the west, Aside from the railway companies above named, the other defendants in the suit are the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, of New York, which is the depository of all the stock of the San Pedro roads under a contract by which it is required to give proxies to such persons as may be named by Mr. Harriman and Mr. Clark for a product of the railway at Villa Reggio, after a those extending over a long at road the decision of the government to announce on Monday its determination to adhere strictly to the Algeciras agreement. Nevertheless the utterances of the former foreign minister undoubtedly will stiften public sentiment in favor of more energetic action in Morocco.

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, announced to day that on Monday he would read in the chamber the letters he claimed to coast south of Portland, on the west, Aside from the rallway companies above named, the other defendants in the suit are the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, of New York, which is the depository of all the stock of the San Pedre roads under a contract by which it is required to give

FISH ON HER DECK Old Dominion Liner Swept by Waves That Brought Finny Spoil Aboard

Union Pacific Control of Other Roads Attacked by the

ever encountered by an Atlantic coast liner.

The steamer, arriving off Cape Charles light at 11:30 a. m. yesterday, with the wind blowing at a hurricane velocity and accompanied by a blinding snowstorm, was unable to proceed and hove to. She was then blown many miles seaward, and labored heavily in the fiercest of the gale until she was able to make the Virginia capes at midnight.

Mountainous seas washed the decks of the steamer, the severity of these being shown by the fact that the vessel's crew, when able to venture out, picked from the meshes of the three-foot rope netting beneath the ship's deck rail more than a score of fish, which had been caught therein. One of these fish weighed eight pounds and was sent to be cooked for the crew's breakfast.

The Jamestown, though delayed 15 hours in the storm, suffered in no way as the result of her severe experience.

OF OUIDA'S LIFE

M. Delcasse's Remarks on the Morocco Question Create a Sensation

BRACE PUBLIC SENTIMENT

Government Will Nevertheless Abide by Algeciras Con-

Paris, Jan. 25.—The dramatic speech made in the chamber of deputies yesterday by M. Delcasse, who spoke upon foreign affairs for the first time since his retirement from the foreign ministry during the crisis of 1905, has produced a sensation in political circles, Vancouver, Jan. 25.—While thawing where it is regarded as a trumpet call summoning France not to take a backward step in the Moroccan situa-

The allegation that France in a moment of panic consented to the Algedras conference, when in reality Germany would not have dared to make war upon her because of her alliances and friendship has created a deep impression throughout the country.

M. Delcasse in his speech practical-M. Delcasse in his speech practically assumed personal credit not only for the British, Italian and Spanish ententes with France, but also for bringing Great Britain and Russia together. A portion of the French press is of the opinion that M. Delcasse's remarks may bring a number of surprises, but a majority of the newspapers advise prudence.

LEMOINE'S DIAMONDS

That Came From His Own Mine in Africa

Paris, Jan. 25.—Henry Lemoine, the man who has tried to prove that he can make diamonds, has been bound over for trial on the charge of swindling. Bail was refused.

ling. Bail was refused.

This action is an outcome of the court hearing last night, when M. De-Haan, a diamond merchant, testified that several of the diamonds which Lemoine gave to Sir Julius Werner, of the DeBeers Mining Co., declaring he made them, had been sold to Madame Lemoine by DeHann. The witness selected these stones from some which were produced in court last night.

Were produced in court last night.

Immediately following the disclosure last night the president of the Jeweler's Association, of France, lodged a complaint of fraud against Lemoine. The morning newspapers say that the diamond mystery has been proved to be a comedy of legerdemain and interpret the identification of the stones by M, De Haan as an exposure of Lemoine.

point is that the diamonds I sold Mme. Lemoine came from Wernher's own mine at Jagersfontein."

Ravages of Storm.

Nantucket. Mass., Jan. 25.—No storm in the last 50 years has caused so much damage on this island as the blizzard which raged all day yesterday and early today. Damage resulting in thousands of dollars' loss was wrought about the wharves and along the east shore of the city fish houses and other water front property were swept away. The fishing fleet is demoralized. Dozens of catboats and launches are piled up on shore. Deep drifts of snow cover the entire island. There has been no communication with Siasconset for several days.

Discrete apparently unable to grapple with the situation. Almost nightly citizens are held up at the point of guns and robbed of their money and valuables. Tonight in the midst of a dense fog two men were held up and robbed of \$80, together with watches and other methods were of an unusually bold order. The men who were robbed were John Marshall and William Smith, the latter a Seattle man.

Nor are hold-up thugs the only menace with which Vancouver has to contend. Burglaries are being carried on in wholesale fashion, and particularly in the west end of the city, the residential district. This afternoon the sixth of a series of robberies was perpetrated in broad daylight, when the home of Wm. Drehant, on Comox street, was entered and jewelry valued at over \$500 taken.

FLY ABOUT LISBON

Government Says All is Safe-Dramatic Escape From Prison

AMASSADR BYCE

CONGRESS

From the control of the co

THUGS OVERRUN TERMINAL CITY

FIFTIETH YEAR

Hold-Ups at Points of Guns Perpetrated Last Even-

TWO MEN LOSE VALUABLES

House in West End Ransacked By Burglar in Broad Daylight

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—Vancouver is in the grip of hold-up thugs, and the police are apparently unable to grapple with the situation. Almost nightly citizens are hold.

the home of Wm. Drehant, on Comox street, was entered and jewelry valued at over \$500 taken. Mrs. Drehant had only gone into the backyard for a few moments, and returned to find that every room had been entered and the boxes and stand drawers rifled. Among the things taken were gold watches and diamond rings.

The city is overrum with hard characters, and despite the strenuous efforts of the police department, the criminals manage to get away with their booty.

Admiration of the common desired of the period of the peri

ers Which Wrecked Apparatus

from being badly distressed when the compasses were wrecked. The damage was done by a great comber which swept the Pierre Antonine from stem to stern Seeing the wave approaching from afar, the men on deck shouted a warning to their companions and clambared into the rigging as the and clambered into the rigging as the mountain of water overwhelmed the vessel. The wave filled the waist of the vessel, stove in every available boat to a point of uselessness and by a freak of fortune swept overboard both the ship's compasses from the deck. The genius was to the fore the moment, the water had run its course.

CONFIDENCE RETURNS

Successful Issue of Railroad Securities Indicates Much Better Financial Tone

of the United States, and it was understood that requests from abroad also were large. By the close of business, it was said, the greater part of the entire offering had been engaged. The bankers who are handling the matter were more than pleased with the results of the flotation. The success of the issue is expected to have a pronounced effect upon sentiment both in this country and in Europe.

It was admitted that the price at which the notes were sold, making them yield 5% to 5% per cent. on the investment, was an attractive one, but until recently even the highest grade of in-

which the notes were sold, making them yield 5% to 5% per cent. on the investment, was an attractive one, but until recently even the highest grade of inestment securities went begging for a

In line with the gratifying results attending the New York Central offering, it also became known that the block of bonds purchased last week from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rail-

Here I sit, alone, alone, Ever list ning for mine own, For his step, his laugh, his tone Like a flute note softly blown.

Will he never, nevermore Come in smiling at the door, With the rapt look that he wore When his task of love was o'er?

Will he never stoop and say, "Mother, I am tired today," Like a child from too much play: 'Kiss me in the dear old way?'

Father! only let us greet, Here, or wheresoe'r his feet Go upon love's errands sweet. Send him—take me—as seems d him—take me—as seems meet. ames-Buckham in Harper's Bazaar.

MINISTER HAYASHL **DELAYS STATEMENT**

ington—Restriction is Strongly Enforced

Japanese government is shown by an official order issued to emigration companies today, wherein all emigration to the Hawaiian islands is absolutely prohibited, except in case of re-latives of Japanese arready residing

The order bearing on emigration to the Hawaiian islands has created consternation among the emigration

virulent attack upon the foreign office policy in this respect. Viscount Hay-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-off Came department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not be department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not determined that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not determined that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined noticed and says that the Japanese government that the Japanese soft in the Lambasador and for the stage of the name and the determined while. It appears to have been presented the termined that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is leave the ship presented the termined that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not the department that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is determined not the termined that R. Daykin-ashi, however, is leave the ship presented the termined that R. Daykin-ashi, hower is determined that the department that R. Daykin-ashi, the the water for the Carmanah point light the termined that R. Daykin-

HEAVY FIRE LOSS IN PORTLAND, MAINE

discovered. Only a few persons were hurt. Chief Engineer Melville was the only one known to be seriously injured. He was able to direct the fight

bonds purchased last week from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rail-way company, by Speyer & Co., had, to a large extent, been placed with investors.

The financial loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, but this sum will not cover the loss of the papers and documents in the registry of deeds, where everything was destroyed. Other city described with the belief which has been grow-thing was destroyed. Other city described with the loss of the papers and documents in the registry of deeds, where everything was destroyed. Other city described with the belief which has been grow-thing was destroyed. Other city described with the loss of the papers and documents in the registry of deeds, where everything was destroyed. Other city described with the loss of the papers and documents in the registry of deeds, where everything was destroyed. Other city described with the loss of the papers and documents in the registry of deeds, where everything was destroyed. These announcements simply confirmed the belief which has been growing for the last fortnight in the development of a more substantial bond market than has been witnessed in a long time. It did not appear, however, that the new issues offered at an inviting figure had dulled the growing appetite for the older investment securities, as bond houses generally today reported a continuation of the enquiry for high grade issues.

This persistent demand is in accordance with anticipations of the best informed interests, who have contended for some weeks that with the easing up in money and the slackening in business, necessitating a less amount for use in that channel there would be a heavy when the flames were discovered.

In the registry of deeds, where everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything has destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept the everything was destroyed. Other city departments were swept clear of everything the everything by the flames with the exception of the city treasurer's offices. The money and securities and the city treasurer's offices. The money and securities and the city treasurer's offices. The money and securities and the city treasurer's offices. The money and securities and the exception of the edit of procedure and the agricultural association held yesterday evening in the office of Secretary Smart, various suggestions were made as to the mode of procedure and the action of the executives in deciding to

for hurry, himself supervising a system of orderly departure which proved effective in averting a panic and bringing out more than 700 persons without injury.

Couldn't Get at It. An Irishman who had just united with the Catholic Church in a small town, was careless enough to let the priest catch him coming out of a saloon with a jug under his arm. The priest walted for him to come by and

"Pat, what is it you have in that

FIJI TRIES TIMBER FROM THIS PROVINCE

French Bark Swept By Comb- Awaiting Reply From Wash- Probable That Government at Suva Will Use Local Product Exclusively

Marked L. A. Homer of London—Has Been in the Water for a Con-siderable Time

Advices have been received by the marine department that R. Daykin-of Carmanah point has found a life-

GRIPPE AFFLICTS CZAR'S HOUSEHOLD

PLANNED FOR VICTORIA

James Clugston, planes Clugston, ploneers of Grey county, aged 78.

About 20 per cent, of Canada's population earn their living from the caracter of the carac "Pat, what is it you have age?"

"Whisky, sor," answered Pat.

"Whom does it belong to?" asked the good man.

"To me and me brudder Moike, sor."

"Well, say, Pat, pour yours out, and be a good man."

be a good man."

be a good man."

be a good man."

Ludge,

"I can't sor; mine's at the bottom,"

IS THE KAISER

English Writer Asks the Ouestion and Quotes From Emperor's Speeches

The French bark Pierre Antonims which was alginted off the west coast of Vancouver Island some days ago will distress signals flying and was picked up by a tag sent to her relief by the Puget Sound Tughoat company, had a stremuous time off the island coast and on one occasion was almost divided the speech of Foreign Minister the purpose of the state of the speech of Foreign Minister off the speech of Foreign Minister of the purpose of the speech of Foreign Minister of the States of

casion of his first state visit to this country, in 1891, to begin with:

"Following the example of my grandfather and ever lamented father, I shall always, as far as it is in my power, maintain the historical friend-ship between these our two nations, which, as your lordship mentioned, have so often been seen side by side in defense of liberty and justice.

In the same historic place on Wednesday next the Kaiser will be able to claim, with perfect truth, that he has kept his word, and maintained peace between the two cousin-kindred peoples. But, indeed, a breach of the peace between them is next to impos-sible—for physical reasons. There is the old case of the elepnant and the whale. For we have not men enough to attack the Germans on land, while they, on the other hand, do not possess ships enough to assail us at sea. Our disputes; therefore, must meanwhile be settled exclusively by pen and ink. Political questions between use ink. Political questions between us there have been since the Emperor's accession nineteen years ago—for he is now in his forty-eighth year, or a couple of years older than were Wellington and Napoleon at Waterloo; and lington and Napoleon at Waterloo; and some of those questions have involved a good deal of friction between the two governments, like, for example, Germany's protest against our proposed treaty with the Congo Free State in 1895. But that friction never amounted to more than is inevitable in the relations between two rival men of business.

was intentical, his telegram to President/Kruger, but even this was not so much a deliberate blow aimed at us as a disastrous blunder. Moreover, it was not directed against the British government and people, but the gang of British raiders, whose action that government itself was the first to reprehend and disown. In this deplorable affair the Kaiser had become the victim of, his own impulsiveness, for his message was not countersigned by any of his ministers, least of all by his

part of Germany "to stir up France and Russia to intervene," while the Times itself, so recently as two years ago, committed itself to the statement that the annihilation of the Russian fleet did not suit Germany's tions, "since it removes one of the fac-tors upon which she counted for such a combination against this country as, according to the statements of her own

for some weeks that with the easing up in money and the slackening in business, necessitating a less amount for use in that channel, there would be a heavy absorption of the better grades of securities with which the market has been to glutted for a year or more.

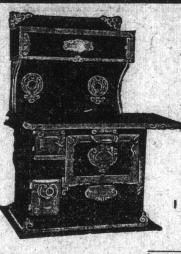
Bankers generally were elated with the demonstration of the absorptive power of the investment market, as excepted every business from and ascended the stage interrupting the pelieved the amount of free money in the country awaiting employment would be sufficient to pretty well clear of orderly departure which proved effor hurry, himself supervising a system of orderly departure which proved effor hurry, himself supervising a panic and bring, but more than 700 persons without the success of the success of the most was also framed to be forwarded to the Ottawa government setting forth Victoria's claims to the Ottawa government setting forth Victoria's claims to the Course of the great struggle her government and her Emperor—apart from being pand urghing the formarded to the Ottawa government setting forth Victoria's claims to the Ottawa government and her Emperor—apart from being pomplant in the hallway by three men who account of the Maskas-Yukon excent the same of the most time, and the sale of the Raiser declared that this is due to Victoria's claims to the Ottawa government setting forth Victoria's claims to the Ottawa government and her Emperor—apart from being province particularly in the course of the great struggle her government and her Emperor—apart from being province particularly in the course of the great struggle her government and her Emperor—apart from being province particularly in the course of the Maskas-Yukon excelled with the Ottawa government and her Emperor—apart from being province particularly in the claim to the course of the Maskas-Yukon excelled with the claim to the course of the Sale valuanted to the O

But in spite of the irritation thereby caused, the Kaiser stood nobly by us. He refused to see President Kruger when he came to Europe; he equally declined to receive the Boer generals except on conditions flattering to our feelings as victors in the war, he conferred the Black Eagle, the Garter of Prussia, on Lord Roberts, the hero of that war, and, greater than all, he interposed between us and European intervention on behalf of the Boers.

My authority for this statement is heased on the combined exceptions. ferred the Black Eagle, the Garter of Prussia, on Lord Roberts, the hero of that war, and, greater than all, he interposed between us and European intervention on behalf of the Boers.

My authority for this statement is based on the combined avowals of M. Lessar, late Russian minister at Pekin, and Sir Frank Lascelles, our own Amplications of the composition of the compos

NEVER BEFORE



Have You Had an Offer Like This!

A Modern Steel Range and Complete Outfit of Kitchen Utensils, 40 Pieces in all, for \$55,00

We want every woman in the city to visit our store and inspect the bargain for themselves. We want every woman who is in need of a complete and excellent supply of Kitchen Utensils and good Range to see and share in this opportunity.

For One Week \$55.00

Will Buy a "Domestic Treasure" 6-hole 18-inch Oven STEEL RANGE

Fitted with duplex grates. (for coal or wood), large ventilated oven, large warming closet, asbestos lined, splendidly finished, smooth castings. A strong, durable Range that is easy to work with and make cooking a pleasure, and

A Complete List of Kitchen Utensils-Forty Articles in all

This offer is only good for one week. You will do well to take advantage of it immediately.

Now Read the List:

1 No. 8, N. P. Copper Tea Kettle 1 Round Grater 1 Sheet Patty Pans

1 No. 8, I.X. Copper Bottom Boiler 1 Set Mrs. Potts' Irons

1 Large Galv Tub 1 6-Qt. White Enamel Saucepan

1 3-Qt, White Enamel Saucepan 1 2-Qt. White Enamel Rice Boiler 1 2-Qt. White Enamel Teapot

1 3-Qt. White Enamel Lip Saucepan. 15-Qt. White Enamel Lip

1 No. 3 Enamel Bake Pan.

1 Large Pastry Board

1 Sheet Iron Bake Pan 1 Dust Pan 1 Wire Strainer

1 Wire Soap Dish 1 Wire Broiler

1 Retinned Dipper

1 1-Pt. Steel Mould

1 1-Qt. Steel Mould 1 Scrub Brush

1 Dover Egg Beater

1 Chain Pot Cleaner

1 Soup Ladle 1 Dish Mop Basting Spoon 1 Cake Turner

1 Fire Shovel 1 Steel Fry Pan 1 Tin Dish Pan (14 Quart)

House Broom

1 Potato Masher

1 Wash Board

1 Wooden Rolling Pin 1 Flour Sifter

1 Sink Strainer

Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.

GOVERNMENT ST. The Quality Store

passador at Berlin, who said to Bishop THE WORLD'S FUR TRADE

ate battleship protection as that of any other country

What said the Kaiser himself when proposing the health of his visitor, King Edward, at Kiel in June, 1904?

"Your Majesty has been greeted by the thunder of the guns of the German feet, which is glad to see its honorary Admiral. It is the youngest creation among the fleets of the world, and an expression of the reviving sea activity of the German Empire as regenerated by the Great Emperor of undying memory. Intended for the protection of trade and of its territory, it also serves, like the German army, the maintenance of the peace which the German empire has kept for over thirty years, and which Europe has reserved with it."

Although the Kaiser has proved in the dimensions of the damensions of the description at proposing the health of his visitor, What said the Kaiser himself when greater than they have ever been. More and fox furs than ever before on beavers, seals and other rare furs. The depots in the United States and Canada send the largest part of the furs they receive to the three famous fur markets of the world.—London, Leipsic and Nizhni Novgorod. The buying itself is done by expert fur brokers.

"In London the furs are sold by auction, and an average of \$5,000,000 worth of raw furs is disposed of there and the largest part of the furs they receive to t

German empire has kept for over the country as a combination against this country as a combination and the course of the proposition to the course of the great away of this specches is capation and the combination and the course of the proposition of the course of the great as a long-legged one, and content the lie is a long-legged one, and c

that this is due to Victoria and it is expected every business man and organization in the city will use all their influence in this regard.

Among those present were H. G. Wilson, H. D. Helmcken, K.C., George Wilson, H. D. Helmcken, K.C., George Gerson, Mayor Hall, Ald. Meston, Ald. Henderson, Dr. S. F. Tolmie and others.

The committee feel the style of the remonstrance from a power "with which Her Majesty's government believed itself to stand upon the friendliest footing." Full satisfaction was given for our blunder about the friendliest footing." Full satisfaction was given for our blunder about the friendliest footing. Full satisfaction was given for our blunder about the friendliest footing. Full satisfaction was given for our blunder about the formal error of his Kruger message —for which he so nobly atoned during the formal error of his kruger message —for which he so nobly atoned during the war—to show that there has been his acts and his protestations of friendship for "Land und Leute" of his mother.

But in spite of the remonstrance from a playing other cantrips. But tenders, and as a rule they have shown their appreciation of the country's nothing in the past record, apart from children the friendliest footing." Full satisfaction was given for our blunder about the formal error of his Kruger message —for which he so nobly atoned during the war—to show that there has been his acts and his protestations of friendship for "Land und Leute" of his mother.

Eighteen months later—in June, which here conferences by his hypocrity and playing other cantrips. But there is playing other cantrips. But tenders, and as a rule they have shown their appreciation of the country's their appreciation of the country's control of the country's expectation of the country's playing other cantrips.

The Emperor's Friendship for "Land und Leute" of his mother.

Eighteen months later—in June, and as a rule they have shown their appreciation of the country's control of the country's control of the country's control of the coun

Now York, Jan. 24.—What was regarded in Wall Stricken With Dispensed for was made recently with the public offering of the \$30,000,000 New York Central equipment notes by J. P. Moreover, it is always forgotten than before the first meal control of his own impulsiveness for its message was not countersigned will have a stronged. The same of many entitled to as much proportionate battleship protection as that of any other country

What said the Walser himself when greater than they have ever been the said: "I would much sooner run down the dimensions of the to you and have an evening at many other country.

What said the Walser himself when greater than they have ever been the said the walser himself when they have ever been the said the walser himself when they have ever been the said the walser himself when they have ever been the said the walser himself when they have ever been the said the walser himself when they have ever been the said the walser himself when they have ever been the said the walser himself when they have ever been the said the walser himself when they have a said the walser himself when they have a said the said they are the said the walser himself when they have a said the walser himself when they have a said the said they are they are the said they are the said they are the they are American fur trade are at present where we could smoke and chat and greater than they have ever been, talk over the times when you and I

of political refugees and royal pre-tenders, and as a rule they have shown

acts and his protestations of acts and his protestations of a ceremonial magnitals acts and his protestations of acts and his protestations of his mother.

Eighteen months later—in June, the late Queen Victoria. The late of the late o

kindly eye and a strong chin, a man whom the novelists would describe as "every inch a king."

Butcher's Inference.

One day Emperor Francis Joseph was entering a village in his domain on horseback, and was met on the outskirts by a butcher who had gone out in hope of catching an early glimpse of the Austrian kaiser. The Emperor asked the butcher the way to an inn, and after directions had been given the butcher in turn en-quired:

"Have you seen the kaiser?"

Joseph.

"Are you sure? Do you know hit certainly?" asked the eager butcher.

"Well, I ought to," replied the monarch, puffing out his chest. "I have shaved him often enough.

struck tones, as he doffed his cap and backed to the roadside.—Washington

SECURE LEN AND BI

Tuesday, January

Two Steamers Ch Augment C. P. F Pacific Ser

TO REPLACE VESS

Braemar Well Kn Having Been Oni Dodwell Li

and Lennox, to replace Tartar and Athenian sol ese shipping company termediary steamers of the Hongkong line, now serve three Empress liners. an old Dodwell liner the Oriental service ope firm for some years will vessel to Victorians. S the Orient, having taken New York for Manila and arriving at Shanghai, She is a freighter of 2 with a small passenger tion, and is co While running to the Northern Paci der the Northern Pacifi Braemar was quarantinee casion and the Chinese w ned in one of the building Head attempted to fight to being held back by Dr. W of his assistants. The s nox, a vessel of 2,361 tons by Capt. McNair is also of She left Liverpool with for Yokohama and was at Singapore December 9, by of the Braemer. was by of the Braemer, wa first with Capt. Porter Capt. Watt, while the running to this port. Trumming to this port. Trummber the Braemar say cargo steamer.

The C. P. R. has been to charter steamers for augment its Oriental ser

but the accidents to of steamers flying the red a of the C. P. R. caused of the plans and it was the time being at least, fered steamers. tered steamers.

The R. M. S. Empress The R. M. S. Empress yesterday afternoon four schedule time, having tuntil Friday afternoon arrival of the tardy Ovbrought across the Atlant lan liner Corsican. Fog delayed her and she did here until about noon yes ing again at 2 p. m. Shup two days of the lost way across the Pacific on be levied against her of a day's delay. She took 1.100 and 1,200 tons of Ca 200 tons of salt fish, 300 lead, sewing machines, b lead, sewing machines, l Eastern Canada and the and other general merch he passengers were: ack, Mrs. Byrne, Rev. Colville, Mr. Hayward, Colville, Mr. Hayward, J. H. Lumbers, R. W. I E. McMullen, L. Muraour T. Nayine, T. Ohashi, R waite, J. L. H. Paterson, W. G. Reilly, J. M. Reneke aker and child, J. Scanec-ber, V. Wells, Miss E. Woo

Monterey would be sent

CAPT. FERRIS RI

Victoria Shipmaster Who sistant Superintenden S. Co., Leaves

Capt. F. E. Ferris. w superintendent of the Pa company has resigned to position of master of the steamer Argyle. The app Capt. Ferris was made by der, who recently res stition as superintendent of pany to be followed by W son, and Capt. Ferris renthan a month after Capt. usual practise in the Pa Steamship company, when sional changes of manager is for a number of other. for a number of other take place. The new man always to have his own m of the positions and su Allison has followed the p Capt. Ferris is spoken ing terms by San Francis pers, which say he was a ficer of the company. He ian and has had, though a a considerable sea experien the China coast and in B umbia waters. He was ma steamers Fatshan and Pa me time before return Victoria to enter the C.

eamship company. CAPT. MIKKELSEN IS NOW RETURNIN

ervice in which he remaine epting the appointment of uperintendent of the Pa

Duchess of Bedford's Comm Cape Nome a Week Ago land on Way Bac

Capt. Eijnar Mikkelsen, the Anglo-American exped started from here May 21, 1 to discover land believed the Beaufort sea, left Cape week ago for Victoria, acco special cable received from ern mining camp. Capt. will go over the ice up the Tanana rivers to Fairba thence out by way of Valde pects to fit out another expects to fit out another exisoon as possible, to continuous plorations in the Polar sea. Capt. Mikkelsen was form Danish navy, but his expedinorth is backed by British a can capitalists. He sailed toria, May 21, 1906, in the Duchess of Bedford, named Inglishman who contribute enterprise. The purpose of extablish the truth of the the by Capt. Mikkelsen and of tilsts that there exists in the gions an enormous archipela unexplored, lying north an Beaufort sea.

ete Out-

fer

visit our ves. We complete and good

Week

RANGE en, large A strong, sure, and

advantage

NE 1120

s, once as a wai-

during his stay Empress Eugenie friends: which he he came here to rly tied up with

sor, in which he is sooner run down evening at —'s te and chat and when you and I becial policemen." not always tell. eter Karageorge-len he was a sim-le in Switzerland. might with God's that he had an ing the Obreno-

Geneva to Belwondering how he exchanges his coat and the

or launch from the Piazzetta nd and very often est house on the

omething about tention, for he ttention, for he dsome, dignified nd direct, with a rong chin, a man would describe as

was met on the er who had gone catching an early

eager butting preplied the mon-

Braemar Well Known Here, Having Been One of Old Dodwell Line

The C. P. R. is reported to have chartered two steamers, the Braemar and Lennox, to replace the steamers Tartar and Athenian sold to a Japan-At the 180th meridian a hurricane to swooped down on the vessel and kickeds shipping company recently, as intermediary steamers of the Vancouver-Hongkong line, now served only by the three Empress liners. The Braemar, an old Dodwell liner which ran in the Oriental Sarvice operated by that firm for some years will be no strange vessel to Victorians. She is now in the Orient, having taken a cargo from New York for Manila and China ports, arriving at Shanghai, December 30. She is a freighter of 2,316 tons net, with a small passenger accommodation, and is commanded by Capt. Saxby. While running to this port under the Northern Pacific flag, the Braemar was quarantined on one accasion and the Chinese who were penned in one of the buildings at William Head attempted to fight their way out, being held back by Dr. Watt and some of his assistants. The steamer Lennox, a vessel of 2,361 tons, commanded by Capt. Saxby Capt. McNair is also in the Orient. She left Liverpool with general cargo for Yokohama and was last reported at Singapore December 9. Capt. Saxby of the Braemer, was chief officer first with Capt. Porter and then with Capt. Watt, while the steamer was running to this port. Those who resumming to this port. Those who resumment the limit of the properties of the steamer have experienced in Capt. Watt, while the steamer was running to this port. Those who re-member the Braemar say she is a fine

member the Braemar say site is a fine cargo steamer.

The C. P. R. has been endeavoring to charter steamers for some time to augment its Oriental service. It was stated that the steamers Montrose and Monterey would be sent to the Pacific, but the accidents to other Atlantic steamers flying the red and white flag of the C. P. R. caused an alteration of the plans and it was decided, for the time being at least, to use chartered steamers.

The R. M. S. Empress of China left

Only Corporal's Guard of Big Freight

er's Crew Went From William Head With the Vessel

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The big Blue Funnel liner Bellerophon, which was released from quarantine at William Head on Friday, had but a corporal's guard of her crew when she left here in charge of Capt. Bartlett. The others remain in quarantine at William Head. There were

The above estimate was the calculated to the Pacific, steamers flying the red and white flag of the C. P. R. caused an alteration of the plans and it was decided, for the time being at least, to use charges of the C. P. R. caused an alteration of the plans and it was decided, for the time being at least, to use chargest the state of the time being at least, to use chargest the state of the time being at least, to use chargest the state of the time being at least, to use chargest the state of the time being at least, to use chargest the state of the time being at least, to use chargest the state of the time being at least, to use chargest the state of the time being at least, to use chargest the state of the time being at least to use chargest the state of the time being at least to use the state of the time being at least to use the state of the time the state of the state of the time being the state of the state o

AND BRAEMAR

AND BRAEMAR

In February, 1907, his vessel was caught in the ice near Herschiel Island, Accompanied by Ernest Leffingwell, of the University of Chicago, the chief scientist of the expedition, and Stokerson, mate of the vessel, Mikkelsen started north over the thin ice to continue his expedition on foot. He was turned back by open water August 1, he started north again, taking with him a combination boat and sledge, with provisions for ninety days. On this dash he reached the latitude of 72.20. Returning to Herschel island, Capt. Mikkelsen made his way alone to Nome. The Duchess of Bedford was long ago crushed in the ice and sunk. The remainder of the party has scattered, some returning to the states and some remaining in the north.

TO REPLACE VESSELS SOLD

BUFFETED BY STORMS

M. S. Dollar of This Port Had an Ar-duous Voyage to Golden Gate From the Orient

A Victoria steamer, the M. S. Dollar, which is registered here, has reached San Francisco after a tempestuous voyage across the Pacific. At the 180th meridian a hurricane swooped down on the vessel and kicked up a flerce sea that swept the Dollar from stem to stern.

BELLEROPHON LEFT MANY

The state of the control of the cont

The above estimate was adopted by the council and the \$2,000 additional asked for will also be granted.

The board of school trustees of the municipality also submitted a statement of the receipts and expenditures of that body for the year ended December 31, as follows:

GOSSIP OF THE HOTELS

Among the first guests at the Emples hotel was Hon. William Hespeler, a Manitoba pioneer, whose name has been identified with the progress of that province, particularly with that of the city of Winnipeg, since the days when that place was known as Fort Garry. In the thirty odd years that he has been a resident of Manitoba he has seen that province grow from a few small settlements along the Red and Assiniboine rivers to one of the leading wheat producing districts of the world, and he has watched Winnipeg grow from a Hudson's Bay company's' post to a city of over 100,000 and become the commercial capital of the whole prairie country.

Born in Germany, where he received his education, he came to Canada as a young man settling in Western Ontok their place at the council board for the first time. The business of the meeting was purely routine, few matters of importance coming up for consideration.

The customary annual loan bylaw to raise funds to carry on the work of the council of the set of the peans and become the commercial capital of the whole prairie country.

Born in Germany, where he received his education, he came to Canada as a young man settling in Western Ontanto, when attention was attracted to Manitoba by the taking over of that country from the Hudson's Bay company, Mr. Hespeler was one of those who immediately realized the possibilities offered there and was soon on the ground to take advantage of them, a step that he has never regretted.

incetting was purely routine, few matters of importance coming up for consideration.

The customary annual loan bylaw to raise funds to carry on the work of the council until such time as the taxes are due and collected was put through its various stages and will be finally passed at the next meeting. The municipality under this bylaw will raise \$10,000 to meet current expenditures.

School Estimates.

The board of school trustees of the municipality forwarded a detailed estimate of the sums required by the board for the current year's ordinary expenditures together with a request that an extraordinary expenditure of \$2,000 be made for the purposes of building a new schoolhouse at West Saanich, the present building being much too small and in a very bad and the services of the carry salary salary solon after he became a resident of Winnipeg he was appointed Imperial German consul for Western Canada, a position he held for over a quarter of a century. The number of Germans who settled in Western Canada rendered his duties with such distinction that a year or so ago he had bestowed upon him by the Emperor William for his services the order of the Red Bagle, the highest honor for civil services in the sift of that monarch.

Mr. Hespeler was one of them, a step that he has never regretted. Soon after he became a resident of Winnipeg he was acque to was neaded to was put through distinction that a century. The number of Germans consul for Western Canada, a position he held for over a quarter of a century. The number of Germans who settled in Western Canada rendered tures.

Mr. Hespeler he was aponted Imperial German consul for Western Canada, a position he held for over a quarter of a century. The number of Germans who settled in Western Canada rendered tures.

Mr. Hespeler he was an active bild a year or so ago he had bestowed upon him by the Emperor William for his services the order of the Red Bagle, the highest honor for civil services in the silf of that monarch.

Mr. Hespeler he was an active part in public af



MAMMOTH CAMPBELLS?

Sale End Clearance of Children's Coats

INCOMPARABLE ECONOMIES, this season's most fashionable and durable productions in Children's COATS and Misses' SUITS at less than cost because we must clear the way for our matchless WHITE WEAR SALE

SMART TWEED COATS dighteen Smart Tweed and Serge Coats for children, 6 to 10 years. Regular price, from \$3.00 to \$4.50, Sale End Price \$1.50:

DRESSY CLOTH COATS Four Only, in Navy, Cardinal and Black, for children 8 to 10 years. Regular price, \$7.25, Sale End Price, \$3.00.

VELVET COATS Three only, in Cardinal and Brown Velvet, for three-year-old children. Regular price \$10.50, Sale End Price \$3.75.

BLACK COATS Five Black Coats, nicely trim-med, for children 5 to 8 years, Regular price \$2.25, Sale End Price 75C.

NAVY COATS our Cloth Coats, navy with velvet collars and cuffs, for children from 4 to 6 years, Regular price \$9.00, Sale End Price \$3.75...

VELVET COATS Four, in Navy, Brown and Cardinal, children 8 to 10. Regular prices \$12.75 and \$15.00, Sale End Price, \$5.00.

FINE TWEED COATS Three Fine Tweed Coats, for children 6 to 8 years. Regular price \$5.25, Sate End Price, \$2.00.

VELVET COATS Six, in Navy and Electric, for children 2 to 5 years. Regu-lar price, \$4.50, Sale End Price \$2.25.

MISSES' SUITS In Navy, Brown and Grey Checks. Regular, \$11.00 to \$15.00. The catch of the season at, Sale End Price \$5.00.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Sale Terms Cash

The Ladies' Store

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Sale Terms Cash No Goods on

line.

"The low price of metals is also discouraging mining with the result that less coke is wanted. We are manufacturing about 300 tons of coke daily just now, which is much less than our former output. The company had contemplated a large increase in their tonnage, but it is likely that these improvements will be

spending a few days at the Empress hotel on company business. Discussing the situation from a coal mining standpoint Mr. Lindsey said yesterday:

"Coal mining generally is quiet just now, due partly to the financial stringency and partly to the short crop on the prairies. There is about half the wheat to be carried there was the year before, and there is generally less traffic. The railroad companies are reducing their staffs, and of course there is less coal consumed, and this is true on both sides of the line.

"The low price of metals is also discouraging mining with the result that less coke is wanted. We are manufacturing about 800 tons of coke daily just now, which is much less than our former output. The com-

the most active exponents. He need that the possible for a series of his points against any possible for all the most active exponents. He need that the possible for a series of the most active exponents. He need that the possible for a series of the first present of activity that we wish to say a few words. He is an Imperialist in a sane and practical sense of the first present the first present of the first present of the first present the firs

tion will not be cleared up, and it seems to us that the proper person to answer that question is the Premier of Canada. We think the Premier of Canada is in duty bound to answer it, for until he has done so the constitutionality of the Lieutenant-Governor's act will necessarily be open to question in a great many minds, and it is in the last degree undesirable that there should be any doubt as to the constitutionality of an act done by so exalted an official. It is obvious that if he may do so, he may at any time expose himself to all manner of criticisms, in which event a new and highly objectionable feature will be introduced into our political life. He has a right to the protection which the advice of a responsible ministry or the directions of the paramount authority may afford in any case. As

incumbent on the Licutenant-Governor incumber to the classussion which followed it. It is not our intention to make any detailed reference to the arguments presented by Mr. Dawson as to the duty of the people of the United Kingspressed by Mr. Dawson as to the duty of the people of the United Kingspressed by Mr. Dawson as to the duty of the people of the United Kingspressed by Mr. Dawson as to the duty of the people of the United Kingspressed by Mr. Dawson as to the duty of the people of the United Kingspressed by Mr. Dawson as the properties of their country. It has always seed to the Colonist that advice from the other parts of His Majest's regime on this subject will carry weight only so far as we have in our respective countries done our share rowards the burden of Imperial of Willied Kingdom as always been yell generis. One class of the common is in the countries of the west-iny as one of several responsibility on the profession of arms as not only honorable but attractive, and sons of most of the west-iny sad argistocratic families have enter did have been of little public impossibly not to quite the same enter some the abolition of the purchase of the west o

is an idea; it is a passion. He see and support to the passion of the see and the passion of the

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

The SEM-WEEKLY COLONS

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An Imperiation

The Sem-Weekly Colons

The Sem-Weekly Colon ich Arm are sheets of water unsur-passed for natural beauty in the world, and when once their shores are made ac-cessible by a good highway, it is as sure as anything can be, that many people will make their homes along them. The run into the city by motor would occupy only a very short time. Therefore we take the position that by expending the money necessary to build the road, the government would be making an investment that would be making an investment that would be directly profitable after a few years, because it would lead to the re-turn to the treasury of a very con-siderable sum every year in the way of

But apart altogether from this aspect of the case, such an expenditure can be justified on the ground that there ought to be a serviceable trunk highway road connecting Victoria with the remainder of the Island. At the present time the city is isolated from almost the whole of it as far as useful highways are concerned. We have only begun to see the development of only begun to see the development of Vancouver Island. Year by year more people will come in to occupy its fertile areas and develop its mineral resources, and we submit that the capital of the province and one of its chief commercial centres ought not to be without a highway read to the other. without a highway road to the other parts of the island that can be used for traffic of all kinds. It is true we have a railway, and it is also true that we may have more than one; but the best of railways cannot take the place of highway roads. There does not appear to be the least doubt in any one's mind that the proposed highway is necessary. The only question raised is as to the matter of cost. We do not think this should stand in the way. think this should stand in the way.
We believe the cost will be less than
the estimate, but, if it is not, the sum
is not too much to ask, when we consider that the whole of Vancovuer

Your Health

Should have your careful attention at all times. Our store is known for the purity and freshness of our drugs.

We also supply all requisites for the toilet table except the





BLANKET SPECIALS

Which Should Interest Every Economical Housekeeper



DON'T let the delightfully moderate winter weather we are having to date deceive you into thinking colder times aren't coming this winter. There will be nights, before the Summer comes, when a great, big, warm blanket on that bed of yours would be

appreciated. Now, the mild winter weather to date sees us with a stock too large for this late season of the year, and we are making an endeavor to clear our whole blanket stock at once. To that end we are

Blankets that'll make you forget the dreary and disagreeable cold outside, and send you quickly to the land of dreams, are waiting here for you. Warm, fleecy kinds that are not oppressively heavy. Blankets that are better than the ordinary-made of "wool" -not a "mixture." Full weight, too, and sizes that often measure more, and never less, than what the ticket says. Quality should be the keynote when buying blankets. If you

are not absolutely certain of the quality of those offered it is doubly important that you should exercise care. There are many "shoddy" blankets offered as "all wool." Prices look extraordinarily low for such good looking blankets. But wait until they have seen some service-wait until they strike the water. Quite often it is difficult to find enough to "go round." Doesn't it seem wise policy to buy from a reliable house that will guarantee their quality? Every blanket we sell has this firm's guarantee of quality behind it.

Fine Grey Blankets

These are especially fine values. An uncom-monly soft and warm blanket that you'll like. Liberal sizes and full weight.

 Size 56 in. x 76 in., 6-lb. Per pair
 \$3.00

 Size 58 in. x 78 in., 7-lb. Per pair
 \$3.50

 Size 62 in. x 82 in., 8-lb. Per pair
 \$4.00

Scotch Bath Blankets

This is a genuinely splendid Blanket. The wool used is of the very finest quality. The weave is a special close weave, and makes a long-wearing blanket. Excellent value at the price. Size 76 x 94 in., 8 lb. Per pair \$12.00

Superior White Blankets

These all wool Blankets have a very long fleece, and are excellent sorts. Judging from the big sales of this style the price must be correct. Size 60 in. x 80 in., 6-lb. Per pair \$5.75 Size 64 in. x 82 in., 7-lb. Per pair \$6.75 Size 68 in. x 86 in., 8-lb. Per pair \$7.50

Scotch Cheviot Blankets

Here is a wear-resisting Blanket worthy of your attention. The special weave leaves practi-cally no fleece. Sizes are larger. Very warm and best wearing Blanket made. Size 72 in. x 84 in., 7-lb. Per pair \$7.50 Size 80 in. x 96 in., 9-lb. Per pair \$9.50

See These Famous Ayrshire Blankets—Splendid Values

This far famed Blanket has indeed many points of special merit. A specially long wool is used in the making. The weave is very close and firm. This blanket has been long and favorably known for its wear-resisting qualities. These Blankets will stand years of hardest use. Size 75 x 90 inches, 8 lbs. Per pair \$8.00 Size 76 x 94 inches, 8½ lbs. Per pair \$8.50

A Line of Superior Quality Flannelette Sheets

British—60 in. x 76 in. Per pair \$1.75
British—64 in. x 81 in. Per pair \$2.25
British—72 in. x 90 in. Per pair \$2.75

Extra Special Values In Silver-Grey Blankets

Here is what we can safely say, without fear of successful contradiction, is absolutely the best value in Silver Grey Blankets in the city. These are blanket values we are prepared to "pit" against any "special sale" values offered in this town. Compare these prices judging by the weight, and we think they are better, but when you compare the quality you will see at once how far superior ours are and how unusually liberal the pricings. These are fine, fleecy, warmth producing blankets made from the best quality wool and are the best grey blanket obtainable.

Size 62 in. x 82 in., 7 lb., per pair, \$5.00

Size 60 in. x 80 in., 6 lb., per pair, \$4.30 | Size 64 in. x 84 in., 8 lb., per pair \$5.70 No "charge" orders at these prices.

Items of Interest to Men

The man who comes in here with preconceived ideas as to what he wants in den "fittings" will have no trouble satisfying them. The man who comes with an open mind will find us willing to show him the latest grotesques and quaint bits which are most always practical as well as fanciful. We make a point to secure all the new things worth while, as they appear, so you may drop in often and gather in the "real finds." Just now our line of Tobacco Jars, Beer Steins, Pipe Trays, etc., is exceptionally good.

China Bits for the Home

Any housewife who knows the de light of having enough of occasional pieces of china with which to serve luncheon or supper daintily, will want to buy everything she sees, when she inspects our charming collection of most recent designs. It is a showing most remarkable in its variety and economies-for every piece is our own importation. The best way to appreciate it is to come and see it-shop around if you will, but its equal you will not find in quantity, quality, variety or

A Splendid Showing of Pretty Flower Holders-New Arrivals We would like to be able to reproduce in actual colors

for your observation here, the many exquisite flower holders in fancy glass we are now showing. That is impossible, though, so come in and see the beautiful things for yourself-that's the better plan, anyway.

The new arrivals from Europe disclose some mighty interesting glass creations. The shapes are new, the colorings exquisite, and the glass of best quality. We bought a big lot, and we are in a position to offer you some decided savings. You'll find the prices quite as interesting as the goods themselves. You need some of these.

SHOWN IN OUR FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS



THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MAKERS -OF-

FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

J.B.A.A. DEFEAT McGILL RU

ruesday, Januar

In One of the Fas Games of Seas Win by One

(From Sunday In one of the most and fastest Rugby seen in the city this A. A. team defeated to Gill College represents hibition game by a sc Beacon Hill park yeste.
The playing condition and the condition of could not have been The day was cloudy a wind prevented the ga won or lost on its me was just hard enough players a good footing ough to act as a natu many hard tackles that by the players on both One of the largest cr turned out this season casion, and the gay col the supporters of the

formed a pretty back field and players. A large number of the porters of both of the hand, and made their p their hearty applause a of gay streamers. Bunwere jammed all along and at times the excit fever heat, particular latter portion of the latter both teams were m efforts to score, and might easily resulted either side. The scoring was all d

ond half, when the visit blood by making a sou converting the try after work on the part of the class following. close following up ar scrum tactics. The J. B ed the score of the visi ing their line twice for in both cases failed to though one of the ang difficult one. In the first team crossed the goal both had narrow escape game was anybody's all first half, the play alt the territory of one to unvarying monotony.
in this half gave good
tackling, punting and
perhaps the visitors ith the best work in through the game the of the McGill team plant ball, their catching, and passing plays, being fe game. It was seldom fumbled, and when this a quick recovery was n either well placed punts passing individual or c relieved their citadel w seemed certain. Durin part of the game the J. wooped down on the wooped down on the visitors with persistent at was only through the defence work of this domuch bigger score was against the Vancouver Jack in particular was ticular star of the relie and his work all through was characterized faultl was ably assisted by Anderson.

Although in the first of both teams seemed t equal strength, it was half that the superiority became apparent, and close combined scrimma lowing up that won t pushed the visitors all ov ward the latter part of t seemed to break through scrum was formed. a scrum was formed. It is stage that the strong hof the visitors' back divise evidenced, and they we frantically by the rooter Terminal City.

The back division of th not in the same class as corked some brilliant p they were lamentably muffs were frequent as the exchange of punts usually had the better Nason, of the exception on the J. B. and played a consistent out. Johnston at fullbad On the half line Nason an both played stellar ball was always in the thick and was largely respons of the scores credited to

None of the players ap-influenced by the fact the was billed as a friendly of teams were out to win. vas particularly noticeab ward line, where hot n quite frequent, and alth was ruled off, many of committed that escaped

on the J. B. A. A. forwarder, Sweeney and Spence best of the lot, although spots were apparent when struck their gait. For M Shearer played a grand ar ball. Irving and Gallowa good. McGill's scoring Shearer on a pass from and the try was converted Newcombe and Thompson goal line for the locals.

J. C. Barnacle gave spl faction as referee.

The teams lined up as J. B. A. A. Mcc Johnston backs ... Thompson ..three-quarter Bendrodt
Nason
Sargison
Anderson
Newcombe
Nason Nasonforwards...

Milligan J. C. Barnacle, referee.

Details of the P Details of the P
McGill kicked off and I
lieved, kicking into touch
tre. several scrumages fo
A.A. showing up well in in
A dribbling run brought
the Bays 25 yard line. An
a beautiful punt into touc
ing. J.B.A.A. forced the pi
Gill relieved with dribbl
which the whole pack com
Gill was awarded a free
centre as result of trippin
J.B.A.A. Play continued
McGill territory. Play
McGill forward being kick

ekeeper the delightderate winve are haveive you inolder times this winter. ghts, before nes, when a blanket on s would be

mild wins us with a late season making an nole blanket end we are city.

disagreeable is, are waitoppressively le of "wool" ten measure

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Kets

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al the pricest quality air \$5.70 prices.

Home s the de-

occasional erve lunwant to n she inof most ing most econoown imppreciate around if will not ariety or

MAKERS -OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS

That Are

Better

ruesday, January 28, 1908.

cover on the purty after some pretty moves on the cover of the visitors by cross and the cover of the visitors by crossing their line twize for touches, but he between the angies was not as the angies was not as the same the angies was not as the same was anybody's all through the same was anybody's all through the party of one to the other with movement of the party of one to the other with the perhaps the visitors being credited with the best work in this respect, all through the same the back division ball, there is catching, and considered with the best work in this respect, all through the same the back division ball, there is catching, and considered with the best work in this respect, all through the same the back division ball, there is catching, and considered with the best work in this respect, all through the same the back division ball, there is catching, and considered with the best work in this respect, all through the same the back division of passing plays, being features of the same. It was seldom that a man fumbled, and when this was the case quick recovery was noticeable, and the passing individual of the local is into touch or passing individual of the local is the control of the same the J. B. A. A. passing plays, being features of the same the back of the passing plays being features of the same that is not touch or passing individual of the local is the passing plays being features of the same than the same the same the backs of the passing plays being features of the same than the same the back of the passing plays being features of the same than the same the same the back of the passing plays being features of the same than the same tha close following up and aggressive serum tactics. The J. B. A. A. follow-

McGILL RUGBY TEAM

ONE SIDED EXHIBITION

ONE SIDE

latter portion of the last half, when both teams were making frantic efforts to score, and when the game might easily resulted in a win for either side.

The scoring was all done in the second half, when the visitors drew first blood by making a wuch down, and converting the try after some pretty work on the part of the forwards in close following up and aggressive where ball was kicked into touch. Play was rather ragged at this stage, both

Young's

Dressmaking Department

THE enormous increase in this Department reflects in a measure the perfection of our cut, fit and finish, the widely different range of our exclusive styles, and our supremacy of price-reasonableness. The most delightful fashions of Paris, Vienna, London and New York are here in profusion—authoritatively correct. Our Miss Gilmour and her able assistant, Miss Batiste, from Toronto, have concentrated their best efforts to provide an assemblage of especial merit for the many Balls and Parties booked for in the near future. Many exceedingly handsome Ball-dresses and Dinner Dresses are now being modelled from Parisian productions, and

> We would urge ladies who have not yet placed orders to do so at once, so that the skill of our artistes and workpeople may not be taxed too much at

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms.



'Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest ideas in high-class exclusive Millinery.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

WAIT ON GOVERNMENT **REGARDING NEW ROAD**

Delegation Asks Construction of Mill Bay-Goldstream Highway at Once

(From Friday's Daily) The provincial government yesterday met a large delegation from Victoria and the island generally who laid be-fore them the urgent necessity of com-pleting the projected road from Gold-til tis expected that the Goto maru pleting the projected road from Goldstream to Mill Bay as soon as pos-

BESSIE DOLLAR TO REPLACE GOTO MARU

Mitsui & Co., of Japan, Charter Brit-ish Steamer—Missing Vessel Given Up as Lost

Considering the overdue steamer Goto marit as lost, the Mitsul Company, which sent the freighter from Hakodate to San Francisco with sulphur with orders to load a wheat cargo homeward have chartered the British steamer Bessie Dollar from Green Ressie Dollar from Green Re

sible.

The government listened carefully to the various points adduced by the speakers and promised the matter their

The back dividing of the locals were contributed by the contributed by

THE LOCAL MARKETS

100%

DODS CROSS EXPANSION

"Dods" is all in one piece, expands readily in all directions, presents the edges of the duck to the wearing and bearing surfaces on all sides. "Dods" is the only Packing yet devised which is serviceable, and perfectly satisfactory, for use with, low or high pressure steam, hot or cold water, hot or cold air, and in ammonia pumps.

PACKING

THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd. Victoria, B. C., Agents, 544-546 Yates St.

Middlings, per fon \$32.00

Cracked Corp. per ton \$32.00

Calery, two heads \$5

Lettuce, hot house, per head \$6

Onlons, local, per lb. \$6

Calliflows one per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, local per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, local per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, local per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, per dozen \$6

Cooking, per dozen \$6

Canadian, per dozen \$6

Red Cabbage, local per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, local per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, local per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, local per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, local per lb. \$6

Red Cabbage, per lb. \$6

Red Cabba

south 40 chains to point of commencement.

(f.) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the bank of the Kla-anch River, and about one mile in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

(g.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west of the Kla-anch River, and about two miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

(h) Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake about 25 chains from its head, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains, north, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south to place of commencement.

Staked Dec. 23, 1907.

THOMAS J. MARKS. Cod. seited, per lb. 10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb. 8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb. 15
Cod. fresh, per lb. 6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb. 6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, white, per lb. 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb. 10 to 12
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb. 10 to 12
Salmon, smoked, per lb. 20
Clams, per lb. 20
Clams, per lb. 5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint 40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, coz. 40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb. 25 to 30
Smelts, per lb. 5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb. 1234
Finnan Haddie, per lb. 1234
Finnan Haddie, per lb. 1234
Seef, per lb. 8
Eef, per lb. 8
Lamb, per lb. 15
Lamb, per lb. 8
Lamb, per lb. 15
Lamb, per lb. 16
Lamb, per lb. 17
Lamb, per lb. 17
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Lamb, per lb. 18
Lamb, per lb. 18
Lamb, per lb. 16
Lamb, per lb. 18
Lamb, per lb Meet and Poultry.

Beef, per lb. 15 to 25
Mutton, per lb. 12½ to 25
Mutton, per lb. 12½ to 25
Lamb, per quarter, fore. 1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, fore. 1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind. 1.75 to 2.00
\$2.00
Veal. dressed, per lb. 12½ to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb. 18 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb. 20 to 25
Chickens, per lb. 20 to 25
Chickens, per lb. 20 to 25
Chickens, per lb. 12½ to 18
\$3.00
Fig. 75
Rabbits, dressed, each. 50 to 65
Hare, dressed, each. 50 to 65
Hare, dressed, each. 50 to 65
Hare, dressed, per lb. 17
Rabon, per lb. 17
Rabon, per lb. 25 to 80
Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

\$32.00
Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

\$32.00
Solve to the Marks.

Staked Dec. 23, 1907.

THOMAS J. MARKS.

LAND REGISTRY ACT
In the matter of an application for a duplicate of Indefeasible Title to above land to 12½ to 15
feet of Lots 24 and 50 of Lot 1694
Victoria City (Map 24).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of Indefeasible Title to above land issued to Clinbacon, per lb. 25 to 80
Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

\$30.00
Solve the dressed of Lots 25 to 80
Pork, dressed, per lb. 17
Rabon per lb. 17
Rabon per lb. 25 to 80
Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

Staked Dec. 23, 1907.

THOMAS J. MARKS.

LAND REGISTRY ACT
In the matter of an application for a duplicate of Indefeasible Title to above land issued to Clinbacon, per lb. 25 to 80
Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

Solve the duplicate of Indefeasible Title to above land issued to Clinbacon, per lb. 25 to 80
Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

Solve the duplicate of Indefeasible Title to above land issued to Clinbacon, per lb. 25 to 80
Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

S. Y. WOOTTON Registrar-General.

PERSONAL

SEND TEN CENTS for Omega the silent revelation. Tells truth on business, luck, wishes, wealth and marriage. Omega, Box 578. Vancouver, 121

Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., this 23rd day of January, 1908.

WANTED—Price for plowing 5 acres, Glanford Ave. Reply Butler, care Maywood P. O. 121

STORM SWEEPS EASTERN STATES

and at good wages. The man with the shovel was everywhere in demand. The street cleaning department employed some 1,000 shovellers, the traction companies as many more, and tion companies as many more, and thousands of others earned many dollars from householders by shovelling off walks that a munificent providence allowed to be promptly filled again, to the pecuniary advantage of the next labor seeker who chanced by.

Even with all who would work, the streets in the outlying sections could

al decline towards night.

A number of accidents and four fatalities were credited to the storm's account. The body of a man, about whom nothing is known except that his name was James Smith, was found under a stoop in East Twenty-third street. He had crept under the stoop to seek protection from the storm and had been frozen to death. A Grand street merchant succumbed to heart disease after battling with the snow and wind. In Woodland cemetery a special policeman died

fallen in this section since December 14, an unusually long period of open weather. The thermometer dropped 15 degrees during the night. The storm delayed railroad and street car traffic.

Hed, with a capital of \$10,000.

Columbia Valley Fruit Lands, Limited, with a capital of \$500,000.

E. W. Leeson, Limited, with a capital of \$100,000.

Copperhead Mining Company, Limited, with a capital of \$300,000.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware are today in the grasp of real winter weather. Snow has fallen to a depth of six inches, and badly drifted in the country. The storm is worst in New Jersey, where railroad traffic is badly

MONTROSE OVERDUE

viount Royal's Passengers Apparently Have Another Bad Time on the Atlantic

Muzzing the Press

Montrose, carrying 300 passengers of the Mount Royal, has not been reported yet. The Montrose should have been here on Tuesday, but nothing has been heard of her yet. The Mount Royal was missing for 31 days and drifted back to Queenstown.

St. Petersburg Jan. 24.—The perfect of St. Petersburg today suspended two newspapers of this capital of wide circulation, the Tovarish and the Sevednia, on the ground that they were preaching revolution. The suspension leaves St. Petersburg with but one afternoon newspaper.

BURGLARS' RICH HAUL Former Resident of Victoria Suffers Heavy Loss at Portland, Oregon

the current week notice of the incorporation of the "Empire Printing through the minds of the hon, the leader of the opposition, and of the \$25,000 is given. The company is to acquire the paper published by John Houston in Prince Rupert and known stitutional question. (Applause.) as "The Empire" as well as the printing and publishing business carried on

liam Frisken, all of Ashcroft.

tal of \$100,000.
Copperhead Mining Company, Limited, with a capital of \$300,000.
The Kincolith Packing Company, Limited, with a capital of \$60,000. The Proctor Lumber Company, Limited, with a capital of \$250,000.

Cotton Lockout Averted Manchester, Jan. 24.—There will be no lockout of the Manchester cotton operatives. Lengthy negotiations have been entered into by both sides, resulting in the capitulation of the workers this evening. The employers insisted upon the acceptance of their terms, and to these the men agreed.

MR. MCPHILLIPS ON **QUESTIONS OF DAY**

A former prominent resident of Victoria, John Douglas, now a resident of Portland, Ore., fell prey to a gang of burglars who last Sunday night, while he and Mrs. Douglas and Miss Grant, a sister of Mrs. Douglas, were away from their home entered Mr. Douglas.

filtering Severely
Any Snow and
Frost

L DEATHS RESULT

A DEATH RE

Question of Interruptions The hon, member for Yale has taken by the same party.

The following appointments are gazetted:

The policy in because while he was addressing this house I have interrupted him on the policy in the loss taken and the policy in the policy in

the same party.

The following appointments are gathleast a munificent providence allowed to be promptly filled again, to the pecuniary advantage of the next labor seeker who chanced by.

Even with all who would work, the streets in the outlying sections could not be kept open, and many a house owner who had waded home after a day in the office was obliged to spend the evening in a more or less futile effort to comply with the sidewalk cleaning ordinance. Probably the most poignnant distress was experienced by the several thousand genuine tramps who have ridden into town on the hard times wave, and since enjoyed the city's bounty, awoke to find themselves confronted with an unmistakable opportunity to work. Some rose to the occasion, and others shifted their lodgings.

As the day grew shorter and the mercury fell the cold pinched in many quarters, and tonight the charity so-cieties had their hands full.

The Bowery bread lines, perhaps the most pitful of the city's public exhibitions of poverty, were extended tonight for blocks further than before this winter, and at an early hour it was said that the supply would not nearly ment of any ment of the city's public exhibitions of poverty, were extended tonight for blocks further than before this winter, and at an early hour it was said that the supply would not nearly ment of the said that the supply would not nearly ment of the province of the course of the course of the interrupted in the course of its speeches; and he will further perceive that that right hone, gentleman always preserves his temper on such occasions, and gives the member of the house in question. (Hear, hear.) The blocks further than before this winter, and at an early hour it was said that the supply would not nearly ment.

The Bowery bread lines, perhaps the most pitful of the city's public exhibitions of poverty, were extended tonight for blocks further than before this winter, and at an early hour it was said that the supply would not nearly hour the province of the course of the member of exhibitions of poverty, were extended tonight for blocks further than before this winter, and at an early hour it was said that the supply would not nearly meet the needs.

The free lodging houses were packed to suffocation, and tonight the Salvation Army and kindred organizations were working heroically to minimize the effect of the sudden shift from spring to freezing weather. During the day the thermometer registered 26 to 23 above zero, followed by a gradual decline towards night.

And at an early hour it landaine, Percy K. Winch, Edward towards Martha Brags, J. W. Bolden, Frank Jones, R. Eccles, James Huxtable, Harry Maynard, Ecc

storm and had been frozen to death.
A Grand street merchant succumbed to heart disease after battling with the snow and wind. In Woodland cemetery a special policeman died while digging a path to a newly made grave. A Civil war veteran was another victim of heart failure.

The storm gave the new public service commission its first opportunity ice commission its first opportunity in the storm gave the new public service commission its first opportunity in the storm gave the new public service commission its first opportunity in the storm gave the new public service commission its first opportunity in the storm gave the new public service commission its first opportunity in the storm gave the new public service commission its first opportunity in the storm gave the new public service commission its first opportunity in the sislands. And in order to make acquaintance with these valuable facts it is only necessary to take a trip among these islands on the Iroquois in the same manner, sir, that through the adoption of a proper policity and through a wise and intelligent conservation of the immense resources, which this province undoubted in these valuable facts it is only necessary to take a trip among these islands on the Iroquois in the same manner, sir, that under the solution of the shareholders in the same manner, sir, that through the adoption of a proper policity and through a wise and intelligent conservation of the immense resources, which the sovernation of the islands of the solution of the solution to a vanishing point. (Cheers); among these islands on the Iroquois in the same manner, sir, that through the adoption of a proper policity and through a wise and intelligent conservation of the solution of the islands, and I know that I will he hearty support of the government in advocating the interests of the class which is so supremely important to bring about the development of this country. (Applause.) The agricultural classes, sir, are always to be depended upon (hear, hear) and we have also on this side of the house a particular affection for this most important class, because as a rule they are a very conservative class. (Applause.) (Applause.) The agricultural classes, sir, are always to be depended upon (hear, hear) and we have also on this side of the house a particular affection for this most important class, because as a rule they are a very conservative class. (Applause.) The agricultural classes, sir, are always to be depended upon (hear, hear) and we have also on this side of the house a particular affection for the straordinary degree of success, which has attended his most careful, most shrewd, most indefatigation. are a very conservative class. (Applause.) We should pay, sir, proper attention to the exploitation of the great agricultural classes of this country. I notice with much pleasure that the government intends to do something in the way of irrigation, but at the same time I would like the hor the the same time I would like the hon, the minister of lands and works to con-sider whether he could not adopt some scheme for bringing many of our great timber areas info an arable condition, at much less expense and with much less labor than are now necessary to bring these territories under the dominion of the hoe and of the plough. (Applause.) In my own constituency as well as in many others we see these valiant pioneers struggling manfully with hundreds of acres heavily coverwith hundreds of acres heavily covered with heavy timber which, if they were cleared, would be most suitable

time available to our settlers will be taken up and solved. And I look forward with the utmost confidence to this being done at a very early day. As to Immigration

In regard to the immigration act I must say that it does not become our Liberal friends opposite to take the position they aave indicated in respect to the reintroduction of the Natal act. For, as a matter of fact, the Hon. David Mills an emigrat Liberal min.

Public Expenditures Now, sir, in respect to the expenditure of public money, I merely wish to say this: It occurs to me that, even though we represent constituencies which either in whole or in part, are which either in whole or in part, are under municipal organization, we should not be entirely cut off from sharing in the consolidated fund of the province, and I submit for the consideration of the hon. the Prime Minister and of his colleagues, when they are framing the estimates, that there are even in municipalities, public are even in municipalities, public works, which justify some expenditure out of the revenues of the province, and one of these in my opinion, is certainly to be found in the main communication which exend from district to district throughout the province. (Hear-hear). (Hear-hear).

Trunk roads, in particular, even though they pass through municipally organized territory should receive some assistance from provincial funds.

Provincial Finances In respect to the finances of the province, it is indeed most gratifying to learn, that they have been brought into such a prosperous condition and further, that our most optimistic views in relation to our finances have been adequately and most completely realized (Cheers)

ized. (Cheers). During the elections, I stated my strong belief, that under Conservative administration, the credit of the province should be rehabilitated in the money markets of the world, while the resources of the province would be wisely and properly conserved, and further, that such an inrush of capital and such a revival of industhe resources of the province would be wisely and properly conserved, and further, that such an inrush of capital and such a revival of industry would then take place that it would be quite possible for the government to reduce taxation. Even some of my friends deemed this doubtful, but I was I was a surveillance of the cafe disclosed several suspicious The amendments effected by this act shall take effect on and from the first shall take eff

The storm gave the few commission its first opportunity to witness the transportation companies battle with the elements. Except for the subway, in which there was only one brief delay, and the elevated roads, where the trains, with one exception, ran regularly, though under slow speed, the transportation facilities in the city and suburbs were well nigh demoralized throughout the day. Boston, Jan. 24.—Winter resumed operations in Southeastern New England with a northeast snow storm which began last night and which was still much in evidence today. It was the first snow of any amount that has

fairs of this great province. (Cheers) Fire at Ashbury Park Ashbury Park, Jan. 24.—A fire oc-curred here today which caused a loss of nearly \$100,000 to owners and oc-cupants of a number of cottages along the ocean front, owned mainly by wealthy New Yorkers. The fire is un der control, and the families concerned-have been transferred to the city ho-tels, having saved all their personal belongings. The loss is covered by

Japanese Ministers' Resignation. Paris, Jan. 24.—The Japanese am To Help Unemployed.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 24.—In an effort to give work to the unemployed, the Pittsburg Railway company adopted a new rule today, providing that all regular motormen and conductors shall lay off two days a week in order to help hundreds of idle men.

Resuming Work

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The for cultivation and the and the for cultivation and the raising of most valuable crops. And I most earnestly trust that when the important subject resumed in all departments on Tuesday next. It was closed on account of the stringency in the money market. Several hundred men are employed.

Several hundred men are employed.

made. The band which is supposed to agents is absolutely without the authority of the Grand Trunk Pacific from the members of his party alone. The speech was in defence not only of to other praceedings.

The management adds: No one was one of the Grand Trunk Pacific for the green was in defence not only of the Grand two Germans. Three of the Italians have been arrested, and it is Grand Trunk or Grand Trunk Pacific for the members of deputies for months, and it did not come that the other management. Their action may lead to other praceedings.

The management adds: No one was policy of friendly ententes with forcign nations.

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the men whose name was revealed corporated under the provisions of here as an accomplice in the conspir-section 15 of the act may with the here as an accomplice in the conspiracy. The alleged plot is supposed to have some rather startling ramifications, but the evidence along this line is far from conclusive, and rests chiefly upon the statement of an individual whose record was subsequently proved to be anything but creditable.

Consequently the whole affairs is regarded with much skepticism, and indeed, the presumption has been that it may have been a deliberately conceed scare. In any event, it is now believed here that if the plot actually did exist the timely warning and the precautions taken have completely frustrated the plans of the conspirations at Rio Janeiro and compelled them to transfer their operations further affeld, if not to abandon them entirely. The latter hypothesis is considered here to be most probable.

Only a few treated the story serious is a myth.

The report today from Rio Janeiro Thus under the present law, at the present session the miblic accounts.

as a myth.

The report today from Rio Janeiro

has been characterized as another weird chapter of the story. It is believed here that the act of the Rio Janeiro police grew out of the information forwarded to Rio Janeiro and Washington from this city.

The story as given by those responsible for it is substitutely as follows:

"45. The said public accounts shall include the period from the first day of April in one year to the thirty first

here, claims to have overheard snatches of a telephone conversation in which vague references were made to the cruise of the American fleet and of plans concerning the fleet which were objections and interpellations; the very things which the hon. member for Yale thinks ought not to be permitted to occur in this house.

Island's Possibilities

I now propose to deal with certain speech from the throne. I now propose to deal with certain the speech from the throne. I now represent a rural constituency, and I wish to emphasize the important fact that this constituency includes many and this constituency includes many and diverse potentialities of the highest possible value. I represent the islands which lie within the inside passage along Vancouver Island; and hon.

In the cafe disclosed several suspicious the cafe disclosed several suspicious meetings. Their movements are said to have been traced and their plans in part learned as to the shipment of extraction has been cut in two, while in other cases this has been reduced to strength and the provides that the provides and their plans in part learned as to the shipment of extraction as to the vendor's the provides that t

Warning Sent On Washington, Jan. 20. - That the American government was cognizant of the existence of the belief of ul-terior designs against the battleships terior designs against the battleships in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, was admitted today in administration circles. The news first reached here by way of Faris, where somebody communicated it to the American embassy. There are provides additional penalties for act to the American embassy. There are provides additional penalties for news along to the State Department at Rio Janeiro, and also forwarded it to the Navy Department. The intimations contained were vague and indensities of this act, in any manner whatsoever, and the Navy Department. The intimations contained were vague and indensities of this act, in any manner whatsoever, the officials on the scene not informed in the officials on the scene of the matter and the possibilities which might develop were the officials on the scene of the matter and the possibilities which might develop were the officials on the scene of the matter and the great importance of the matter and the possibilities which might develop were the officials on the scene of the matter and the great importance of the matter and the possibilities which might develop were the officials on the scene of the matter and the great importance of the matter and the possibilities which might develop were the officials on the scene of the matter and the great importance of the matter and the possibilities which might develop were the officials on the scene of the matter and the great importance of the matter and the possibilities which might develop were the officials on the scene of the matter and the great importance of the matter and the officials on the scene of the matter and the officials on the scene of the matter and the possibilities which might develop were the officials on the scene of the matter and the officials on the scene of the matter and the officials on the scene of the matter and the officials on the scene of the matter and the officials on the scene of the matter and the officials on the scene of the matter and the officials on the scene of the matter and the officials on the

of the officers who discussed the mat-ter pointed out how difficult this would be in the absence of the most approved be in the absence of the most approved apparatus in mine-laying operations

European Observers Stick to Their Opinion About United States

Unrest in India. Unrest in India.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Rev. R. P. MacKay, secretary of foreign missions for
the Presbyterian church, in an address to the Canadian club today,
scored the domineering Englishman in
India, who he said was responsible for
the political unrest there. Englishmen
treated the colored races as inferior. treated the colored races as inferior, the

BRITONS COME TO CANADA

Official Returns Show Great Proportion of Emigrants Heading for This Country

only 14,369, as against Canada's 17,-586. Of course, a large proportion of THE MOROCCO QUESTION

as an accomplice in the conspir-section 15 of the act may with the The alleged plot is supposed to consent of the lieutenant-governor in

Thus under the present law, at the present session the public accounts submitted at the opening of the house

"45. The said public accounts shall include the period from the first day Steps Will Immediately Be Tasponsible for it is substantially as follows:

A young man of good family residing sive, which period shall constitute the

of certificate issued the Greenwood Waterworks company is also introduced by the attorney-general.

A' bill amending the Summary Convictions Act was introduced by the attorney-general. It provides that the burden of proof in certain cases.

LOOKING FOR WAR

and Japan

treated the colored races as inferior, and since the native was getting educated he resented this.

Herr Bebel Cannot Come. Herr Bebel Cannot Come.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, has informed the American Socialist party that his proposed visit to the United States must be indefinitelly postponed because of the state of his health, which will not permit him to take on any additional work.

the United States and present status of the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has pointed out that the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has pointed out that the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has pointed out that the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has pointed out that the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has pointed out that the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has pointed out that the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has pointed out that the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has pointed out that the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has pointed out that the negotiations between that country and Japan. Ambassador Riddle in an interview published here has done much to allay rumors of this kind. He has a pointed to an an interview published here has done muc

FRANCE'S CHAIN OF FRIENDSHIP

M. Delcasse Speaks to Chamber of Deputies on Her Position

Regarded as Bluff Germany's Covert Threat of War in 1905

Paris, Jan. 24.—During the discussion today in chamber of deputies of the interpellation on Morocco introduced by M. Jaures, Socialist, M. Del-casse addressed the chamber for the first time since his retirement from the The Grand Trunk manager here says ministry of foreign affairs in 1905. He the advertisement inserted under instructions from London steamship been witnessed in the chamber of dereign nations.

The Moroccan policy initiated by him, M. Delcasse declared, was based

on the principle of France's predominent position in North Africa, which compelled her to prevent any other power establishing an influence at Fez, where it would become a menace to Algeria. M. Delcasse created something of a stir by describing the covert threat of war, unless France took the dispute concerning Morocco to the Algeciras convention for adjustment a German bluff. Rather than yield, he declared, he had retired from the foreign ministry.

Nevertheless Germany's object which

was, he said, to break the circle of France's advances and friendships. had failed. France's policy of forti-fying her international position had twice saved the peace of the world. It had solved the differences ing between France and Great Britain and drawn Spain and Italy closer toof gether without displeasing Russia. conqueror, was building up the triple alliance, continued M. Delcasse, at least our present chain of alliances and ententes, forged after infinite pains, guaranteed our security for the future. The whole world recognized future. The whole world recog that the Anglo-France entente vented a universal conflagration dur-

ring the Russo-Japanese war. Our greatest peril now lies not abroad but in the internal dissensions at home. If we stand true to our alliances, France will remain the mistress of her destring." Although he bad opposed taking the Moroccan question to Algeciras, M. Delcasse said he had done nothing to embarrass the government, and since the obligations of the treaty of Alge-ciras had been accepted, France must honestly abide by them.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY HOLDS FIRST MEETING

ken to Make Victoria Fair Best in Province

At the first meeting of the new executive committee of the B. C. Agri-

victions Act was introduced by the attorney-general. It provides that the burden of proof in certain cases affecting licensees shall rest upon the defendant

RECEIPT FOR HIS WIFE

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—"Received from J. Smithinski, one wife," is the receipt which is now in the hands of the above named resident, who lives on Magnus

Mrs. Smithinski was found to be suffering from diphtheria, and the health inspectors used every kind of gentle persuasion to induce her husband to allow the patient to be taken to the General hospital. He persisted in refusing, and last night two health inspectors, accompanied by two policement went to the house with an order for the forcible removal of the patient to the hospital. There were twenty-seven persons in the house, so the removal of the patient was an absolute necessity.

SPEECH IN R **PASSED BY**

Socialists Vote Wi in Support of Ma

MANY BILLS IN

Amendme

John Oliver Criticiz ment's Action in

(From Saturday's The debate upon the ply closed yesterday, the being Parker Williams ne amendment of J. eader of the opposition, ivision, the three Soc with the followers of John Oliver, however

nain address being vote use of his opportunity to elivered a general crit ddress, urging that eco tances and evoking se lies from the members A considerable quant business came up prior to ment of the house. So were received and read and a number of question bers of the opposition

bers of the opposition v y members of the It is probable that the nd educational bills willown early next week derstood that the gove make some announceme gard to the negotiations been proceeding with th tives of the Grand Tru still in the city.

Hon. William Hespelen the Mantoba berighter Hon. William Hesperthe Manitoba legislature, was present on the floor was escorted from the He was escorted from the house by Hon. D. M. Eber inated Price Ellison (O the chair before leaving.

The house opened at Prayers were read by Campbell, Ph. D.

Petitions Prese W. R. Ross (Fernie)
petition from D. C. Corbi
for leave to introduce a
to incorporate the East
Columbia Railway compa C. W. Munro (Chilliwae a petition from G. M. others, residents of Chi posing the imposition of a A petition from S. and others was present to introduce a private I porate the city of Chilliwa C. W. Munro (Chillin

Mr. Williams Sp Parker Williams (Newced the debate upon the reply to the speech from He prefixed his remark ference to the honor whi conferred upon the proving by the University of Toron gratulated the Hon. Dr. he receipt of that honor to the recent statement of for Delta as to the app vaudeville artists at the rally which took place las Williams stated that he tended the Grand theatre ing the hon gentleman l The gentleman seemed me with the paucity of garme of the performers than the judge of the constitutions the question which the hou

To sum up the debate, dent that the Liberal m been endeavoring to sadd ernment with the responsit non-assent of the lieuten to the Natal act, while the tive members of the house oring to shift that to t of the Liberal governmen He failed to see wherein en gained by all the ta taken place so far.

The view of the Socialis that there was a third pa In that matter, the lieutens himself, and it was upo place the responsibility

scussing.

Just what was that the government had approximate the approximation of the speaker to v Dangerous Preced A dangerous precedent set and one which if the upon constitutional matter already spoken were right, the history of Canada. It gerous thing to have this the records of the house, tenant-governor without the his constitutional adviser, his own responsibility sh

his own responsibility and to assent to legislation pass house without being advise by his constitutional maste thorities at Ottawa. There great responsibility devolve house to prevent such a pr ing on the records.

The Socialist members we to have this matter delve so far their efforts had I haught. The Liberals ha naught. The Liberals had fording them a half hear but only for the reason to

pended upon the governm he enquiry. Nevertheless, it was a the lieutenant-governor w ade a precedent, it was nit constitutional usage defiance of the whole ten Result of Liberal F

With regard to the Japa tion itself, the member fo (Mr. Hayward) had pointe fact that the Japanese w becoming a factor in the world. The commercial more greatly intere ying on this fight again The riots in Vancouver fogging storekeeper proposithey been a labor proposition members for Vancouver roared for the militia.

The Japanese question we tory of the perfidy of the I fy. The disallowance of the ally re-enacted Natal acts evoked a protest from the tives of British Columbia minion house of commons.

eaks to Chamties on Her

O QUESTION

ententes with for-

n influence at Fez. ome a menace to se created some-scribing the covert France took th france took the Alfor adjustment, as ther than yield, he ired from the for-

any's object, which eak the circle of and friendships s policy of forti-onal position had ace of the world. lifferences

and Great Britain id Italy closer to-leasing Russia. while France was

Delcasse, at ain of alliance security for the world recognized ace entente pre-conflagration durnese war. Our es not abroad but o our alliances, he mistress of her pposed taking the Algeciras.

nment, and he treaty of Alge-nted, France mus-

L SUCIETY ST MEETING

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ng of the new of the B. C. Agri-neld in the secre-y afternoon var-

to the 1908 ex-sed and the gen-outlined, the first outlined, the first discussion being providing new cided to get this ce and a commit-

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HIS WIFE

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During the discus-ber of deputies of Morocco intro-Socialist, M. Deletirement from the affairs in 1905. He h such as had not the chamber of de-and it did not come of his party alone, defence not only of but of his general

of the removal of posolute necessity of the disease. spectors, it tokes persuade the allow his wife. At that he only those mentioned

SPECIAL NORTH STATE OF THE STAT

ADDRESS OF McPHILLIPS

Quotes Authorities to Show Fallacy of Stand Taken By Opposition

(From Friday's Daily)

In the course of what will probably leader of the Liberal opposition in the local legislature, John Oliver, M.P.P., taken the statements made and the situation in which they were now in the session of the bulse vertages. in the session of the house yesterday by reading a press despatch from Ottawa. The despatch in question announced that today all the correspondence between the Liberal government at Ottawa, its appointee, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and the local authorities, upon the matter, will be brought down. The despatch included a statement from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that the Liberal government at Ottawa had given no advice to Lleutehant-Gover-

of long duration, elicited a telling re-ply from A. E. Phillips, M.P.P. for the Islands, Mr. Phillips quoted a num-ber of constitutional authorities to show the false premises and conclusions taken by Mr. Macdonald and the supporters who have followed him. His

Premier McBride had received support ter and he had not stated that it is in the last provincial election from the C. P. R. received ringing denials from the leader of the government. Incidentally a statement of Mr. Oliver that the Conservative press of the province was in the habit of deliberative miscretize and misrarer.

Nancouver By-Election. The premier had stated that the liberately misquoting and misrepre-senting the remarks of the Liberal

Mr. Oliver moved that the rules of the house be suspended in order to permit of his introducing a resolution. He was certain that it would gair the support of both the supporters of the government and the opposition members. His motion was that the house should ask the fleutenant-governor to grant a return to the house of copies of all instructions received by him from Ottawa in connection with the reservation of his assent to the Natal reservation of his assent to the Natal the last session of parliament.

Hon. Mr. McBride: It strikes me, Mr. Speaker, altogether apart from the fact that the hon. gentlemen's motion is entirely irregular and that this motion should perhaps have been the very first move coming from the Opposition in connection with this debate on the witholding of the Royal assent from what is commonly called the Rowser bill.

the speaker had been very careful to say that the lieutenant-governor was the say that the lieutenant-governor was say

Now, sir, my hon, friend knows his position as an independent member of parliament gives him access to the lieut-governor of this province, and if he wishes to approach his honor the lieutenant-governor as a member of this house in regard to anything that has occurred in connection with this matter, there is no reason in the world with the secretary of state again was referred.

members by the Conservative press of the country. He had said yester-day that Mr. Bowser had made a statement before a political gathering statement before a political gathering concerning an alleged contract between a number of Liberals and the Grand Trunk Pacific to bring in 50.

600 Japanese to work on the latter rallway. He had asked why this statement had not been probed at the recent enquiry in Vancouver and in that connection he had said that the provincial government was represented by counsel at that enquiry. The paper had quoted him as saying that the provincial apvernment "had not been represented." Again when he

remarks and the remarks of the Liberal members which appeared in the Colonist and the other Conservative papers of the province.

Hon. Mr. McBride—"I hope the gentleman will at once withdraw that observation. This House has no Hansard; and I am sure that both the Liberal and the Conservative as well as the independent press of the province, make extremely fair and independent and deceent reports of the proceeding of the legislature. (Hear hear. I do not think that in the circumstances it is all fair for the honorable gentleman to make that statement." Had Not Retracted

In connection with his former remarks, Mr. Oliver in continuing, stated that while the attorney general had made this statement and while nothing had been brought out in evidence

be the last of the speeches from the Liberal ranks upon the amendment to the speech in reply proposed by J. A. manhood to retract his former remarks.

situation in which they were now involved that they had summoned a meeting and were going to hold a smoker where the constitutional aspect of the matter would be discussed He gathered from the announcement that the recourse was to be made to the judgment of the performers at the Grand and Pantages theatres as to the merits of the case. Well all that he could say was that knowing this he had gone to the Grand the previous evening and he was not of the opinion that any judgment which the artists he had seen there perform

own specialties.

The attorney general in his remarks vesterday had made some slurring remarks about the works of Todd. He could quite understand why the members of the government and its supporters had little use for the works

speech was illuminating and elicited rounds of applause from the ranks of the government.

The member for Delta was set right on a number of points by both Premier McBride and Hon. W. J. Bowser. A number of statements alleging that the fault of the government at Ottawa. He did not read all of that letter and he had not stated that it is

The premier had stated that the Liberals had had a chance to bring up

members of the legislature was controverted by Hon. Richard McBride. The latter paid tribute to the work of the newspapers.

It is probable that today Parker Williams, M.P.P. for Newcastle, will conclude the debate.

To Approach Governor.

Mr. Oliver moved that the rules of the house be suspended in order to permit of his introducing a resolution. The government had not allowed 24 hours more than was necessary to comply

Access is Free

Hon. Mr. McBride: It strikes me, Mr. Speaker, altogether apart from the act that the hon. gentlements acting on his instructions.

With regard to those instructions the speaker had been very careful to say that the lieutenant-governor was acting on his instructions and had not

. Mr. Scott's Telegram

hear, hear.)
What was the truth of that circum-

Mr. Oliver—'I am now dealing with his in my opinion, beyond those telegrams. I am sorry that the hon, the attorney-general is so dense. (General laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Bowser—"Do I understand hon, gentlemen opposite the

respondence tomorrow?" Mr. Oliver-"I will read the des-

Hon. Mr. Bowser—"Would it be going too far to ask whether it is the intention of the government at Ottawa to disallow the present Natal act which it is now proposed to pass through this house." (Hear, hear and Mr. Oliver read the despatch and in

response to a question from Mr. Bow-ser informed him that it was a press

despatch.

Hon. Mr. Bowser—"Oh."

Mr. Oliver—"Yes, it is a press despatch and if the government organ, the Colonist, has not yet a copy of it, it is a long way behind the Times."

(General laughter.) Echoes of the Campaign.

forney-general, then a supporter of the government and in the confidence of the government, that there was an invasion of 50,000 Japanese threatening British Columbia, the premier of the province went away to England knowing that the lieutenant-governor would not assent to a bill with results for the bouse as if they considered that this question was settled, although the hou. member for Yale reing that the lieutenant-governor would not assent to a bill with results and the house as the settled of the house as the settled of the house as the settled of the settled of the position of his ministers at all.

I notice, sir, that the hon, the leader of the opposition and the hon, member for the position of his ministers at all. ing that the lieutenant-governor would not assent to a bill which would have done much to avert disaster in the event of that story being true. He had gone away without advising the house. The acting premier knew that this bill would not be assented to and yet had made no representations regarding the threatened invasion.

"Knowing as I believe the now attorney-general knew at that time," the office of the continued, "knowing that these laborers were not for the G.T.P.

The attorney-general had informed the house that this was a move of the opposition to get into power. They wished the government to resign in order that Mr. Macdonald might be called upon to form a ministry. The government had but two choices. One was to resign and the other was to accept the responsibility.

But was there any reason for the government to fear that if under such circumstances they should resign, the circumstances they should resign, the corporation or any other corporation

Hon. Richard McBride: In reply to the appointments of members of the the appointment of legislative councils of Ontario and upon to form a ministry. The permit, which any member of this house can get if he applies for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of ontario and purples for it, given the appointment of legislative councils of the appointment of l

Thinks Position Impregnable.

referred to the two gentlemen who. It transpired, had really been interested would have come back with a full and agreement, serverence certain coal mining companies and the supply company of which they were members and the supply porters of the member for Vancouver. The Colonist in its report of his remarks that morning had made him say "henchmen." These were examined the full remarks that morning had made him say "henchmen." These were examined the full remarks of the Liberal remarks of the Liberal remarks and the remarks of the full remarks and the remarks of the Liberal remembers which appeared in the Conservative was his duty and what was correct points.

Points

Premier on Various

What was the truth of that circumstance? Mr. McBride had assured the secretary of state that the bill compliments to the preceding speakers would not be assented to. The secretary and a lengthy reference to the impact of the secretary of state that the bill compliments to the preceding speakers and a lengthy reference to the impact of the secretary of the secretary of state that the secretar tary of state had casually told this to one of the ministers at Ottawa. The latter had said that if he were the secretary of state he would not rely too much upon the statement of Mr.

McBride. This was the reason for the season for the season for the statement of the season for the season

Constitutional Question.

bo mich upon the statement of Mr. sack price of the season. Genetitutional cute season. Genetitutional cutes for the content of the content o

Thus, it is now contended, however, Sit, by how, gentlemen opposite that a lieutental street of the province and province of the province of the province and province of the Opposition Contention. the hon, gentleman to say that Sir Wil-frid Laurier will bring down the cor-respondence tomorrow?"

hon, gentlemen opposite that a lieuten-ant-governor cannot withhold his as-sent from a bill unless either he have Echoes of the Campaign.

Mr. Oliver then began his peroration.

In the face of the statement of the atposition of his ministers at all.

white to expressed in the control of the government and the problem that the control of the government and the problem that the control of the government and the problem that the control of the government and the problem that the control of the government and the problem that the control of the government and the problem that the control of the government and the problem that the control of the government and the problem that the control of the government and the problem that the control of the government and the governm

rectly nor indirectly did the C. P. R. corporation or any other corporation assist me in any manner whatever in the last election. (Cheers.)

Mr. Oliver reiterated one of his last remarks and was ruled out of order by the speaker.

The legislative assembly.

I wish to draw the particular attention of the hon member for Yale to Judge Clement's statement:

"But with regard to all of these, with the avenue of the last name."

Refers to Munro

I now wish, Mr. Speaker, to refer to

ation, and if, in this event, the lieutenant-governor again withholds his assent I admit that occasion may arise for the responsible ministers of the crown coming to an understanding in regard as to the course that they should take in sevent the lieutenant-governor for his consideration shall have effect in and for the province as long, and as far only as it is not repagnant to any act of the parliament is presented to governor-general for the Queen's sent, he shall declare, according to the course that they should take in sevent. crown coming to an understanding in regard as to the course that they should take in such circumstances. But, sir, in this instance, we have Liberals, of all others, coming forward and urging that a Conservative government should have acted in a precipitate manner; and this, to my mind, is an extremely singular thing. (Hear, hear.)

tention of the hon member for Yale to Judge Clement's statement:

"But with regard to all of these, with the exception of the last named, the 'conventions of the constitution' the conventions of the constitution' require that all such pots must be (Hear, hear). We have the report of the constitution of the signification of this kind is of no value whatever, and speaking for myself I am compelled to say, in conformity with the view which I expressed in this house when it was passed, while reserved for the signification of this kind is of no value whatever, and speaking for myself I am compelled to say, in conformity with the view which I expressed in this house when it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which I expressed in this house when it was presented to the GovernorGeneral for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which I expressed in this house when it was presented to the GovernorGeneral for the Stollows.

with the formation of the new executive council. With regard to the giving or withholding of the assent of the crown to bills passed by the legislative assembly of a province, a lieutenant-governor acts as a member of the Dominion executive staff, subject to 'instructions' from the governor-general, although, in practice, the supervision of provincial legislation entrusted to the Dominion executive is exercised after the event, by 'disallowance rather than before the event, by 'instructions' to withhold the crown's assent."

With the formation of the new executive ing of the new execution of the second disallowance had taken place, he did not therefore consider that the ordinary practice should be pursued in this case, but that it should be disallowed forthwith. The privy council of Canada on that occasion at once acted on the minister of justice's report, and the consequence was that when this immigration act was disallowed the last time at Ottawa disallowed without any prior communication with the province at all, (Hear, Now, sir, the last named refers to

Does my hon. friend mean to say that the Natal act is not repugnant to the legislation of the Dominion of Canada, which distinctly declares that these people shall have an absolutely free right to enter into our territory! It is quite apparent, sir, in view of the opinions which the distinguished gentlemen whom I have mentioned have expressed that legislation of this kind is of no value whatever, and

prior communication with the pro-vincial authorities here at all. (Hear, citizen of Canada I am most strongly,

Japanese Treaty Also.

Then, in addition to all this, we have the Japanese treaty, which in express and absolute terms declares that the Japanese people must enjoy in our country exactly the same rights that

sent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject

Wate

Tuesday, January

Chewing Tob The big black

FOR SALE Estate of Whitfield Ch Sealed tenders for the

above estate, addressed to of the Chase Estate, car F. J. Fulton, Barrister, I will be received until th uary, 1908. The Estate consists of more or less) situated an follows:—580 acres—less right of way at Shuswap, from the station. This high state of cultivation water privileges, and is productiveness. There are in course of erection on property.

in course of erection on property.

329 acres pasture land, meekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, long river frontage, on of South Thompson River

550 head of cattle, ab horses, five teams of wor ness, farm implements, mat present the estate is which expires on the first when possession can be g For any further informs D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs Shuswap, or to G. B. Matural Department, Victor ecutors. The highest or any tend sarily accepted.

> SKEENA LAND DE District of Co

TAKE NOTICE that W of Aldermere, occupation tends to apply for permi chase the following descri Commencing at a post; west line of J. H. Gray's tached to J. H. G. ¼ sec. 29, Tp. 9, the plot being I Fraction of Sec. 29, Tp. between W. P. Johnson's 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. ½ W. P. JOHNSON W. P. JOHNSON W. P. JOHNSON Date, October 25th, 1907.

Take notice that E. G. Sers Inlet, occupation canner to apply for a special timbe the following described late of the following described late of the following described late of the following at a post the southeast corner on the southeast corner on the southeast corner on the following following the followin DISTRICT OF C

nore or less. Dated 28th October, (Signed) B, FILLIP JACOBSON,

NOTICE is hereby given after date I intend to apply Chief Commissioner of Land for a special license to cu away timber from the followed lands, situated on Phillip Coast District:

Commencing on the post Corner of Lot No. 381, thains, thence W. 80 chain 0 chains, thence E. 80 chain FRED Dec. 21, 1907.

LAND ACT Victoria District, District of

TAKE NOTICE that I, N die, of Victoria, B. C., occ Agent, intend to apply for p lease the following described shore lot opposite lot 54, Me trict; for fishing purposes:

Commencing at a post pla southeast corner of Bentii thence west 40 chains, then chains, thence east 40 chain north 40 chains to point of ment.

NORMAN I Date, Victoria, B.C., 13th Ja NOTICE is hereby given partnership existing between signed as general merchants Island under the name of I has this day been dissolved consent. All debts due the sabe paid by John Locke Padde all outstanding accounts de

outstanding accounts are to be paid. JOHN LOCKE P ANDREW DEA

NOTICE

RAYMOND&S 613 PANDORA STR New Designs and Style kinds of

All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace

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the Liberal min-sent in power in be directly re-sage of such an a very consider

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people should be should not be nin our borders, he "Solid Seven"

speaking with resent the senti-British Colum-rty; and demand th legislation as at the influx of

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es of this pro-erable majority s were returned hons at Ottawa; al members—the not be—and I

And if it is their inanimous opins province upon

upplement that enactment of (Hear, hear and these hon. gen-, if it is not to s of this pro-re a responsibllhave-let them responsibility ove all things, pposite not at-esponsibility for ds the settle-

t question upon t does not rest!

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t Question this is the most

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Asiatics

ction is merely in deference incere sentiment Black out this country subject. (Hear I say now, that Watch needed for pass-I have only this the house and

Chewing Tobacco

The big black plug.

Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased Sealed tenders for the purchase of the estate, addressed to the Executors e Chase Estate, care of the Hon. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B.C., be received until the first of Jan-1908.

The Estate consists of 1338 acres (more or less) situated and described as fellows:—580 acres—less the C.P.R. right of way at Shuswap, B.C.—one mile from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the adjacent property.

in course of erection on the adjacent property.

320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Skimeekin, back of Shuswap.

438 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River.

550 head of cattle, about 30 range horses, farm implements, machinery, etc.

At present the estate is under lease, which expires on the first of April, 1908, when possession can be given.

For any further information apply to D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin. Agricultural Department, Victoria, B.C., Executors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SXEENA LAND DISTRICT

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, inends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:— Commencing at a post planted on the st line of J. H. Gray's survey and athed to J. H. G. V. sec. post of section Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. action of Scc. 29, Tp. 9, and lying ween W. P. Johnson's S. W. & Sec. Tp. 9, and the N. W. V. sec. 29, Tp. 9, w. P. JOHNSON

W. P. JOHNSON, Date, October 25th, 1907. DISTRICT OF COAST.

Queen in council.

"An entry of every such speech, message or proclamation shall be made in the journals of each house, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper officer to be kept among the records of Canada."

Apply to Lieut.-Governor

As a matter of fact these sections of the B. N. A. act. which I have cited, are equally applicable to the position of the Lieutenant Governor. Now to give my authority for the statement that no instructions are now given to the Governor-General, I refer the Hon. the leader of the Opposition to Munro's work.

"The power of the Governor-Governor

"The power of the Governor-General to assent to bills is, by the B. N. A. act, S. 55, limited by his instructions. Previous to 1878 the instructions required him, in the case of certain bills, not to assent to the bill except in case of urgent necessity, unless there was a clause suspending the operation of the bill, until Her Majesty's pleasure could be signi-fied."

"In the revised instructions issued in 1878 the clauses relating to the reservation of bills were omitted, because Her Majesty's government thought it undesirable that they should contain anything which could

under the terms of our constitution are beyond all question resident, both in the lieutenant-governor and in the governor-general. Questions of expediency may naturally be raised in certain cases, but we are not dealing.

Mr. Speaker, with such questions in this debate.

Constitutional Right.

When his honor the lieutenant governor reserved his assent in connection with this bill he had most un-questionably the constitutional right to do so, and it then rested with the Take notice that E. G. Smith of Rivers Inlet, occupation canneryman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the commence of the control of the c hon. the prime minister to say what course he would pursue in the circumstances. Now it is a most interesting

TAKE NOTICE that I, Norman Hardie, of Victoria, B. C., occupation S.S. Agent, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land: foreshore lot opposite lot 54, Metchosin district: for fishing purposes:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Bentinck Island, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence enorth 40 chains to point of commencement.

NORMAN HARDIE.

RAYMOND & SONS

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English Enamel and American
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Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Bullding and Fire Brick, Fire Clay/ etc., always on band.

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Again, if the question of instructions be pressed, we have the telegrams which passed between the secretary of state at Ottawa and the lieutenant-governor. And we have the most significant words which can without any unfairness be read in this way: "Can I rely upon you that you are going to withhold your assent to this bill?" Now if this matter were before either the supreme court of this province or of Canada, or before the privy council, would my hon, friend, who is also an astute lawyer, venture to present to the court the argument that the liutenant-governor never received any instrucgovernor never received any instruc-tions in this case. And these words: "Can I rely" etc., afford the first evi-dence of the fact that his honor the lieutenant-governor had express in-structions from the Liberal authorities at Oftawa to withhold his assent to

and a l'rely' etc. afford the first evit described and l'rely' etc. afford the first evit described and l'rely' etc. afford the first evit described and l'experiment accorded by the governing at Ottawa to withhold his assent to this bill.

Nature of Instructions

Mr. Macdonald:—Is it not true that a the manual common of the province of British Columbia of the province of the provin

The Simple Facts

The facts are simply these, and they are quite, sufficient in the circumstances: a responsible minister of the Crown, a member of the Liberal government at Ottawa and the secretary of state sends a telegram to the executive officer of the Dominion government here and stopple at once arises against the government of Canada in the way of raising the objection that something distinctly in the nature of instructions had not been sent to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor or against saying that the proper procedure was not followed by His Honor in this case.

What Todd Says

Then my honorable friend, (Mr. Mac-

Which is might appear to the main and the supermental property of the property

Lisutenant-Governor's instructions and control of the control of t



or message to each of the houses of parliament, or by proclamation, that it has received the assent of the But do we employ the lieutenant
But do we employ the lieutenant-But do we employ the lieutenantgovernor? Do we put him in office?
Why, certainly not. His honor is an
executive officer of the Dominion
government, who may in that capacity have decided that this was a case
of extreme necessity, in which event
he and he alone is clothed with the
necessary authority and with the sole
discretion and power to deal with a
matter of this kind exactly in the way
his honor the lieutenant-governor has
e
the Dominion authorities as governorgeneral he is merely a conduit pipe
for the execution of the act of sovereignty; and so the lieutenant-governor when he is performing the duties
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"Exceptional cases will, however, arise under all general rules. Practically under exceptional circumstances, lieutenant-governors in several Capadian provinces have deemed it expedient to reserve bills, and even to withhold the royal assent from bills, which had been agreed to by the legislative chambers, as is elsewhere shown; but it is probable that hereafter more circumspection will be exhibited in this respect."

No Engresspheres No Encreachment

Then again on page 569 Todd makes the following statement: "The extent to which such infer-ence would be justifiable must, however, altogether depend upon the de-gree of self-government accorded by the sovereign power to the particular provinces. There could be no inter-ference beyond these limits without

mercial or professional position, he would not fall to implement the action suggested by the language in which the message was couched, by taking the exact course which his honor did take in this case, and wallo is imparted to him in the shape of instruction in this telegram in unquestionable terms. (Cheers.)

Directly Responsible

Again, on page 606, Todd, in connection with the Letellier case, says:

"Accordingly, the dispatch proceeds to state that "there can be no doubt that the lieutenant-governor of a prevince has an unquestionable constitutional right to dismiss his ministers, if, from any cause he feels it incumbent upon him to do so. In the exercise of this right, as of his other functions, he should of course maintain the impartiality towards rival political parties which is essential to the proper performance of the duties of his office, and for any action he may take, he is (under the fifty-ninth section of the British North America act) directly responsible to the governor-general."

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Now, sir, in regard to the Natal act which we propose to re-enact, I will refer the house to the report of the various ministers of justice upon it, and will in particular read the report of the Hon. David Mills upon a similar act. This report is dated January 5, 1901, and is to be found in a work on provincial legislation for the period between 1899 and 1900, by W. E. Hodgins, M. A., and I recommend this report to the particular attention of my hon. friend from Esquimalt.

The Hon. Mr. Mills concludes his report upon this subject in the following terms:

"The Governor of a Province, when a bill which has passed the legislature in spresented to him for assent may in his discretion subject to the provisions of a province and the points at issue between the Province and the Dominion will take place at an early date in the life of the present legislature.

The matter in any event would have been brought to the attention of the House when the estimates are brought down but this has been anticipated by H. C. Brewster, M. P., for Alberni. The later has had the following motion placed on the order paper:

"That an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of (a) correspondence, (b) documents showing the contentions and claims of the province and the points at issue between the Province and the Dominion will take place at an early date in the life of the present legislature.

The matter in any event would have been brought to the attention of the House when the estimates are brought down but this has been anticipated by "That an order of the House be granted for a return of copies of (a) correspondence, (b) documents showing the contentions and claims of the Province and the points at its to the descentive.

The Hon. Mr. Mills concludes his report upon this subject in the following and the points at its person the fisheries and the points at its presented and submitted to the executive.

The actual the province and the points at its person the like place at an early date in the life of the present legislatur

Governor of British Columbia saw fit to adopt the latter course and he reserved the bill. The bill, if it is to go into operation at all, must therefore have effect by force of Your Excellency's assent, but the advice tendered by the committee of the privy council is that Your Excellency take no action with regard to the bill.

"It will remain for the provincial legislature to re-enact the measure if it should see fit to do so, and then if the bill as re-enacted be assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor the question as to the propriety of its disallowance may be considered by Your Excellency in council. Without the assent of Your Excellency, however, the present bill can never receive the force of law.

Down to Two Points

We have succeeded in refining the matters at issue in this case down to two points: (1) That is was perfectly within the discretion of his honor, the lieutenant-governor, to withhold his assent to this bill without receiving any advice whatever upon the subject from his responsible ministers; and

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and

in poultry

really

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as I guarantee the Peerless. I take all the guess-work, all can make at anything elsethe worry, out of poultry-raisand making it easier. ing with the

Peerless outfit. The solidly-built Peerless mind if this I will give you two years' time to pay for the outfit if you want me to I will tell you

exactly what to do to make the

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take to get you topnotch prices

for all the poultry you want to

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who can't get enough poultry

or eggs, and who pays high

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THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar for January

Plant-Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, And especially: Paéonies, Vines for Forcing, Roses, Horse Radish, Farcing Strawberries in pots, Start Begonlas,

Sow—A few Cucumbers in heat, Tomatoes in heat, Mushrooms, Early Dwarf Peas in warm border, Early Dwarf Peas in heat, Cyclamen Seed in heat, Mazagan



Picotee Carnations

and Early Long-pod Beans, French Beans in heat, A few Melons in heat, Forcing Carrots in frames, Milan Turnip, Lettuce, Forcing Radish, in heat, Mustard and Cress, A little Early Cabbage, A little Early Cauliflower, A little Spinach, Broad Beans.

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

How to Grow Flowers Indoors



T is a distressing fact that of the thousands of potted plants bought of florists a large percentage soon begin to droop and lose their beauty and have to be thrown away. They are not neglected. They are loved to death. Beginners always want to keep doing something to a plant, and con-

sequently they water it too much. Most house plants that die are drowned. You can easily keep your holiday plants in bloom a month or a fortnight longer than usual if you will read these simple directions and understand the reasons for them. Once you grasp the underlying principles you cannot help following them. It will be a joy to do so. You will get the results like those old ladies do who always have a perfect window garden. You won't have to bother florists with a lot of questions, and you will look with pity upon people who demand arbitrary rules like "Water plants once a day."

The clue to the whole matter is that these plants come from the cool, moisture-laden air of a greenhouse into the hot, dry, draughty air of a house or a city flat. Accustomed to full sunshine, they often suffer from insufficient light. Accustomed to an even temperature, they suffer on a window sill where it is cold at night and hot by day. Draughts kill many, and cause all of them to droop their flowers. leaves or berries sooner than is necessary. Variability in temperature is a thing hothouse plants can't get used to.

Watering to Prolong Bloom You can make your flowers last longer simply by watering them in the way here described.

Watering is almost always overdone. See a plant looking sick-it must need water. So most people reason. They sprinkle it, and sprinkle it again, as often as the soil in the pot looks dry. This is the way to ruin any house plant, for only the surface is affected and the roots often die of drought

Rap the side of the pot with your knuckles. If it rings sharp and clear, the soil is dry and needs watering. If there is a dull sound the soil is moist enough. Make the rounds of your plants each day and water those that need it.

The proper way to water plants is to pour on slowly until the water begins to drain out into the saucer below. Don't empty the saucer for an hour, unless you are afraid you will forget and leave it indefinitely. Then let the plaint wait until the soil is fairly dry before drenching it again. The best time to water plants is in the morning.

Most people like to conceal the florist's pot by setting it in a fancy jardiniere. Later they may discover that the unhappy plant is stand-

ing with its roots in two or three inches of stagnant water, the excess of zealous overwatering. Perfect drainage is absolutely essential to potted plants. That is what the hole in the bottom of the flower pot is for. That is why the pots are made of porous material. Undrained soil gets sour, grows green slime, and kills the plant potted in it. Moreover, air cannot circulate through saturated soil, and roots need air as much as leaves.

Grow your plants as cool as possible, and the flowers will last longer and have brighter colors. The average living room is kept at seventy degrees. This is too hot for plants. Keep them in a cool room most of the time and move them to the hot rooms only for temporary decoration.

A plant left on a window-sill gets too cold at night; at mid-day the sunshine strikes it like the rays of a burning glass. Back from the window this plant may thrive Avoid extremes by carrying the pots away from the windows at night to the middle of the room.

American houses are too dry for folk and plants. To make the air moist enough put a pan of water over the register in each room and fill the pans as evaporation exhausts the water. The air in steam-heated houses is particularly dry. There is a false notion abroad that "steam heat" is wetter than that supplied by a hot air furnace.

Bad air injures plants. You can't grow healthy plants without systematic and thorough ventilation. Coal gas is deadly.

Even a trace of it causes some plants to drop flowers or leaves. Illuminating gas is equally poisonous. See that there are no leaks in your gas jets. When you fill the furnace open not only the draught but also the back damper and wait until the fire has caught hold again. To ventilate rooms where plants

are, be sure that no direct currents of cold air strike them. Remove the plants or put up a screen.

Get a package of plant food from a local florist or seed store or order it from any seedsman. Most seedsmen catalogue it. The directions are on the package.

Finally, keep a sharp look-out for insect pests on the plants and spray the foliage to free it from dust.

The Baby Rambler rose is the most wonderful of all, for it can be had in bloom for twelve months of the year if put outdoors in summer. You can keep it blooming all the winter if you follow these directions. Give it a sunny window and a temperature of 55 to 65 degrees and keep the air moist. Syringe it occasionally to keep the red spider subdued. If neglected the stems and buds shrivel away.

Azaleas properly cared for are perfect mounds of rich color, even hiding the foliage. To prolong the period of bloom give the plant abundant water and cut out the flowers that fade. Keep it in a temperature of 55 or 60 degrees.

When blooming is done keep out of the sun. A greenhouse is the only place where it can have the special conditions necessary to form an abundance of new flower buds.

Heaths will keep on blooming for four weeks or longer if you keep them in a cool. well ventilated room. The average person cannot keep them till next season, and their summer care is considerable, but if you have a cold frame, cut back the branches severely when the blossoms pass, and put the plants in a cold frame or cellar to rest.

The gorgeous red poinsettia is one of the showiest of winter blooming pot plants, but it is not an economical gift, for it soon drops its lower leaves and it is impractical to keep it another year. The showy part is a circlet of velvety red bracts, or upper leaves. The true flowers are minute.

This plant requires more heat and moisture than a dwelling house can comfortably give. Its leaves fall in spite of us soon after leaving the greenhouse.

Jerusalem cherries will hold their pretty red fruits all winter with good care, but are very susceptible to impure air. A trace of gas will make this plant drop its leaves and fruit. Wash it weekly in soapy water to destroy the red spiders. Keep the air moist. Give the plant a sunny exposure, and water sparingly.

The spear flower, or Japanese Christmas berry (Ardisia crenulata), bears clusters of bright red berries which last two whole years with good greenhouse management. Moreover, the leaves are glossy and crinkly around the edges, almost as beautiful as holly. See if you cannot keep its berries and leaves bright in an ordinary living room until next summer. If possible supply a night temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. Give the soil a sprinkling of bone meal or wood ashes for food every week or two. Tobacco water is a wash that keeps down the big brown scale, its chief insect enemy. Next summer put it outdoors and see if you cannot keep the berries on or raise another crop.

Dwarf orange and lemon trees bearing full sized fruit are charming winter pot plants. The fruit is not edible, but very decorative. These little trees are evergreen and will hold their beauty until the fruit is dead ripe. Water freely and keep near a sunny window. When the fruits drop off, reduce the water given and finally put the tree in a dark corner of the cellar to rest till spring.

The cyclamen will yield its lovely flowers from Christmas till spring if you manage the "bulb" rightly. This fleshy tuber is like a flat turnip, but it lies on the surface of the soil in the pot. Never try to bury this bulbous part. It is not root, but stem. Keep your cyclamen out of direct sunlight, in a cool room. The best night temperature is fifty-five degrees. Do not overwater it, nor let it get dry. Try for the happy medium, which most people fail to strike.

The Chinese primrose and Primula obconica are among the cheapest flowers and the easiest to keep in the window garden, for they will thrive in a more variable temperature and blossom longer than the other house plants. Water them about every other day, and keep earth out of the root crown, from which new trusses of the pale blossoms spring.

Heliotrope, geraniums and Marguerite daisies grow and bloom for anybody in the window garden. From the greenhouse these



Single and Double-Flowered Paeonies

they adapt themselves easily to the strange

The pelargoniums are the "showy" geraniums." Lady Washington is a familiar type. The wonderful crimson pink begonia, Gloire de Lorraine, thrives if given reasonable care, and, unlike most house plants, rests in

The Christmas cactus will give you red flowers all winter in return for the most casual treatment. It needs free drainage, but not much water, plenty of light and warmth.

The florists' forced bulbs, Duc van Thol, tulips, narcissus and Roman hyancinths soon crumple for their substance is largely water, but next year I hope you will grow some of them. These "housebroken" bulbs should stay in flower longer and will give more satisfaction than store bought plants.

Instead of being dependent upon the florist, the flower-lover seeks the woods or old fencerow for leaf-mold, the barn-yard for fertilizer, the brook or hillside for sand, and the neighboring swamp for peat, varying the proportions of these to suit the caprices of his wards.

Leaf-mold is unquestionably the best general soil for house plants, rich garden soil being a close second. Heating it before using is effectual in destroying insect life; but it seems also to impair the life of the soil, and, on the whole, better results are obtained by using it in the fresh state and combating insects, as they appear, with the proper insecticide.

The cow-stable furnishes the best natural fertilizer, but it must be thoroughly decomposed, otherwise it is almost sure to breed insects. Besides, if it comes into direct contact with a bulb, fatal rot is induced in the plant. Many advocate the use of liquid manure once a week, easily prepared by placing the fertilizer in a cloth bag and pouring water over it. Droppings of sheep, poultry and pigeons, being highly concentrated, produce a luxuriant growth when used with caution, but are ob-

jectionable for house plants because liable to breed insects. The attendant odor, too, is unpleasant for a short time after each application. A teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water, once a week, maintains thrifty growth without the objectionable features cited. This works surprising results upon geraniums and several other highly colored plants, bringing out the tints to perfection, besides increasing the size of the leaves. Soot tea is used advantageously once in two or three weeks, especially on roses and cacti.

Thorough culture is the best insecticide. The vigorous plant is the last one sought by insect pests. But alertness and care are constant requisites, for all insect life multiplies with alarming rapidity, and remedies, to avail, must be applied with promptness and persis-

One of the most common foes of house plants is the red spider, microscopic in size and resembling brick dust, yet speedily sapping the life from its host unless routed. Fine webs on the plant disclose its presence, and a pocket lens at once leads to its identification. It abhors moisture, multiplying with great rapidity in a dry atmosphere. Daily spraying with cold or tepid water will soon dislodge it.

The aphis, green fly, or green lice, are found on almost all varieties of window plants, but have a special fondness for the rose, chrysanthemum and cineraria. They increase at plants need more warmth and moisture, but an enormous rate; and as the young-which

take refuge in the downy part of the plant, the leaf axils and budsare not visible to the naked eye, several applications of insecticide may be necessary to eradicate them, They scatter from plant to plant, and a single insect may thus soon establish a flourishing colony.

Where only a few plants are infested, the hot-water remedy is a convenient one. Cover the top of the pot with cloth to prevent the soil from coming out, and immerse the entire plant in water, heated to 125 degrees. Let it stay in the hot bath two seconds, remove for a minute, then invert and return to the hot water a second and a third time, as before. This seems like rough treatment, yet, if directions are followed explicitly, it will not injure the

But with a large collection, this process is too laborious. In the greenhouse, fumigation with tobacco is a common remedy, though attended with more or less injury to such plants as heliotrope, smilax, and calla. For the conservatory or window-garden, spraying with tobaccowater is a less objectional form of treatment. Dusting with insectpowder, and spraying with whaleoil, or carbolic soap, followed by clear water, are useful remedies. cording to the following formula, will not injure the foliage if the plants are thoroughly rinsed with clear water.

One tablespoonful kerosene, onehalf teacupful of milk, stir rapidly together, then mix with two gallons of water. Apply with as much force as pos-

Small black flies are not infrequent among house plants, and can readily be detected by jarring a pot containing them, when they emerge. Dry soil favors their increase, especially if containing fertilizer from the barnyard. The larva is a tiny thread-like worm which destroys the plant roots A standard remedy is lime-water. Prepare by placing a lump of unslaked lime, twice as large as the fist, in a pail of water. Let it stand twentyfour hours, and carefully pour off the clear water, rejecting the sediment. Let the plants get thoroughly dry, and then literally soak the soil with this water. Copperas water, soot tea, and sprinkling the surface of the soil with black pepper, are also efficient remedies.

The scale is particularly fond of woody plants like the oleander, orange and lemon, but is not averse to the juices of the calla and cactus, and other herbaceous plants. Though incapable of voluntary motion, its rapid multiplication renders it a formidable enemy; and undisturbed, stems and leaf veins will quickly become encrusted with the pest. If only a few are present, hand-picking will suffice, loosening the insects with an ordinary

The mealy bug is similar in habits to the scale, but, owing to the mealy powder with which it is covered and which successfully resists many insectides, it is much more difficult to eradicate. It closely resembles a small tuft of cotton, and frequently takes refuge in the cracks about the window or in hidingplaces about the plant itself. A toothpick is useful in dislodging where hand-picking is employed. A touch of alcohol or chloroform, whiskey, or camphor applied with a straw or brush is fatal. Kerosene emulsion is a good

New plants, received either from the greenhouse or a friend, should be carefully scrutin- and shiny.

ized to guard against the introduction of new pests, and all not identified as beneficial des troyed; but spare the beautiful little ladybug, readily recognized by its scarlet wings spotted with black; it feeds upon aphides.

Propagating Oriental Poppy

The best time to divide the Oriental poppy Papaver orientale) is in the summer, late July or August, after the plants have finished blooming. These late summer divided plants will bloom the following summer, but if the work is done in the spring, the plants do not sufficiently recover from the shock to bloom the following summer. More plants can be gotten by taking root cuttings. Cut the roots into sections an inch or so long, and handle them exactly as though they were seeds.

Vines Flat Against a Wall

I have a Lantana at the corner of my house which I wished to spread over the two walls and flatten against them. I nailed loops of cloth to the wall, rove a piece of white grocer's twine through it, hitched one end to a branch of the vine and the other to an old horse shoe-not too heavy, as the vine is very fragile. I have several of these slings in use, and they slowly, gently and continuously train the vine to the desired position.-W. C. Woolworth, California.

Garden Reminders

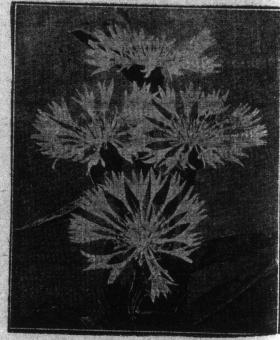
Keep all your wood ashes in a dry place and use them to fertilize your flowers. They help to control some diseases and insect

Save your tools. If they rust they will break. Get them out now, clean, oil and sharpen them, and they will do more work with less effort and in less time.

Save all the nitrogen in stable manure. It is worth \$300.00 a ton. Keep it covered, so the nitrogen will not wash away. Don't allow manure to accumulate unless it can be forked over twice a week or often enough to prevent the escape of ammonia. Haul it out to the vegetable garden as fast as it accumulates, unless the ground is so soft as to be damaged by traveling over it.

Aids To Slower Eating

Horsemen very generally recommend that in some way horses should be made to eat slowly, for obvious reasons. One is that the food should be masticated well before it is swallowed by the horse, as digestion and assimilation of the nutritious qualities of the food are involved. One suggests that there are many ways in which horses that are inclined to eat too rapidly can be controlled, and



Centaura Montana Alba

perhaps the simplest plan is to put into the feed box several smooth stones, about the size of a man's fist. In working the feed out from around these, more time will be consumed in chewing what is already in the mouth. The same effect will be secured by boring a few holes in the bottom of the box and driving in pegs several inches long. The larger the feed boxes the better, as this will allow the grain to spread out thinly over the bottom, and it will not be possible for the horse to take up the grain in such large mouthfuls.-Horseman,

Cows, as well as horses, may be blanketed on cold nights, but too much coddling will tend to make the animals tender. In a warm stable the blanket used upon the horse during the day should be a very light one, but a blanket of some sort, even one made of burlap, is an advantage, because it keeps the coat smooth

Tuesday, January



tlefields Montcali Levis or the Plai quired a anniversa of Canad intense resident having ittle doubt is entertaine hat the project so well

successful issue, says that appeal to the British pursidered, but should such ready response is assured Lord Strathcona and

Lord Strathcona and high commissioner for Ca patriotism of the people of posal of the Governor-Ge sation with a representat Lord Strathcona said: 'Canadians will welcome appealing to the patrioti Dominion, whether the pedescent. There is not the racial feeling being raised the scheme, and the Frenshown their appreciation colonization by contributions. colonization by contribut monument to Wolfe and will afford great delight and if anything were need British and French birth accomplish it."

Asked if Earl Grey's p prise to Canadians in Lor piled: "There have at var for the acquisition of the ment. I know that subs towards such a project, an resident in London will b fers accepted. Such a pro 300th birthday must appea and you may be certain th proval of the whole peop enormous benefit by the days feature in Carde in toric feature in Canada in ever. From the heights St. Lawrence and the cour nay be gained."

The P

RIS CHEETHAM tea in the draw her fiance's per "Iris," said reaching for her and seeking som "how did Mr. No

Miss Cheetham was too Had she been on her guar pleasantly, replied, nonche believe," and passed on to Mrs. Hanbury's baby. Ta merely exclaimed, with op "Motor ride? I never "Ah, then, perhaps I sh about it. But Mr. Newto himself so much that I ma you."

It was useless to pass pairs of eyes—and all fem

ing her.
"Where did you see hir

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"He was in a motor co
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Dodson and Mr. Newton in
"No chauffeur?" inquire
"Oh, of course, there v
sat in front. I didn't reck
"Highgate Hill," said Ir
of hill one likes to walk u
But that did not settle th
her. Two questions were
was Alfred Newton in the
Hill at all. Also, why wa
Dodsons' motor-car, tete-a
pretty Milly Dodson? pretty Milly Dodson?

The Abernethy Road, neethams both reside, is fare. No one in it keeps les ably half-a-dozen (at the pools are the only people and luxury of owning a me a local garage, is at once other inhabitants of the roadeed, it is a veritable thorn ham girls—there is a youn ege-have publicly given heetham, is too devoted otoring. To his intense Major is made to hire a onths in order to give an

Now, that explanation is it is necessary. You under it is Cheetham felt when she been seen with the Dodson

That night Alfred New Cheetham's house. Iris red drumming a little with his i he asked bluntly what I don't think, Alfred," ought to be any secrets het "My dear girl, I have no "Oh, yes, you have. You do in the Dodsons' motor-

He laughed.
"Who told you?"

"Who told you?"
"Never mind! You wer ficient, and there's a dreadf I must say I do think it far "Fast! Why, their char the pace of a hearse. But mood for being teased. Wh "Only—who was the othe "Oh, I say, don't be jeald cause. Shall I tell you how "If you promise to tell r "Of course! There's not Miss Dodson drove into tow She often does that, I believe office is next door to mine "Indeed!"

"I can't help it, of cour "I can't help it, of cour there's no getting over that ness for the day, and came route for the railway static sons' car standing by the si son in it, and her father or her. I bowed, and was pasme by the arm. "Newton," like to drive home in our of steh me, but 'ye an important of the state like to drive home in our content me, but I've an impound can't possibly leave for earliest. Do jump in—the take my place." Well, of content one gets the chance in and—that's all."

Iris looked stoutly in frowing a word.

"Haven't you anything to "Only this! Suppose to alone in the car, would you alone in the car, would you cannot think how you can poon "Small? I?"



duction of new beneficial deslittle ladybug. wings spotted

Oriental poppy summer, late its have finishmmer divided g summer, but g, the plants do the shock to More plants can ings. Cut the so long, and hey were seeds.

er of my house the two walls nailed loops of of white groone end to a ther to an old he vine is very slings in use, tinuously train -W. C. Wool-

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put into the bout the size eed out from consumed in mouth. The oring a few nd driving in rger the feed w the grain ttom, and it e to take up -Horseman.

be blanketed oddling will In a warm horse during , but a blanof burlap, is coat smooth

Earl Grey's National Memorial Arouses Interest

ARL GREY'S suggestion that the bat-tlefields on which Wolfe defeated Montcalm and the Chevalier de Levis overcame General Murray on the Plains of Abraham should be ac-quired as a memorial of the 300th anniversary of the first exploration of Canada, has been received with intense satisfaction by Canadians resident in London. The proposal having been hall-marked with the approval of His Majesty the King, doubt is entertained in Canadian circles but

that the project so well begun will be carried to a successful issue, says the London Telegraph. An appeal to the British public has not yet been con-sidered, but should such a scheme be formulated a ready response is assured.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the veteran Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the veteral high commissioner for Canada, is sanguine that the patriotism of the people of Canada will see the proposal of the Governor-General through. In conversation with a representative of the Daily Telegraph, Lord Strathcona said: "You may be assured that Canadians will welcome the proposal, which is one appealing to the patriotic sentiments of all in the Dominion whether the people he of French or English Dominion, whether the people be of French or English descent. There is not the slightest chance of any racial feeling being raised. La Patrie has welcomed the scheme, and the French-Canadians have already shown their appreciation of the results of British colonization by contributing to the erection of a monument to Wolfe and Montcalm. The King's gift will afford great delight to the French-Canadians, and if anything were needed to cement the peoples of British and French birth together surely this would

Asked if Earl Grey's proposal had come as a sur-rise to Canadians in London, Lord Strathcona re-ied: "There have at various times been suggestions for the acquisition of the Plains as a national monu-ment. I know that subscriptions have been offered towards such a project, and I am sure that Canadians resident in London will be proud to have those of-fers accepted. Such a proposal to celebrate Canada's 300th birthday must appeal to the national sentiment, and you may be certain that it will meet with the approval of the whole people. Quiphec will receive an enormous benefit by the conversion of the most historic feature in Canada into a park for the people for ever. From the heights a magnificent view of the St. Lawrence and the country beyond the river banks may be gained." In reply to a question as to the cost of acquiring the site, the High Commissioner said he could not mention the figure. An estimate would not only have to include the initial cost of acquiring the land and buildings; but provision would have to be made for laying out the park. This would cost a considerable sum. With all parties working for the good of their country, Lord Strathcona predicted there would be no reason to fear that the money would not be speedly raised.

The Daily Telegraph has shown great interest in the project and has subscribed £100. The paper says

chief project and has subscribed £100. The paper says editorially:

"Lord Grey's term of office has marked a new epoch of national life in Canada, where the influence of his vigor and eloquence has been felt from sea to sea; but the Governor-General has never had a finer inspiration than the project in connection with the third centenary of the founder of Quebec. The scheme aims at consecrating and preserving for ever the battlefields on the heights, equally commemorating the triumphs, the reverses, the heroism, and the reconciliation of two races. Lord Grey's enterprise is a stroke of imaginative statesmanship which would have appealed to him who murmured the stanzas of the "Elegy" as the boats dropped down the St. Lawrence in darkness the night before his victory and death. Not less would it have moved the chivalrous soul of Montcalm.

"The whole plan is, like all great ideas, as amhi-

soul of Montcalm.

"The whole plan is, like all great ideas, as ambitious as brilliant. It would bring British and French together in the Dominion by a finer spiritual bond than has yet existed between them. With such emotions as ours when we enter Westminster Abbey, they would tread the soil of the dedicated ground in sight of the monument of the Angel of Peace, meant to look down from the summit of the rock upon the flood of the great river. But bold though the scheme may be, it has been inaugurated, and enjoys the King's approval and assistance. It kindles the enthusiasm, as well it might, of all Canadians, without distinction of origin.

distinction of origin.
"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not behind the Governor-"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not behind the Governor-General in supporting it. To us and our neighbors across the Channel it is hardly less attractive, for in a less favorable state of our relations with France it would not have been possible, and it will form an incomparable memorial of the entente cordiale. Nor is this all. Upon the Plains of Abraham no small part of the destinies of the modern world has been determined. When we acquired the French colonies upon the St. Lawrence we sealed the fate of our dominion in our own. Had Quebec remained French, the thirteen colonies would have remained British. Our sea-power alone created the conditions of Amreican freedom, which no efforts of Americans on land could otherwise have achieved. No one disputes that

could otherwise have achieved. No one disputes that now.

Choiseul, the last considerable statesman of the old regime, expressed the truth with admirable penetration even when yielding to the irresistible Chatham. He prophesied that the British colonies, relieved from the French pressure, which had hitherto done more than anything else to keep them loyal, would be independent in ten years. They were independent in fifteen, largely by French assistance. Thus the, destinles of three nations were inextricably mingled. England won, and Canada remains under the British flag to this day, reminded by every episode of her national development of Parkman's apt words with reference to the cause that lost, "Never was there a happier calamity." But never did the less fortunate combatants prepare for the victors a more terrible Nemesis than that which was soon to rend our empire apart; and not only was the account of honor so soon balanced, but a prime minister of French name and blood is at the head of the free Canada of today. Finally, no thoughtful citizen of the United States can stand where Wolfe and Montcalm died without remembering that their encounter was the prologue of the events which were soon to create the United States. Of Canadlan, British, French, and American remembering that their encounter was the prologue of the events which were soon to create the United States. Of Canadian, British, French, and American support, the plan for creating "The King Edward Park" on the site of the battlefields is equally worthy. Lord Grey's conception will now be understood; we cannot doubt it will in due course be realized.

we cannot doubt it will in due course be realized.

"The capital of old Canada, with few rivals for situation among famous places anywhere in the world, is, among all the cities of the American hemisphere, by far the most picturesque and historic. Next summer it will be 300 years old. To every visitor from the great Republic to the south, its aspect, so utterly unlike anything that exists under the Stars and Stripes seems still to breathe antiquity and romance. Samuel Champlain, a pioneer equal to any of our own, sailed, in 1608, up the river which always most attracted the imagination of the French, and planted a permanent settlement on the narrow point where the St. Charles and the St. Lawrence flow together at the foot of the rock of Quebec. He was not only the founder of the city, but the founder of Canada. Fired by this leader's spirit, explorers were sent out far and wide, making their way across vast wildernesses to the Great Lakes and to within sight of the white peaks of the Rocky Mountains. When the seven years war broke out, a century and a half later the whole metals. Lakes and to within sight of the white peaks of the Rocky Mountains. When the seven years war broke out, a century and a half later, the whole number of Frenchmen in Canada was a mere handful—some 60,000 in all. But leadership and racial spirit compen-

ants well, and supporting them vigorously when he

Waterloo and the Plains of Abraham are said to be Waterloo and the Plains of Abraham are said to be the only battlefields which support a permanent cab stand. The latter scene now attracts even more visitors than the former. Human instinct is not astray here, though few who tread the heights of Quebec are drawn by any reasoned view of the comparative importance of historical events. Wolfe was one of those enthusiasts whose apparent extravagance is distrusted by ordinary men. The words and attitudes of mediocritles are generally safe and prudent, and nothing but the test of a crisis shows them for what they are. It is when the big task is to be faced that men judged in easy times to be pretty much on a level show the

sated for the inferiority of their numbers. They had most influence with the Indians. Not one Englishman in a thousand even remotely realizes how splendid was the fight that the French race made for North America, and how for year after year our own colonies were baffled again and again. We had the permanent superiority at sea. The population of our own colonies was infinitely larger than the number of their French neighbors. While France was tied down by the entire of the continental war, and kept fronting towards the Rhine by the genius of Frederick the Great, we were formed the struck of the total extension of the struck of the world since at the North America. We had every advantage that the wear to the struck of the rores and we had more mannable at home and competent mild the struck of the rores and we had more occessive that the war. In the meantime we were beared at all points. Men and competent of the content would not struck of the rores and we had more occessed before or since. But they were never adequately such desired the struck of the rores and we had more the content would not such that the war, which involved three continents with the whole world was vibrating office. In six months the whole world was vibrating office. In electrifying energy. He had made up his mind that the war, which involved three continents we had seen a long time in lator, but at the war, which involved three continents we had seen a long time in lator, but at least of that immortal story. "England," said Frederick the Great, "has been a long time in lator, but at least of that immortal story. "England," said Frederick the Great, be well was to prove the great fruth that one man makes many. Chatham had the superius for direction the art of choosing his lieutenants well, and supporting them vigorously when he had got them.

Waterloop and the Plains of Abraham are said to the simple that the world since and the supporting them to decide the simple that the world since the first object described by the traveller approaching t any fitting account of a struggle, one of the most picturesque in scene, one of the noblest in incident, one of the most momentous in consequence among all the decisive battles of the world since history began. But, as Lord Grey reminds us, the fighting did not end there. In the following year the rallied French returned to the attack, and on the neighboring battlefield of Ste. Foy, the French commander Levis defeated our General Murray in a desperate action, and would have recaptured Quebec, but that the British fleet reappeared in the St. Lawrence in time. Lord Grey's plan would include both battlefields. The crowning ridge is now defaced by incongruous philistinism. Above all frowns the ugly bulk of a huge jail—the first object described by the traveller approaching from the river the Gibraltar of the New World. Lord Grey's plan would sweep away from the battlefields the jail, and everything that mars and desercates them; would acquire all the land needed to make them a national possession; and would include a circular road sweeping round the whole scene from the citadel of Quebec along the cliffs and heights above the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles. We can only hope that the significant example of the King in sending a donation will be widely imitated in this country. If there are things upon which we must differ with respect to the ideal of Imperial Union, let us show that there are things upon which we know how to agree. Even in New Zealand the school children are already doing their part towards Lord Grey's purpose; and we can imagine no commemorative movement which could make a deeper or more poetic appeal to both races in the Dominion itself, to the two great republics with which we are allied or akin, te every one of us at home with any feeling for the meaning of our own history, and to the imagination of our own race throughout the Empire.

The Photograph—A Story

RIS CHEETHAM was dispensing afternoon tea in the drawing-room, when the news of her fiance's perfidy was broken to her. "Iris," said Mrs. Hanbury suddenly, reaching for her second "maid-of-honor" and seeking some verbal cover for the act, "how did Mr. Newton enjoy his motor ride on Monday"

Miss Cheetham was too surprised to be discreet. Had she been on her guard, she would have smiled pleasantly, replied, nonchalantly, "Oh, very much, I believe," and passed on to inquire affectionately after Mrs. Hanbury's baby. Taken completely aback, she merely exclaimed, with open-eyed wonder:

"Motor ride? I never knew—"

"Ah, then, perhaps I sheuldn't have said anything about it. But Mr. Newton seen. o be enjoying himself so much that I made sure ne would have told you."

It was useless to pass the matter off now. Four pairs of eyes—and all feminine—were closely watch-

Where did you see him?"

"Where did you see him?"

"He was in a motor coming up Highgate Hill. I was going down in a tram; of course, he didn't see me. It was the Dodson's car. There were only Miss Dodson and Mr. Newton in it."

"No chauffeur?" inquired one horrified listener. "Oh, of course, there was the chauffeur, but he sat in front. I didn't reckon him."

"Highgate Hill," said Iris, shortly, "is not the kind of hill one likes to walk up."

But that did not settle the matter—at least, not for her. Two questions were still unanswered. Why was Alfred Newton in the neighborhood of Highgate Hill at all. Also, why was he ascending it in the Dodsons' motor-car, tete-a-tete with the undentably pretty Milly Dodson?

The Abernethy Road, where the Dodsons and Cheethams both reside, is a select suburban thorough-fare. No special in the local section of the course of the course of the dodsons and Cheethams both reside, is a select suburban thorough-fare.

fare. No one in it keeps less than two servants, probably half-a-dozen (at the most) rise to three). The Dodsons are the only people that attain to the dignity and luxury of owning a motor-car. That car, kept at a local garage, is at once the pride and envy of all a local garage, is at once the pride and envy of all other inhabitants of the road; to the Cheethams, indeed, it is a veritable thorn in the flesh. The Cheetham girls—there is a younger one than Iris at college—have publicly given out that their father, Major Cheetham, is too devoted to horses ever to take to motoring. To his intense personal discomfort, the Major is made to hire a horse about once every two months in order to give artistic verisimilitude to the statement.

Now, that explanation is long, but every word of it is necessary. You understand perfectly now how Iris Cheetham felt when she learnt that her lover had been seen with the Dodson girl in the obnoxious mo-

That night Alfred Newton came, as usual, to the Cheetham's house. Iris received him coldly. After drumming a little with his fingers on the elbow of the of a he asked bluntly what was wrong.
"I don't think, Alfred," she pouted, "that there ught to be any secrets between us."
"My dear girl, I have none."

"Oh, yes, you have. You never told me about your in the Dodsons' motor-car."

"Never mind! You were seen, that's quite suf-cient, and there's a dreadful lot of gossip about it. must say I do think it fast."
"Fast! Why, their chauffeur drives the thing at

"Fast! Why, their chauffeur drives the thing at the pace of a hearse. But there, you're not in the mood for being teased. What else did you hear?"

"Only—who was the other occupant of the car?"

"Oh, I say, don't be jealous! There was really no cause. Shall I tell you how it all came about?"

"If you promise to tell, me the absolute truth."

"Of course! There's nothing to keep back. Well, Miss Dodson drove into town to bring her father out. She often does that, I believe, on fine days. Dodson's office is next door to mine in Leadenhall street."

"Indeed!"
"I can't help it, of course, but it is next door; there's no getting over that. I had knocked off business for the day, and came out of the building en route for the railway station. There was the Dodsons' car standing by the side of the kerb, Milly Dodson in it, and her father on the pavement talking to her. I bowed, and was passing on, when he caught the by the arm. "Newton," he said, "how would you like to drive home in our car? Milly has come to stoth me, but I've an important Board meeting on, and can't possibly leave for an hour and a half at the carliest. Do jump in—there's a good fellow—and liest. Do jump in—there's a good fellow—and e my place." Well, of course, it isn't every day the one gets the chance of a spin in a motor.

ris looked stoutly in front of her without speak-

Haven't you anything to say?" he asked.
Only this! Suppose the chauffeur had been
the in the car, would you have got in " tinly! Look here, Iris, you're most absurdly There's not the slightest ground for it. I can't think how you can possibly be so small."
"Small? 1?"

He was really angry now.

"Yes, small and petty in the extreme."

There was no reply from Iris, save tears galore.

They were still falling when, half an hour earlier than usual, Alfred took his unhappy leave.

Subsequently, in the privacy of her room, Iris dried her eyes, and proceeded to the concoction of a scheme of revenge. of revenge.

scheme of revenge.

He had accused her of smallness and pettiness. From any man the accusation would have been insulting; from a lover, who ought to say nothing but what was pleasant, it was positively hateful. Was Alfred's own nature so big and generous that he could afford to launch these untrue charges at her? Had he not a taint, at any rate, of the jealousy which he had declared was devouring her?

Ah, that was it. She must make him jealous. Not only make him jealous, but make him admit his jealousy. Then peace would be re-established between them, and the sun would shine once more. Now, how was the thing to be worked?

The idea came with morning light.

Years ago, before her engagement to Alfred, there had been another aspirant to her hand—a distant cousin of hers, Ned Morris by name. Ned, although a nice boy, had one of those hopeless artistic temperaments that fall short of artistic fulfilmnet; he never succeeded in anything, was usually in debt, and, of course, wholly impossible as a husband. Alfred, a practical business man without any artistic leanings, naturally despised him utterly.

To have brought Ned himself now upon the field

To have brought Ned himself now upon the field would have been lovely, but that, alas! was impossible; he was in a distant part of the world, and had not been heard of for months. However, she could, and would, do the next best thing. In a drawer upstairs full of odds and ends there was a large photograph of Ned, taken in costume, on an occasion when he and she were acting in some amateur theatricals. Once Alfred had expressed a dislike to the photograph (he hated "to see a fellow make such an absolute guy of himself"), and she—these were the early days of the engagement, of course—had promptly banishfellow make such an absolute

Now, she would resurect it. She would place it in the very centre of the drawing-room mantlepiece, where Alfred would be sure to see it at onc. She pictured his disgust as his eyes fell on it. She would pictured his disgust as his eyes fell on it. She would let him think that, since last evening's estrangement her heart had been turning fondly to Ned, and that was the reason of the picture's sudden resurrection. Then, of course, his jealousy would blaze forth. She would accuse him of smallness and pettiness. After the first shock of surprise he would surrender and plead her forgiveness. There would be tender words of reconciliation, sealed by kisses, and all would be as before, the likeness that had worked the oracle being packed upstairs again like a disgraced child.

By 10 a.m. Ned's photograph, cleaned with bread-crumbs, occupied the premier position on the draw-

crumbs, occupied the premier position on the drawing-room mantelshelf.

It was three o'clock the same afternoon "A gentleman has called to see you, Miss."
"Not Mr. Newton?" Her thoughts harped on the

Miss! A gentleman I've never seen before, "No, Miss: A genueman ive never seen before.

Two asked him into the drawing-room."

"But didn't he give you his name?"

"No, Miss, he wouldn't. But he looked quite the gentleman, Miss, or I shouldn't, of course, have let

Iris flew to her room to tidy her hair. Persons who gave no names were usually after subscriptions, but whoever the mysterious visitor might be, nothing was to be gained by appearing dowdy in his presence.

She had a slight suspicion, too, that it might be a friend of Alfred's with an olive branch. She turned the drawing-room handle and entered. man was standing on the hearth-rug, with his back to her, keenly contemplating Ned's photograph on the mantelshelf. The figure swerved round, and she

In her surprise she stood like a statue. He came rward, both bands—big, bronzed hands—outstretch-

"Ned!" she cried. "Come back?"
"Yes, I'm back. Don't look so startled' I'm far
too much sunburnt to be a ghost."

'Not to a living soul. I wanted to take you all by prise. Iris, how you've grown!"
"Nonsense!"

"Nonsense!"

"Oh, but you're inches higher, or is it the heels? It's good to be home again, good to come back and find such a welcome awaiting one. All the way here I was thinking—how would Iris receive me? How would she look upon one who, five years back, dared to love her? Then I was shown into this room, and there, staring me in the face, was that old photograph of mine. I almost went down on my knees with gratitude; the relief was so tremendous."

"Ned, you don't think—"

"Think? I know. Who could have kept the photograph in that place of honor for five long years but you, Iris? And why? Don't blush! It was the nicest way of keeping me in mind, wasn't it? It's a beast of a photo, but how much it has meant to you all these years! Don't speak! Let me finish first! Now I can speak with perfect confidence. Iris, you

know in the old days how I loved you?"

"Stop!"
"Why, what's the matter"
"Oh, can't you see?" She held up her left hand.
"I'm engaged, have been for nearly two years, now.
It's—Alfred Newton."

It's—Alfred Newton."

Ned's next behavior was truly astonishing. Instead of quivering like a dog under the lash, he flung himself into a chair, and fairly rocked with laughter. "Yes, I knew that."

"Knew?"

"Alfred told me himself an hour or two ago. We met one another in the City, had a wh-cup of coffee together. I was only joking Just now. The idea came when I saw that beastly photograph up there. Did I ever look such a fool as that picture represents me? Or, by the way, Alfred gave me a note for you. He was going to post it; but thought it would save time if I brought it as I coming here. Better read it. Don't mind me!

In the did read it—promptly. Her face beamed. A darling note! Alfred must have ransacked the dictionary for words of contrition. The storm was over; the sun shone again.

Ned was standing at the mantelshelf. Suddenly he seized the photograph and tore it across.

"It's all right, Iris. I'll give you another theness of me—a recent one. I'm going to put this in the fire. I shouldn't like my wife to see it."

"Your wife?"

"Yes, she's waiting in a hansom at the corner. May I bring her in?"—Herbert Jamieson in M. A. P.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS



ney in July, and our intention is to be absent for a period of two years. In view of contingencies, however, we shall have with us sufficient provisions to last three years. Our expedition is bent on scientific work. Of course, we shall try to get as near to the Pole as possible, but if we fail we shall do everything possible to cover as much as we can of the Antarctic Continent and to bring back with us as much information as we can acquire. There can be no doubt that the best route to the Pole is by way of the Ross Barrier, but this we regard as belonging to English explorers, and I do not propose to trespass on other people's grounds. On reaching the Antarctic it is my plan to return to our old grounds in Graham Land and endeavor to reach Alexander Land, where we hope to find a barrier similar to that of Ross's. We should they are accounted to the continuous contin where we hope to find a barrier similar to that of Ross's. We should then endeavor to go as far south Rosss. We should then endeavor to go as far south as possible or to follow as near as practicable to King Edward's Land. An important part of our equipment will be motor-sledges, which are being generously built by the Marquis de Dion. With these we shall built by the Marquis de Dion, With these we shall make experiments in the Alps during this winter. Of course, the geographical success of our expedition will depend upon the ice condition and upon what we shall find, but Graham and Alexander Lands are very rich lands for scientific research. The ship for the expedition is being built at St. Malo, and in her designs we have been greatly helped by the advice of Dr. Bruce, the late commander of the Scottish expedition. The ship will be specially strong in view of the ice pressure, and will be of barquentine rig, with compound engines of 550-horse power. She is to be 135ft in length, with a beam of 30 ft., and will carry 230 tons of coal and 100 tons of provisions, sufficient to last for three years. The crew will consist of 22 men, ten of whom were members of my last expedition. The scientific staff, in addition to myself, will number three naval officers, two zoologists, one geologist, and one scientist for magnetic and photographic work. With regard to the funds of the expedition, the French Chambers have already voted 300,000 francs, while another sum of equal amount will also be voted by parliament. Private subscriptions have already yielded 65,000 francs, and I am endeavoring to get a further \$5,000 francs. The Academy of Sciences has prepared our sciencific programme, and the Commission of Missions of the Ministry of Public Instruction has drawn up a very favorable report on the subject of our proposed journey. The Marine Department is giving the necessary coal and a very valuable collection of scientific instruments, while the Oceanographical Institute of Paris, founded by the Prince of Monaco, is also helping me. experiments in the Alps during this winter. Of

Reuter's agency has received from Dr. W. S. Bruce, of the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, the following particulars regarding the Argentine Antarctic ship Austral, which has been wrecked during a gale on the Uruguayan coast:,

The Austral, which was formerly the vessel of the French Antarctic Expedition, has had but a brief existence. She was built for Dr. Charcot in 1904, and in the following year was sold by him to the Argentine government. This year it was intended to fit her with new boilers and engines in readiness for a journey south. In the middle of November she was being prepared for the voyage, and it was thought likely she would take Dr. Bruce and Messrs. Lindsay and Bee. It was intended to set up a new Antarctic station at Wandel Island, Graham Land. The circumstance of her loss is most unfortunate, this being the third attempt made by the Argentine Meteorological Office to set up a station on this island. All the valuable instruments, etc., must have been lost.

Building a Home In Canada

LEX. MORRISON, writing from Indian Head, Canada, to the London Standard, I find it difficult to realize that I have

I find it difficult to realize that I have already spent three seasons in this fine country, spring, summer, and autumn; that the year is actually drawing to a close, and that winter is upon us: my first in Canada. Since I landed from flome I have watched the late snows disappear, and the whole earth spread a coverlet of soft green over its face. Slowly, gradually—though for me the time flew past—the coverlet grew and grew, and mellowed to the color of pure gold. And then came our beautiful indian summer, and the whirr of the reapers and binders; and now the naked prairie lies waiting its warm winter garment, which we like to see thick and deep, knowing that it is accomplishing for us what the farmer at home must work laboriously and pay heavy money to achieve: the fertilization of the soil for our next year's corps. In several different ways the earth's long, well protected sleep is a great god-send to Canada.

We are remarkably well situated here in the matter of immunity face.

send to Canada.

We are remarkably well situated here in the matter of immunity from the sort of storms which sometimes work havoc with ripe crops. Our immunity in this respect is attributed by some to the fact that the big Fishing Lakes lie just seven miles to the northeastward of us, and that in some way they attract and absorb passing storms, leaving us free.

Last evening was quite an exciting one. We had just come in from work and stabled our horses, when I saw ten strange horses come flying through the field we had cropped in oats this year. I say "strange horses," but I soon recognized those crazy wanderers as the cattle of a neighboring farmer to the southeast of us. So I got out one of our bronchos, and soon headed them off, and ran them into our stable yard. After a while our boss decided to drive these horses home himself, and we learned that the owner, not having a single mount to ride, had been unable

horses home himself, and we learned that the owner, not having a single mount to ride, had been unable to go after them or prevent their getting away "on him," as the saying goes.

After this, we had to kill a pig, as our pork barrel was empty. I felt quite sorry to think we had to slay this particular sow, as she always grunted me a welcome when I passed her way, and showed the most friendly gratitude when I scratched her back with anything that came handy. However, she made the very best pork I have ever tasted. The killing seemed less objectionable than I anticipated, and differed from the English method somewhat. She was slung very best pork I have ever tasted. The killing seemed less objectionable than I anticipated, and differed from the English method somewhat. She was slung on her back, and then a very sharp knife was slipped right into her heart, so that she just gasped once and quietly bled to death. We then gave her a bath in boiling water, to get the hair off the skin; and it took us quite a while to shave her and get the carcass ready for cutting up. The experiment will be useful, for every farmer kills his own pigs out here, and I shall have to do it at no very distant date, I trust, on a farm of my own.

a farm of my own.

One frequently hears from townsmen the suggestion that work on a farm is deadly monotonous; but I cannot admit it. On the contrary, it seems to me full of variety. Every day, and often several times a day, something special crops up, in which any real outdoor man needs must be interested. The other day, one of my bronchos had a cruelly bad toothache, and we had to get the horse dentist out to him. I held him during the operation which followed. He was really surprisingly good, considering the way the dentist had to tug and twist to get the offending tooth out. I watched the operation carefully, and think I out. I watched the operation carefully, and think I could manage one like it.

The day after this, I was ploughing at the extreme west end of this farm, when I saw two daughters of a neighbor in comical difficulties with a young bull, which had got away in the night. The girls were trying to drive the beast home, but he had got into the middle of a slough (in which, by the way, there was some very beautiful long prairie grass), and there he meant to stay; refusing absolutely to budge, charmed the ladies never so wisely and well. I had no fear about leaving my team, for they have quieted down thoroughly, after two months' ploughing and harrowing on the summer fallow land.

The hard work made them terribly thin, too. I do not like the disc ploughs. They are too hard on the horses. A neighbor just east of us has three furrowwalking ploughs, with shears instead of discs, and his horses are just "rolling fat," as our boss says. Of course, when one rents a farm, one must use the machinery that is on the place, but when I get on my own land I mean to have the shear ploughs. It is heartbreaking to see willing horses getting so thin, in spite of the very best food that we can give them and plenty of it.

A few evenings ago we were all outside in the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and the same plant and the garden watching a most glorious surest approach and a sure try and a sure try and a sure try and a sure try and a sur The day after this, I was ploughing at the extreme

and plenty of it.

A few evenings ago we were all outside in the garden watching a most glorious sunset over the distant prairie, and smoking hard to keep off the autumnal mosquito—which seems able to stand early frosts quite well. Something in the peaceful evening scene inspired the boss to reminiscence, and he began to tell us how he came to start farming. As it is a typical piece cut right out from the middle of the rough and tumble of Colonial life, and gives a hint of what a man may do without capital in this land of plenty. I make no apology for giving some of the yarn here.

Born quite close to dear, dirty Dublin, our boss was for some years a law courts reporter there, but, as, with many of us, the indoor life was very distaste-

ful to him, and also bad for his health. So he packed his trunks and came right here to Indian Head, where he hired out from March to the end of harvest and threshing. If happened to be a very heavy harvest and very hot weather, so he found the work pretty hard; the more so as his muscles were soft, like his hands. Anyhow, he gave it up, and went down to the United States, where he fell on evil days and reached his last dollar, as so many have done when they left our own Colonies for other countries. His travelling experiences were uncommon. Once he wanted to get to a town in Minnesota, where some railway work was going on, and, not having any money to pay his fare, he looked round for some means of free transport. Wandering round the station, he espied some huge laundry baskets addressed to the very town he wished to reach; so, waiting a good opportunity, he got into one of these and hid himself under the packages of clothes, which, unlike Falstaff's, were clean and new laundered. It was all right until the men started to heave the baskets into the train. Then our boss's comfort was seriously interfered with. However, after ten hours in the train, his basket was thrown into a cart and taken to the laundry. Then arose the question of how best to get out of the basket without being seen. Fortunately, the clerk who received it unfastened it and went away for a few minutes. Mr. O'Brien had only just hopped out when back came the clerk.

"Is Mr. Murphy in?" asked our boss.

back came the clerk.
"Is Mr. Murphy in?" asked our boss.
"No," said the clerk. "There's no Murphy working "Oh, yes," said the boss; "he has been here three

weeks."

"You must mean the 'Star Laundry," said the clerk.
"Isn't this the 'Star Laundry'?" asked the boss,
with childish surprise.

"No; it is just round the corner," was the reply.
So our boss walked off, glad to get away so easily,
Needless to say, he did not worry the "Star Laundry,"
or advertise for Mr. Murphy. He worked on the rallway for some months until the job was finished. He
had earned high wages at this, but was unfortunate
enough to be robbed of every dellar he had got. This
was in the States, not in Canada! He then became a
"hobo," as a tramp is called in the States, and met
with some strange adventures, and stranger charac-"hobo," as a tramp is called in the States, and met with some strange adventures, and stranger characters. Many of the hobos are well educated men of good breeding, who come down in the world through drink and gambling. The tramp life gets such a grip of them that they cannot give it up. But Mr. O'Brien soon tired of bucking wood for his meals, and begging for his tobacco; so made up his mind to get back to Indian Head, and right strangely he made the journey. He had no money, and for 180 miles he travelled inside a cowcatcher. Then, for two nights, he was on the top of a train, clinging on for dear life. At last he got within 70 miles of his destination, and this he walked.

He came right on to this farm, and worked for the man who then rented it for two years. This man thought the 640 acres too much for him, so Mr. O'Brien applied to the owner to be allowed to rent half of it. The owner was agreeable, so our chief started on a half section. His capital was 40 dollars, and a mare worth 60 dollars; to which one must add his character of being a hard-working man of known integrity. These points were of the utmost importance, as, of course, he had to get his horses, his seed, and his feed on credit. No one will trust a man who is a shirker. Fortune presently smiled on the boss and he had a splendid crop, paid for his horses, store bill, etc., and had a nice little balance in the bank; all from a capital of, say, £20.

It may not be out of place to mention that the terms for renting a farm throughout Saskatchewan are these:—The tenant supplies horses and half the seed, and pays half the threshing bill. The freeholder supplies house, stables, granaries, all machinery, and half the seed, and pays the other half of the threshing bill. He takes half the wheat crop delivered at the elevator. The man who rents the farm gets the whole of He came right on to this farm, and worked for the

the seed, and pays the other half of the threshing bill. He takes half the wheat crop delivered at the elevator. The man who rents the farm gets the whole of the oat crop (which is all required to feed his horses for the following year), and the other half of the wheat crop. On these terms, if a farmer happens to have his wheat ruined by a storm, or other cause, he has no rent to pay.

has no rent to pay.

A thing that struck me very much happened here a little while back. A man, who had only been in the neighborhood since March, was unfortunate enough neighborhood since March, was unfortunate enough to develop appendicitis. His summer fallow was getting terribly behind, with weeds several feet high; so the farmers round about had a meeting, and the result was that 18 men, 18 ploughs, and 90 horses turned up one morning, and just ploughed a clean 100 acres for the man. It was a noble sight to see all these teams working at once, and my team of bronchos did as much work as any of them. When the patient looked out of the window, and saw good brown earth, instead of weeds, he fairly wept with gratitude, and, naturally, with a mind relieved from anxiety, he got well at express speed. This gives one a good idea of the kind neighbors a man has in this glorious northwest. A new chum, so long as he is a decent sort, is treated just as well as an old friend, when he is in any difficulty.

any difficulty.

We have lately been receiving new bronchos in our stable, and I have been given the interesting, not to say exciting, duty of breaking them in, and teaching them how to plough, etc. It is very pleasing to look at a broncho working well, after a month's patient work on him, when you can honestly reflect that you have taught him all he knows.



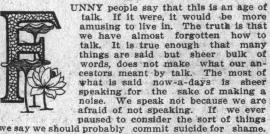
Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat



The Art of Conversing

"There are a sort of men whose visages Do cream and mantle like a standing pond, And do a wilful stillness entertain, With purpose to be dressed in an opinion Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit; As who should say, 'I am Sir Oracle, And when I ope' my lips let no dog bark,' O, my Antonio, I do know of these, That therefore only are reputed wise or saying nothing; when I am very sure,
I they should speak, would almost damn those ears, Which hearing them, would call their brothers fools. -Shakespeare.

What Shall We Say of Conversation?



We know quite well that we have nothing amusing to contribute concerning the weather, the last theatre or Kubelik's performance failed entirely to interest us, and it is not the least likely to interest our neighbors at second hand. If you know nothing about mo-tor cars, and are neither a comedian, or a poet, you need not attempt to expound on either subject, and should have nothing to say about them and even if you do know anything about them it is excessively unlikely that you can make it attractive to anyone else. Moreover if this sort of thing were swept away we might really have time to talk, and talk is one of the best of sports. When you fairly realize that like other sports, it requires thought and skill, you have gone some way on the road to make yourself entertaining. For you will either put some mind into your conversation or remain silent and offentimes a one entertaining. For you will either put some mind into your conversation, or remain silent and oftentimes a picturesque silence has its own value. It is, of course, easy to blunder. Of the few people who really can talk, many are cursed with the desire to shine—they want to be wits! Now wit is like cayenne, a little of it goes a long way, and nobody wants over much of either. Conversation ought to be divided into two classes (society conversation, I mean.) There are lots of people who frankly know nothing about anything and say it neatly. There are the people who know a great deal about something and ride their particular hobby to death, and in fact will talk of nothing else. Two great principles should always be remembered in conversing never segment that your conversing to in conversing, never assume that your companion is imbecile, and do not assume she is interested in your particular topic of conversation. If good women, and particular topic of conversation. If good women, and strong men would remember these two principles much misery would be spared us. Then would people of plain tastes no longer have their digestion spoilt by mindless babble. It is unnecessary to impress on your neighbor that rain makes the street wet, and the mud in Government street, is, if possible, worse than usual, that fogs make the boats late, and that motors are like bables, noisy, and necessary, and one could enjoy one's dinner quite as well without having to listen to these true, but unnecessary details. The person who really knows how to talk is not continue. to listen to these true, but unnecessary details. The person who really knows how to talk is not continually trying to sparkle. Nothing is-more wearisome. Nor does she at other people's parties want always to score off her unhappy neighbors. A woman (or man either for that part), who goes through life trying to make other people small, or uncomfortable, will pay for it in the long run. One of the most depressing and melancholy delusions of the intelligent is the insane idea that conversation should be improving and instructive, for a really good talker, never "lays" and instructive, for a really good talker, never "lays down the law" or preaches. A woman need not be afraid to talk as if she had a brain, or disguise that she knows a little, and has thought and read more. Nevertheless, she does not insist that you should agree with her. If she admires the works of Shakespeare, she will permit you to believe that Tennyson at least, was able too to write poems. A great matter and beyond all, one to be remembered is the noble gift of nonsense. Anyone who is unable to talk non-sense with ability need never imagine that he, or she will ever be a really successful and popular talker. The ability to laugh at yourself is essential to a good

Fashion's Fancies

"Hints for Fancy Balls and Coiffure Arrangement." Actual fancy dress balls se Actual fancy dress balls seem to have lost favor, possibly because of expense entailed and the difficulty of getting up a good muster, so many women refuse such invitations rather than have the trouble and expense of a fancy costume, or the elders arrive in ordinary evening aftire and spoil the effect. The fancy coiffure ball is, however, generally successful. As this means only pretty or original hair-dressing and a hat, coif or bonnet, of which the whole or some of its component parts can be utilized afterwards for component parts can be utilized afterwards for general wear. If the colfiure is practised on two, or three occasions, a becoming and picturesque effect is not difficult to achieve. For the pendee colffure ball a white wig is more satisfactory and more effective than powdering the hair. It may be hired quite than powdering the hair. It may be hired quite cheaply and worn over the hair neatly plaited and coiled closely round the head. A few patches and some slight make up, such as accentuating the eye brows and lashes, and a little tinted powder, soon produces a chic and fancy effect to be completed by a picturesque hat or coif. Prettily waved hair, pouffed out each side and the back in long plaits tied with ribbon is most becoming to some faces when fin-ished with a Dutch bonnet of lace, the wired wings standing out, and framing the hair. This is not a pondee style, nor is the Alsatian with ir bow standing far back across the head, and with long streamers falling over curis or plaits. For the matron there are picturesque arrangements taken from historical pictures, the foundations easily made from buckram. The long funnel shaped head dress with a gauze vell falling from its point is covered in silk or satin, with a band of ermine or swansdown. For the jewels a few brooches sewed on the front suffices. The vell requires a border of sequins or some gold theatrical lace costing a very little. Hat shapes in tulle or buckram are made to order by most fancy millinery houses and when covered the trimmings are piled on to obtain the most because millinery houses and when covered the trimmings are piled on to obtain the most becoming and chic effects, however exaggerated, without any restriction as to style or fashion. With regard to fancy costumes, few apparently realize how simple it is to give a picturesque effect to ordinary gowns. Take for instance the present low necked gown of velvet or satin, with its long full skirt, and closely fitted hips. Instead of the fashionable petticoat, all frou-fron and lace wear only one of heavy clinging material, perfectly close and tight to the knees, and below in full neavy folds. Trim the hips with narrow fur in battlement fashion a la Huguenot from the celebrated picture. Remoye the sleeves and substitute fresh ones in peuffs with slashings of satin, and quite tight from the elbow. Trim the neck with fur and a deep drawn the elbow. Trim the neck with fur and a deep drawn up tucker in chemisette style and you have a quaint and mediaeval costume at very little expense. Narrow and mediaeval costume at very little expense. Narrow marabout or swansdown will do in place of fur. Then for the coiffure there is the Stuart or the Juliet cap in velvet and pearls, or in brocade jewels and gold lace, either easily fashioned by an ingenious worker. For these the hair must be waved and quaintly dressed with some tresses falling love in the steeple headdress with flowing veil of spangled and the same tresses in the same tresses falling love in the same tresses falling love in the same tresses falling love in the same tresses in the same tresses and the same tresses in the same tresses are same tresses and the same tresses and the same tresses are same tresses are same tresses and the same tresses are same tresses are same tresses and the same tresses are same tresses and the same tresses are same tresses are same tresses are same tresses are same tresses and the same tresses are same tresses and the same tresses are same tresses and the same tresses are same tresses ar

gauge is equally appropriate or a algrette fastened with jeweled buckle. That inexpensive material, nun's veiling is admirable for the long stassical or picturesque type of costume and gold braid, very thin and flat, is admirable for Greek or other borders, or gold printed ones are sold in lengths ready for sewing on. Really corrected the made from the Japanese cotton crepes, which are most inexpensive, and in good widths. The kimona and a plain uncercress of the sive satin has a splendid effect and this I commend

and the second s

to mothers who are seeking fancy costumes for young girls. The Japanese crepe cottons are of lovely color-ings and have a good deal of gold stamping, and require close inspection before their lowly origin is dis-covered. But the subject of fancy dress is such an exhaustive one that columns might be written and my space is limited, so I must just add a note on behalf of the children. The average mother has alas! iew ideas of hairdressing for tiny girls. A wisp of ribbon tied on a curl appears generally, but without departing from the necessary simplicity, a smarter effect is obtained by the use of a circular comb. It all depends on how this is put on, as quite a pompadur effect can be stronged and the friend or curly dour effect can be arranged, and the frizzed or curly hair drawn forward and a bow 'a la geisha' sewn on each side of the comb. Where height is more desirable a butterfly bow is fixed quite on the centre of the comb, with fluffy curls pulled out at the sides and hanging loose at the back. The comb may be entirely lost if the hair is prettily arranged, or where the flat top is more desirable it may be covered with a folded band of ribbon or velvet to form a bandeau across the head. dour effect can be arranged, and the frizzed or curly cross the head.

Home Decoration An empty fireplace has a most shamed-faced ap-

pearance, and its effect is decidedly depressing. Dur-ing the summer it is an easy matter to arrange ferns in art pots (brass or copper ones for choice), panels of looking-glass, or small screens, but it either of these schemes is continued during the winter the fireplace is evidently not wanted and would be better dispensed with altogether. I am thinking of a house in which two rooms have been knocked into one, to make, a large drawing room, or where the folding doors which originally answered the purpose of di-vision have been permanently banished. One never, or seldom, has two fires in one room, because it is difficult to form two cosy circles; therefore the hearth in what used to be the back drawing room or library remains cold and cheerless. There are other rooms in which the firenage is not used with which the fireplace is not used, such as bedrooms where space is very limited, but these I will describe later on; for the moment my theme is the empty fire-place in the back drawing room. A simple and ef-fective mode of destroying the identity of the fireplace is by turning it into a dwarf bookcase. Where the chimneypiece is a very plain one nothing is required save to remove the grate and fit up the space with backing and shelves of deal, which should be stained or painted to match the rest of the structure, but a curtain to draw wholly or partially every the back. or painted to match the test of the curtain to draw wholly or partially across the book-shelves gives a finish which is very effective. In a room where a dainty wall paper in the very faintest pink and cream stripes suggests a tint of pastel blue for the upholstery and draperies the curtains should be of Roman satin in this shade. Over the shelf at the top I would lay a long strip of white satin, with the top I would lay a long strip of white satin, with the ends embroidered in a conventional design worked in faint blues and greens. Where the chimney-piece is large and ugly, such as those of greyish white marble, which are so trying to the decorator, it must be entirely encased. It will not be necessary to remove the grate, but the square space in which it is fixed must be filled in with a panel of wood. The fixed must be filled in with a panel of wood. The jambs of the fireplace can then be put into hollow deal boxes with some ornamentation in the way of carving, or moulding down the front and a similar design must be nailed along the front of the top shelf. A dwarf case of this description makes an excellent A dwarf case of this description makes an excellent little cabinet for the display of china. In a room where rose color was predominant in carpet and curtains, the woodwork could be painted white and the interior consisting of back, sides and shelves covered with pale rose plush, forming an excellent back-ground for bits of old Chelsea, Dresden or other deficients. In the case of very valuable specimens it lights. In the case of very valuable specimens it would be wise to have a glass door fixed in front of the cupboard to make the contents absolutely safe. Where the double room is converted into a dining-room the improvised bookcase or china cupboard will probably be of manogany or dark oak, or at least the probably be of mahogany or dark oak, or at least the light wood will be stained to represent one or the other of these. If the latter it would make a very effective cupboard for the display of old blue and for the antique glass which is so white china, and for the antique glass which is so highly prized now-a-days. Reverting to the double drawing room from which the folding doors have been drawing room from which the folding doors have been removed it is expedient so to arrange the furniture that the suggestion of this one apartment having been originally two is quite dispelled. A large Chesterfield couch slantwise across the part where the doors used to be does this effectually. This, of course, is only possible when there is plenty of space, but wherever the two rooms combined only make one moderate sized one, the centre should be left quite free, grouping the furniture at either endloft he room more than anywhere else, and keeping small tables, palm stands, and easy chairs at the sides; the uninterrupted length of carpet down the centre then conveys the impression of more yards than really exist. veys the impression of more yards than really exist. froom it is often a great advantage to be able to put a piece of furniture in the fireplace, but the only one which really adapts itself to this is a washstand, and really, this is little more than a plain table and could easily be made at home. The reason why a washstand adapts itself to the situation better than anything else is that the mantleshelf, which otherwise would be dreadfully in the way, can be utilized for bottles, etc. The table should be made of a convenient height, and a good deal broader than the shelf above. From the top of the back of the table almost to the shelf a square framework of wood will form a back if it is filled in with a panel of Cassia cloth the same color as the wallpaper over which is a splasher of white spotted muslin fixed to the frame by ribbon bows at the corners. The top of the table should be covered with white "marbled" American cloth, and the legs should be painted ivory The woodwork and the suite in this re ought also to be white. Before putting the wash-stand into place, the square opening of the grate should be filled in with a curtain of Cassia cloth the should be filled in with a curtain of Cassia cloth the same tone of color as the wall paper. On no account fill in the opening with boarding, which would prevent ventilation and be very unhealthy. Either the carpet or a rug should be brought right up to this curtain to conceal the hearth entirely. On the wall behind the mantleshelf another small splasher of white muslin matching the one below should be placed, thus making the fitment look complete. In a very small room this arrangement will make it cutte nonsmall room this arrangement will make it quite possible to do with only a bed, a dressing chest with glass and a chair or two, besides providing a goodsized washstand, which is always a great comfort.

Sweet Sleep

Soft as the touch of loving fingers on a brow Distress'd with pain,
Sweet as the echo of a long still voice within
A weary brain, Cool as the waters of an ever-tossing sea Neath sunny skies, Still as the hush that holds the greeving earth

When summer dies:

Welcome as falling dew to pale, droop-headed flowers
Parched all day long,
Tender as golden harp-strings breathing the refrain
Of some sad song.
Fragrant as is the perfume hidden in the heart Of a red rose,
Peaceful as summer twilight when to rest,
The tired breeze goes;

Dark as a leafy forest-shade when o'er the land Night's pall is spread, Fresh as an early morn in springtime when the sun Glows rosy-red,
Glad as the little smiles that o'er a baby's face Joyously creep, Pure as the love-light in a mother's eyes—

Disturbed Slumber

The humorist who declared that life's greatest joy was to find you had another hour to sleep, must surely have under-estimated the claim of waking from a night-mare! Is there anything to compare with the a night-mare! Is there anything to compare with the first dawning doubt of the reality of oppression, dif-

ficulty or mortification, followed by the gradual reworld if not of unclouded happiness, at least of itigated sufferings? There are many theories as to mitigated sufferings? There are many theories as to the genesis of dreams, nightmares among them, but to the dreamer, all the speculations of the wise, all the patient investigations of the scientific, are as nothing. He is too convinced of the reality of his state of torment to be capable of entering into their arguments, however well he may have mastered them over night. The night-mare of maturity is doubtless less picturesque, poetical, and fantastic than that of childhood. The precipices we used to descend first cautiously and then, when a stone rolled, or twig snapped with horrible rapidity, have gone from us. snapped with horrible rapidity, have gone from us. So also have those vague, cloudy monsters something between a huge mantle and a gigantic bird, that bore down upon us, and crushed us until we felt stiffed and threw off the blankets, and to what kindly limbo have threw off the blankets, and to what kindly limbo have those little imps fled away, those imps with puckered faces, and half familiar features, who mocked and defied us, tweaked and pulled at us when we, and all the world were young? Alas! As we grow older, our night-mares are far more prosaic—they seem to consist for the most part, in embarrassments and perplexitles not unrelated to our waking life. Most house keepers know that terrible dream of going shopping and having bought what we required, finding only one five-cent, piece in our purse—then a circle of faces seem to close in on us, and we recognize all those people we detest and would not have chosen as witnesses of our predicament. There is no one to help! Only the parcel growing in weight and size, the purse with its horrible emptiness, and the crowd of Only the parcel growing in weight and size, the purse with its horrible emptiness, and the crowd of hostile, and spiteful faces—I wonder—do men dream of stocks and shares when dinner has been late or ill-chosen? Or do they share with us mere women, the unpleasant experience of running for a train only just out of reach, or of finding ourselves at a dance in thick, muddy boots? For sheer horror the childhood night-mares quite outrank those of later years, but we are so much creatures of convention that it is more than possible that mortification means as much to us now, as the most thrilling adventure did then. Yet I would we willingly forego our dreams, our sleeping dreams, genuine visions of the night. They sleeping dreams, genuine visions of the night. They are chiefly useful in assisting us to appreciate by way of contrast the present comforts of actual life and they make it worth while to get up. Sometimes they suggest interesting trains of thought.

Menu For a Small Dinner

Menu Pearl Cream Soup German Fish Cake Stuffed Rabbit with Onion Sauce Calf's Head en Torture Roast Wild Duck Chocolate Cheesecak Browned Apples Cheese and Lemon Canapes Nougatines

Pearl Cream Soup

Required: Half a pound of pearl barley, one onion, one turnip, a stick of celery, one quart of white stock, one gill of cream, pepper and salt.

Method: First wash the pearl barley very thoroughly in cold water, put it into the enamelled saucepan with the onion, stick of celery, turnip and stock. Boil all gently, but very steadily, from three to four hours, then pass through a sieve, working it with a wooden spoon. Return all to the saucepan, season, bring to the boil while stirring; if you have it, add a dash of lemon puice. Remove from the fire, gradually stir in the cream, and serve with fried croutons of bread. AdE o

German Fish Cake Required: One breakfastcupful each of cold flak-fish and cold potato; one small onion, one ounce butter, pepper and salt. Method: Mince the onion very finely, and cook

it in a stewpan with half the butter, when tender add the fish and potato, pepper and salt, and the remain-

Stir the whole over the fire until quite hot, then pile high on a hot dish, sprinkle fine brown breadcrumbs over and serve.

Stuffed Rabbit With Onion Sauce

Why do so many people object to boiled rabbit? Largely, I think, because of the careless manner in which it is cooked and served.

If prepared carefully it makes a most savoury and appetizing dish, and the cost is very reasonable. Stuffed with some good veal stuffing (which greatly adds to its flavor) and masked with some well made onion sauce, it should meet the approval of even the most fastidious people.

The following will be found a very satisfactory mode of preparation, if the instructions are followed carefully:

Required: One large rabbit, two large onions as

Required: One large rabbit, two large onions, a bunch of parsley and herbs, four peppercorns, four cloves, stock. For the Stuffing: Quarter of a pound of lean veal, two ounces of beef suet, ene ounce of bacon, one tablespoonful of crumbs, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of chopped onion, one egg,

parsier, hair a teaspoonth of chopped office, one egg, salt, pepper, nutmeg and lemon rind.

Method for preparing the stuffing: Pass the veal twice through a mincing machine, then pound it in a mortar, with the suct and bacon; rub this mixture through a sleve. Add to it the crumbs, parsley and onion, bind the mixture with the beaten egg, and eason it to taste with salt, pepper, nutmeg and a

Method of preparing the rabbit: Having skinned and cleaned the rabbit, put it into a basin of tepid water with a handful of salt, and let it soak for an hour to draw out the blood.

Dry it carefully, stuff it with the forcemeat, sewing up the opening with a little fine string.

Truss it neatly in shape with skewers and string, put it in a stewpan with enough white stock to cover it, add the onions, sliced, the spices and herbs, and also a little soil.

Bring it to the boil, then skin it well, and let it simmer gently from one hour to one hour and a half, according to the size and age of the rabbit When it seems quite tender, take it out of the pan, move the string, etc., and place it on a hot dish. our over the onion sauce, and garnish with rolls of

the Sauce: Three onlons, two gills of milk one gill of water, one ounce of flour, half an ounce of butter, salt and pepper. Peel and quarter the onions and boil them in slightly salted water, until they are just tender; then strain off the water. Melt the butter in a small pan, stir the flour into it, then add the milk and the water, and stir until it boils. Next add the chopped only and salt and repres to tests. the chopped onion and salt and pepper to taste. Stir over the fire for a few minutes, to make sure the onion is hot, and pour it over the rabbit. Serve very hot, with boiled petatoes, and cabbage.

Calf's Head en Torture

Required: Half a calf's' head, some stock, two

Required: Haif a calf's' head, some stock, two large onions, half a stick of celery, two or three carrots, a small piece of mace, a pinch of sweet herbs, a few peppercorns, a piece of lemon rind, a sprig of parsley, slices of bacon, mushrooms, half a pint of brown sauce, and a squeeze of lemon juice.

Method: Thoroughly clean and blanch half a calf's head; set this in a pan with just enough stock to cover it. When the contents boil up add two large onions, half a stick of celery, two or three carrots, a small piece of macs, a pinch of sweet herbs, a few peppercorns, a little lemon rind, and a sprig of parsley tied in a piece of mushin. Scatter a little sth, skim thoroughly, and then set the pan by the side of the fire where it will just simmer gently. Watch it and skim occasionally. Cook this from two and a half to three hours. Take up carefully remove the bones, and press the meat into a neat shape on a hot dish. Scatter fried breadcrumbs over and keep hot. Cut the tongue into slices, and grill the mushrooms. Heat the brown sauce and flavor it with ketchup and a squeeze of lemon juice. Pour the gravy round the

meat, and garnish it with the mushrooms, sliced tongue, and rolls of fried bacon. Serve very hot

Roast Wild Duck

Required: A brace of birds (young if possible), two slices of fat bacon, butter, for basting, two slices of hot buttered teast. Method: Carefully pluck, clean and truss

birds. The one slice of bacon over the breast of each, just slitting it once or twice to prevent it from curling up. Roast them before a clear fire, or bake them in a hot oven, for about twenty to thirty minutes. For the last ten minutes remove the slices of bacon, so that the birds may become a nice brown. Keep them well basted. When you remove the bacon from the birds, place the pieces of toast under them in the tin, so that they may catch any gravy that drips from the birds. When they are cooked lay the toast on a hot dish, place a bird on each piece, and, if possible, garnish the dish with a few sprigs of water-cress. The bread sauce, which should accompany dish, will be found nice if made as follows:

Required: Haif a pint of milk, one small onion, two cloves, two tablespoonfuls of white crumbs, half an ounce of butter, salt and pepper to taste.

Method: Put the milk in a pan, on the fire, add to it the onion with the cloves stuck into it. Make the crumbs by rubbing the bread through a sieve, and when the milk bolds are rubbe to the milk one to the milk one to the rubbe to the milk one to the rubbe to the rub when the milk bolis, sprinkle in the crumbs, add the butter and let it simmer gently for about ten minutes Then take out the onion, season carefully with salt

and pepper, and serve in a hot tureen.

Note:—As boiled potatoes have already been served with the rabbit, a few potatoes could be roasted in the tin, round the birds, and artichokes in milk, might be served as a second vegetable.

Chocolate Cheesecakes

Required: One ounce of butter, two ounces and a-half of castor sugar, and one ounce and a-half of chocolate. One ounce of crushed ratifia biscuits, three eggs, puff paste.

Method: Cream the butter and sugar together add the chocolate, one ounce of crushed ratifia biscuits, and three eggs. Beat all these ingredients together until the mixture is quite smooth, and about the consistency of thick cream. Flavor with essence of vanilla. Line some patty pans with puff paste and fill with this mixture, bake carefully in a slow oven, and serve either hot or cold, whichever is preferred.

Browned Apples

Required: Six large cooking apples, an ounce of butter, and some red currant jelly.

Method: Peel and core the apples and fill the centre of each with butter. Place them in a buttered fireproof cooking dish, and put a few little bits of butter on them. Cook in a moderate oven, basting them freely with butter. Before serving put a little red currant jelly into the centre of each.

Cheese and Lemon Carapes-A Savoury

Required: A small crouton of fried bread for each person, one ounce of grated cheese, half an ounce of butter, half an ounce of salmon paste (any other fish paste would do as well), cayenne, sait, a few

drops of lemon fuice.

Method: See the bread is prettily cut into croutons and fried a nice brown in butter. Melt the half ounce of butter in a small pan. Add the cheese fish paste and seasonings. Stir until very hot and smooth. If too thin add a little more cheese. Spread thickly on the fried croutens of bread, and serve at once, very hot.

Very pretty and dainty to serve with tea or coffee after dinner, are the dainty little cakes I am about to give you the recipe for, and I am sure they will appeal to all those who are in quest of a new dainty for the drawing room. These little cakes are excellent for afternoon teas, and are not at all expensive either. The following is the recipe:-

Required: Six ounces of short crust pastry, two inces of butter, one ounce of ground almonds, one egg, one tablespoonful of apricot marmalade, haif an ounce of chopped almonds, two ounces of castor sugar, one ounce of cake crumbs, quarter of a tea-

spoonful of ratifia essence. spoonful of ratifia essence. Method: Grease some small moulds, and line them with short crust pastry. Cream the butter and sugar together until they are quite white, add the egg, beat well, then stir in the cake crumbs, ground almonds, and ratifia essence. Half fill each pastry case with this mixture, sprinkle the top with chopped almonds, and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. When cool brush each with apricot marmalade. malade.

Comments of An Onlooker

I do not often recommend books, but during this wet weather, when perhaps some may have some leisure, and inclination to sit, and read over the fire, it is nice to be told of a few really interesting books, and some which I have been lately reading made such an impression on me that I would like my readers to afoota," "Walled In," "The Burning Torch" and the "Secret Agent." Then an amusing French book I have lately had lent to me was called "L'Oncle de l' Europe," and as you can imagine the uncle of Europe is none other than our beloved king. When one comes to think of it, His Majesty and the Queen are related to most of the crowned heads of Europe. For instance, the German Emperor is the King's nephew, the Emperor of Russia is the Queen's nephew, and his wife is the King's niece. The Queen of Norway is the King's daughter, the King of Denmark and the King of Greece, are the Queen's brothers, the Queen of Spain is the King's niece, the crown Princess of Sweden is the King's niece, the grand Duke of Coburg is the King's nephew, the King of Portugal, through the Coburg's is nearly related to the King's niece. These are some of those that I can remember at the moment, and I dare say if I thought it out, there are still more. is none other than our beloved king. When one con there are still more.

The reporter, who in the course of his report of a school meeting said that a certain lady had returned thanks on behalf of the "female teachers," "got it" from the lady. "Will he, the next time he honors us with his notice kindly not refer to us as if we were animals but call us "lady teachers?" Now, that is where she is wrong. "Female" is an objectionable word and as we do not talk of male teachers, we need not talk of female teachers. But a "lady!" Can we not give that much abused word a rest and be content with "woman," which is after all the right word to use when "man" is opposed to it.

That was a very astute student of human nature That was a very astute student of human nature who invented a cure for drunkenness among men, which is said to be a great success in Ohio. Instead of striving to combat drunkenness with "gold cure" and other specifics the Ohio philosopher suggested that every man who got drunk should be photographed in that condition and shown the photograph when he was sober. Perhaps it will not occur to everyone immediately why this should prove an efficient preventive of drink. Every one has not made a study of remediately why this should prove an efficient pre-ventive of drink. Every one has not made a study of masculine vanity, which is to the vanity of a woman, what an elephant is to a flea! Some women are vain, enough, but for colossal, hide bound vanity give me the men! Women, even when they are pretty, often have doubts about their appearance, and face the daylight with grave apprehensions as to whether they daylight with grave apprehensions as to whether they are looking nice, but no man is ever troubled with doubt of the kind. It would be almost impossible to find a man who is not certain that he is an Adonis, and fondly imagine that they are quite beyond criticism, and it would be possible to cure them of anything, even drink, through an assault on their vanity.

To attempt to account for the truthfulness and frankness of the feminine temperament by putting forward the theory that women possess an "automatic conscience" is a dubious way of conveying a dubious compliment. The majority of women are certainly firmly convinced that if they have an automatic conscience it does not work unless they turn the key themselves.

Beauty Hints

Finger Nail Lore "Cut them on Monday, cut them for health, Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for health, Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for news. Cut them on Thursday—a new pair of shoes; Cut them on Friday, cut them for sorrow, Cut them on Saturday, see your true love tomorrow, Cut them on Sunday, your safety seek,
The devil will have you the rest of the week!"

Fading Beauty

It is a matter of common experience that after the fortieth year of life people undergo certain changes in personal appearance. The hair tends to get thin and less its colors are the second of the s lose its color, and often the eyelashes and eyebrows are similarly affected.

The skin loses its smoothness, and acquires a greyish-white, dead hue. The color of the eyes may be lightened, and they have a lessened brilliancy.

The term "fading," usually collectively applied to

The term "fading," usually collectively applied to these things, is very apposite.

Few things are more startling to the average woman, or man, who has been accustomed to think highly of his "looks" than the enforced recognition that they, like the people of whom they have read, and others, whom they have seen, are now on the bridge leading from youth to the land at the "back of beyond."

But if they are wise, they will acknowledge fact to Some philosophical folk tell us that it is our duty to accept without a murmur the common fate of hu-

Tens of thousands of generations have had their infancy, youth and time of fading, so shall it be with the generations that are to come; we shall be fools if we kick against the inevitable. But is fading inevit-able? That is the point! Because a thing has been a hitherto invariable fact, it does not follow that it must always be so. The triumphs in steam, electricity, and chemistry, which have turned the impossible into the commonplace show this. The plain truth is that fading can be hastened or retarded by certain es of life. In the present state of our knowledge cannot be entirely prevented, but it certainly can much retarded!

What makes for early fading? Much exposure to artificial light, whether electric lamp or candle; nervous strain, imperfect sleep, great emotionalism of any kind, foul air, poor food, any

state of ill health, the use of bad cosmetics.

These are, of course, only the chief influences they do not, by any means, exhaust the list. A little thought will show that all of them are things controllable to a greater or less extent. And broadly speaking the opposites of these—daylight, nervous calm, good sleep, a quiet mind, pure air, good food, good health, and the use of wholesome cosmetics (or

none at all)—retard fading.

Even the greatest sceptic must acknowledge that there are women in public life who have passed their sixth decade, tnd yet compare favorably with poorer sisters of twenty years juniority.

The subject is a very broad one, and well worth attention by all who reard with dismay (as who does not be a subject to the subject is a very broad one, and well worth attention by all who reard with dismay (as who does not be a subject to the subject is a very broad one, and well worth attention by all who reard with dismay (as who does not be a subject to the subject t

attention by all who regard with dismay (as who does not?) the loss of youthful freshness.

The First American Vessel

Three-hundredth anniversaries of American foun-dations are coming now with remarkable frequency, giving the present generation an illustration of the rapidity with which colonies were established, tem-porarily or permanently, along our shores in the early days of the seventeenth century. Few of the anni-versaries are of greater interest than that which was celebrated in Bath, Maine, and, in fact, all along the Maine coast, in August, in honor of the first vessel built in New England.

Three hundred years ago this summer Captain George Popham, on behalf of his brother, Chief Justice John Popham, and the Plymouth company, came over the ocean with the two ships, Gift of God and Mary and John, and made a settlement at the mouth

of the Kennebec river. The little colony, after an adventurous voyage, had reached Monhegan early in August, and landing there, held services on Sunday, the 9th. On the 19th they landed in the Sagadahoc harbor, as the mouth of the Kennebec was then called, and went ashore.

There, on the sandy beach, the little pinnace Virginia was built that autumn, a notable achievement for so small and so ill-established a colony. It was for so small and so ill-established a colony. It was a seaworthy craft, a proper forerunner for the fine vessels that have made the Kennebec famous. It crossed the ocean several times, and brought colonists

The colony at Fort Popham abandoned that post the next year and returned to England; but other settlements were soon made, and before the revolution the ship-builders of the Maine coast had already

hieved a reputation. Square-rigged ships from Maine ports—and from Square-rigged ships from Maine ports—and from none other more than from Bath, which is the modern successor to Popham's colony—bore the American flag to all parts of the world. When the great revival of ship-building came after the discovery of gold in California, over 100 ships were launched into the Kennebec in a single year. And today, when the square-rigger has gone out of style, and even the coasting schooner is giving way slowly to steem nower than schooner is giving way slowly to steam power, one voyaging into the Kennebec sees here and there along the lower reaches a four or five or six-mast schooner perched upon keel-blocks, shored up, already rigged, perhaps ready for launching; or in an earlier stage with the calker's mallet ringing merrily against its sides.

Bath has not lost its pre-eminence in ship-building in its 300 years. Only last year the United States bat-tleship Georgia was launched with engines aboard and with its fires lighted, the first launching in that condition in the world.

Three hundred years ago the Kennebec was bor-

dered with dense pine woods, and the pinnace was built from materials cut right at hand. Today the materials for the steel ships are brought 1,000 miles. masts for the schooners come round the Horn or over-land from Washington. But the members of Pop-ham's colony, by some strange fate, shaped the destiny of three centuries of their successors when they began ship-building on the shores of the Sagadahoc.

The Prophet

"You needn't tell me!" a little bird cried: "You needn't tell me, for I know! The winter is coming, and ere many days.
The ground will be covered with snow;
The voice of the Southland is calling the birds,
And I must make ready to go."

And so he was off with a note of farewell: The garden was still as could be.
The flowers were taking their long winter nap, And bare was the old apple tree.

Away in the Southland the little blue bird
Was waiting for springtime, you see.

"You needn't tell me," the little bird cried—
The same little bird, you must know—
"The Northland is calling, and oh, I am sure
There will not be any more snow;
The crocus is blooming, the trees are in bud,
And I must make ready to go."

and so he was off, with a flash of blue wings, Straight, straight to the old apple tree; And there he is happily building his nest, As cozy a nest as can be; And we know when he comes that the summer is near, / For a wise little prophet is he.

"Well, among the hundred and odd novels published this year mine has a unique distinction, anyhow."
Indeed?" "Yes. It hasn't been announced as the best seller."—Browning's.



Tuesday, January

School

read by Modern In the Shelley, I out, that than us man is n ing of hi thorities the rev tudy of the personality

portant. This fundament cism was formulated by Taine, and insisted on, his "Evolution of the Spit is important to know t the atmosphere, mental, na writer is born and edu the less important, the sp respect this is the attitud aysing the work of Mr. Kipling was born in Bombay—the most cosm

III

father's ancestors were Ener's English, Scotch and Alice Macdonald—was fa and training. A sister of and another was the wif Kipling was named from shire, where his father fir ther, Mr. John Lockwood designer in the Burslam po ter working for some time received an appointment Art Department of the rom which in 1865 he w rchitectural sculpture in Later he received the posernment museum at Lahor Kim describe this part of f six the young boy was the care of a relative at "The Light That Failed," Baa, Black Sheep," belong he was placed in the Uni ward Ho, near Bideford, I military and Indian and i factor in influencing and boy. "Stalky & Co." must this period of his life, and of his experiences there, ture of a biography of a which breathes in this boothat he learnt more by u downright hard study played itself in mischiev he carried off the prizes if few indications of his fut were naturally spent with at South Kensington, when with artists and their great deal. No one car Failed" without feeling su the life he portrayed. So metaphors, too, were inspir and its devotees. I migh without feeling su to be found in the collect Seven Seas."

'When earth's last picture are twisted and drie When the oldest colors h critic has died, We shall rest, and faith we an aeon or two, Till the Master of all Good work anew!

When Kipling was seve Civil and Military Gazette partmental Ditties" were p ed in 1887 by "Plain Tales same year he became assis at Allahabad. In 1888 he w vent to America and sor self in London. It seems "Plain Tales From the Hills European success, and his were accepted in a half-pa tors, and only under protes

It is exceedingly interes Barrie's early estimate of K the first estimate Kipling r the literary world. When I diers three," "In Black and Jadsbys," and "Under the lished "Auld Licht Idylls" were talking about "A W six months later Kipling notice. The Truth and the merits, but Mr. J. M. Barri notice. The rights to the claims he put Weekly of the early summe to declare that not only v writer of extraordinary abil a second Bret Harte. Ten n pearance of Kipling's stori "Wee Willie Winki "The Light That Failed," n an article in the Conten his own words: "It is Mr. most resembles. He, too, us vaney would have been at h Oakhurst in Simla." Furth

"Mr. Kipling has one ad atrical, as Mr. Bret Harte more restraint in Mr. Kiplin easily first in his drawing (fect had been noticed in ar said, "He has not yet draw cess." Barrie could not fine stimulating in the character That Failed." Perhaps if h Gertrude Elliott's rendering was dramatized, he might slightly change his opinio olding the attention of a students on McGill theatre forget Mr. Forbes Robertson tion of the character of Dicl criticised for his attitude flippancy and cynicism in a true that he has given us a the blase society women of tales but in his lighter verse essed that the worst things and in his later work she s there are touches and sugge one or two sketches drawn Nor must one overlook the their heroism in "His Dirge

Who recalls the twilight and (Violet peaks uplifted the air?) And the clink of iron teacur laughter, And the faces of the Siste

(Now and not hereafter, wh nostrils, Now and not hereafter, w Let us now remember many

Such as bade us turn age die.)

Who recalls the morning ar foothills (Tufts of fleecy shrapnel plains?)
And the sun-scarred Redguarded to the culver

for health. for news, of shoes; rue love tomorrow. f the week!"

ience that after two certain changes in ids to get thin and shes and eyebrows and acquires

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to the average wo-

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s have had their e shall be fools if t is fading inevit thing has been t follow that it in steam, electric ned the impossible The plain truth is arded by certain of our knowledge

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ports—and from ich is the modern he American flag into the Kennehen the eam power, one e and there along already rigged

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snow;
g the birds.

arewell: winter nap, ie bird

criedam sure in bud.

blue wings, s nest,

summer is near,

S. S. Visitor.

novels publish nction, anyhow."
nced as the best An Interesting Paper on Rudyard Kipling

HE following paper on Kipling was read by Miss Hendry, teacher of Modern Languages on the High School staff, before the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's church: In the introduction to his book on Shelley, Professor Alexander points out, that "to an even greater degree, than usual, some knowledge of the man is necessary for the understand-ing of his writings. If, as some au-TI thorities claim, "all pure literature is

the revelation of a personality," a udy of the personality of the writer is therefore important. This fundamental principle of modern criticism was formulated by the great French writer Taine, and insisted on, and enlarged by Bruneliere in his "Evolution of the Species." According to Taine it is important to know the hereditary conditions and the atmosphere, mental, moral, and physical in which & writer is born and educated, and lastly, but none the less important, the spirit of the age. In a certain respect this is the attitude one must assume in analysing the work of Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

Kipling was born in Christmas week of 1865, Kipling was born in Christmas week of 1865, at Bombay—the most cosmopolitan city of. Asia. His father's ancestors were English and Dutch; his mother's English, Scotch and Irish. His mother—Miss Alice Macdonald—was famous for her intelligence and training. A sister of hers was Mrs. Burne-Jones, and another was the wife of Sir Edward Paynter. Kipling was named from Rudyard Lake in Stafford-shire, where his father first met his mother. His father, Mr. John Lockwood Kipling was a modeller and designer in the Burslam potteries in Staffordshire. After working for some time in a sculptor's studio, he received an appointment on the staff of the Executive Art Department of the South Kensington museum, from which in 1865 he was appointed professor of architectural sculpture in the art school of Bombay. Later he received the position of curator of the government museum at Lahore. The opening chapters of Kim describe this part of Kipling's life. At the age of six the young boy was shipped back to England to the care of a relative at Swansea. The first part of "The Light That Failed," and the little story of "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," belong to this period. At thirteen he was placed in the United Service College of Westward Ho, near Bideford, Devon. The atmosphere was military and Indian and no doubt was an important factor in influencing and directing the mind of the boy. "Stalky & Co." must be read in connection with this period of his life, and altho' it gives a boy's view of his experiences there, may be regarded in the nature of a blography of a school-boy's life. The spirit which breathes in this book would lead one to believe that he learnt more by unconscious absorption than by downright hard study. His genius evidently displayed itself in mischievous escapes, and except that he carried off the prizes in English literature he gave few indications of his future success. His holidays were naturally spent with his aunt, Mrs. Burne-Jones, at South Kensington, where he became well acquainted with artists and their life. To Bombay—the most cosmopolitan city of Asia. His father's ancestors were English and Dutch; his moth-

"When earth's last picture is painted and the tubes are twisted and dried, the manner of the youngest."
When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died. We shall rest, and faith we shall need it-lie down for

an aeon or two,
Till the Master of all Good Workmen shall put us to
work anew!"

When Kipling was seventeen he returned to India and received a position on the editorial staff of the Civil and Military Gazette. In 1886 his earliest "Departmental Ditties" were published at Lahore, followed in 1887 by "Plain Tales from the Hills." In the same year he became assistant editor of the Pioneer at Allahabad. In 1888 he was travelling for the paper, went to America and some months later found himself in London. It seems strange now to hear that "Plain Tales From the Hills," which won him his first European success, and his "Departmental Ditties," were accepted in a half-patronizing way by the editors, and only under protest. ors, and only under protest.

It is exceedingly interesting to notice Mr. J. M. Barrie's early estimate of Kipling, which is said to be the first estimate Kipling received on his entrance in the literary world. When Kipling arrived in England at the age of twenty-three he had also written "Soldiers three," "In Black and White", "The story of the Gadsbys," and "Under the Deodars." Barrie had pub-Gadsbys, and Under the Deodars. Barrie had published "Auld Licht Idylls" a year before and people were talking about "A Window in Thrums." Some six months later Kipling began to come into public notice. The Truth and the World discussed his "The Light That Failed," he repeated the statement in an article in the Contemporary Review. To quote his own words: "It is Mr. Bret Harte that Kipling. most resembles. He, too, uses the lantern flash; Mulvaney would have been at home in Red Gulch and Mr. Oakhurst in Simla." Further on:—

Mr. Kipling has one advantage, he is never theatrical, as Mr. Bret Harte sometimes is. There is more restraint in Mr. Kipling's art. But Bret Hare is easily first in his drawing of women." The same de-fect had been noticed in an earlier article when he said, "He has not yet drawn a lady with much sucsald, "He has not yet drawn a lady with much success." Barrie could not find anything interesting or stimulating in the character of Maisie in "The Light That Failed." Perhaps if he had, at that time, seen Gertrude Elliott's rendering of the role, when the book was dramatized, he might have been induced to slightly change his opinion. It is a play capable of holding the attention of a noisy crowd of hilarious students on McGill theatre night. Nor can one ever forget Mr. Forbes Robertson's nowerful interpretastudents on McGill theatre night. Nor can one ever forget Mr. Forbes Robertson's powerful interpretation of the character of Dick. Kipling has often been criticised for his attitude toward women—for his flippancy and cynicism in speaking of them. It is true that he has given us a great many pictures of the blase society women of Simla, not only in his tales but in his lighter verse. But it must be confessed that the worst things were said in his youth—and in his later work she seldom appears. Then, too and in his later work she seldom appears. Then, too, there are touches and suggestions here and there, and one or two sketches drawn of truly lovable for must one overlook the tribute he paid them and their heroism in "His Dirge of Dead Siskie.

The recalls the twilight and the ranged tents in order Violet peaks uplifted through the crystal evening

And the clink of iron teacups and the piteous noble laughter. And the faces of the Sisters with the dust upon

Now and not hereafter, while the breath is in our Now and not hereafter, while the meaner years go

now remember many honorable women, Such as bade us turn again when we were like to

bo recalls the morning and the thunder thro' the Tufts of fleecy shrapnel strung along the empty And the sun-starred Red-Cross coaches creeping

guarded to the culvert,

And the faces of the Sisters looking gravely from

(When the days were torment and the nights were clouded terror, When the Powers of Darkness had dominion in

When we fled consuming thro' the seven hells of fever, These put out their hands to us and healed and made us whole.)

Who recalls the midnight by the bridges wrecked abutment (Autumn rain that rattled like a maxim on the And the lightning-dazzled level and the streaming,

straining wagons,
And the faces of the Sisters as they bore the
wounded in? Yet their graves are scattered and their names are clean forgotten. Earth shall not remember, but the Waiting Angel

Them that died at Uitrlugt when the plague was Her that fell at Simon's Town in service on our

Wherefore we they ransomed, while the breath is in Now and not hereafter while the meaner years go

Praise with love and worship many honorable women.

Those that gave their lives for us when we were like to die.

In 1892 Kipling was married to Miss Caroline Balestier, whose brother was a great friend of his. During the same year appeared "Barrack Room Ballads," "Naulahka" and "Many Inventions." From 1892 to 1896 Kipling lived in Vermont, and while he was there the two volumes of the "Jungle Book" were published. Later appeared "The Seven Seas." Kipling subsequently lived at Torquay, but in 1898 he visited Cape Town. Since then his home has been in the village of Rollingdean, Sussex, near Brighton.

Those who had read Kipling's occasional verses in the magazines, and heard pieces in his Indian stories and compared them with his "Barrack Room Ballads" certainly had reason to expect a new volume, richer in its fulfilment. it was by "The Seven Seas" that Kipling was placed far above his younger contem-

Kipling was placed far above his younger contem-

Let us examine more closely the message which the us examine more closely the message which the poems convey to us. To quote the words of a well-known writer, "the poet owes it to his own generation as a duty, to make explicit to the people, that for which they are striving, to show them the meaning and consequences of their action and provide for them an ideal in such concrete form that they can follow it as a sign"—that is to say the poet while

ing and consequences of their action and provide for them an ideal in such concrete form that they can follow it as a sign"—that is to say, the poet, while being the product of his age, must interpret in his work the spirit of that age. If such is the high destiny of the poet, we must look to Rudyard Kipling to not only interpret the life, but to influence the thought and will of the nation to which he belongs.

According to those who have closely observed the signs of the time, and who have made an intelligent analysis of the various aspects of modern life, there is one dominant note—one governing idea everywhere—that of combination, confederation and union. What more natural then, that in the British empire this tendency toward closer union should result in the movement called "Imperialism"—the drawing together of all parts of the empire in more vital and intimate unity—the concentration of power by the direct representation of the colonies in a central government which must control the whole. The poet who has made clear to the people the ideal for which they are striving, who has given it a practical, concrete form, who, in a word has been the advocate and apologist of the imperial movement, is Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

Perhaps, in this respect, no modern poet has been at one and the same time so culogized and so condemned. For some, Kipling has been a mere demagogue, a prophet of a materialistic age, an interpreter of the grosser and meaner side of human nature—one who, instead of grasping the true significance of the imperial movement, has but pandered to the vainglery and selfishness of the British people by inciting them to strife and war. On the other hand, there are

them to strife and war. On the other hand, there are

those who believe that his ideal has ever been pure and noble, that imperialism meant to him the fostering of common ideals, traditions and customs, the striving after unity through peace and intercourse, and not through hatred and physical force.

In spite of all adverse criticism one must recognize In spite of all adverse criticism one must recognize that no matter how Kipling interpreted the spirit of empire he was always perfectly sincere and had the courage and fearlessness to hold fast to his convictions. Although he loves all that entails struggle, power and conquest, and altho' as some will have us believe, he advocated the imperative need of the Boer believe, he advocated the imperative need of the Boer war, he, nevertheless, saw clearly the price at which empire is bought, and has pictured it with vivid concreteness and realism. Take, for example, a passage in his "Song of the English:"—

"We have fed our sea for a thousand years, And she calls us, still unfed, Tho' there never was a wave of all her waves

But marks our English dead:
We have strawed our best to the weed's unrest,
To the shark and the sheering gull.
If blood be the price of admiralty, Lord God, we ha' paid in full!

We must feed our sea for a thousand years, For that is our doom and pride, As it was when they sailed with the Golden Hind, Or the wreck that struck last tide Or the wreck that lies on the spouting reef Where the ghastly blue lights flare,

If blood be the price of admiralty, Lord God, we ha' bought it fair!"

It seems to me that no one should mistake the sentiment that pervades the "Recessional and The Hymn Before Action"—the spirit of truth and strength—the fear of God, and devotion to honor and data.

"The Earth is full of anger, The seas are dark with wrath, The nations in their harness Go up against our path. Ere yet we loose the legions Ere yet we draw the blade, Jehovah of the Thunders Lord God of Battles aid.

From panic, pride and terror, Revenge that knows no rein, Light haste and lawless error, Protect us yet again. Cloak thou our undeserving, Make firm the shuddering breath, In silence and unswerving To taste Thy lesser death!"

It is in "The White Man's Burden" that perhaps he expresses most clearly his ideas with regard to the building up of the New Empire. He sees the new nations of Africa, Central America and Asia being brought under Anglo-Saxon rule and he holds up before the area of the area. fore the eyes of the people of Great Britain their du-ties and responsibilities—the duties of the civilized to the uncivilized. It is in fact a small sermon in verse—it denounces selfishness and greed and advo-cates a life of toil and self-sacrifice.

"Take up the white man's burden— Send forth the best ye breed— Go find your sons in extle— To serve your captive's need.
Take up the white man's burden.
No iron rule of king.
But toll of serf and sweeper.
The tale of common things."

Kipling impresses upon the individual the sense of Rudyard Kipling has been rightly called the "poet of the English race, of the "Four new Nations" and "The Seven Seas!" Notice the poem called "The Native Born:"

We've drunk to the Queen-God bless her!-We've drunk to our Mother's land; We've drunk to our English brother (And we hope he'll understand), We've drunk as much as we're able

And the cross swings low for the morn',

Last toast—and your foot on the table!— A health to the Native born!

health to the Native-born (stand up!) We're six white men arow,
All bound to sing of the little things we care about,
All bound to fight for the little things we care about

about
With the weight of a six-fold blow!
By the might of our cable-tow (Take hands!)
From the Orkneys to the Horn,
All round the world (and a little loop to pull it by),
All round the world (and a little strap to buckle it),
A health to the Native-born! A health to the Native-born!

The key-note of so many of these poems is patriotism—patriotism which not only means love for England but enthusiastic pride of empire and pride of race. Take the "Song of the Sons," from the group called "A Song of the English:"

"One from the ends of the earth; gifts at an open Treason has much, but we, Mother, thy sons, have

From the whine of a dying man, from the snarl of a Wolf-pack freed, Turn, and the world is thine, Mother, be proud of thy

seed.
Count, are we feeble or few? Hear, is our speech so Look, are we poor in the land? Judge, are we men of the Blood?

Those that have stayed at thy knees, Mother, go call them in—
We that were bred overseas wait and would speak with our kin.

Not in the dark do we fight—naggle and flout and Selling our love for a price, loaning our hearts for a Gifts have we only today-love without promise or Hear, for thy children speak, from the uttermost parts of the sea!"

After the song of the cities comes "England's

"Truly ye come of the Blood; slower to bless than to Little used to lie down at the bidding of any man, Flesh of the flesh that I bred, bone of the bone that I Stark as your sons shall be-stern as your fathers Deeper than speech our love, stronger than life our But we do not fall on the neck nor kiss when we come Look, I have made ye a place and opened wide the That ye may talk together, your Barons and Coun-Wards of the Outer March, Lords of the Lower Seas, Ay, talk to your grey mother that bore you on her knees!-That ye may talk together, brother to brother's face— Thus for the good of your peoples—thus for the pride of the Race. Also, we will make promise. So long as the Blood endures,
I shall know that your good is mine; ye shall feel that my strength is yours; In the day of Armageddon, at the last great fight, of That Our House stand together and the pillars do not fall."

Canada's praise is certainly sung in this volume. She is recognized, with Australia, South Africa and India—as an important factor of the British empire—one of the Four New Nations. It is interesting to notice the mention of the Canadian cities in "A Song of the English"—Halifax is praised as well as Quebec and Montreel and Law sure guary cities of Victoria. and Montreal, and I am sure every citizen of Victoria will know the lines in which his own city is celebrated.

"From East to West the circling word has passed, Till West is East beside our land-locked blue; From East to West the tested chain holds fast, The well-forged link rings true!"

The concluding lines of the "Song of the English" may be said to refer to Canada as well as to the other colonies. Canada also owes to Kipling this verse from the poem entitled "The Flowers"—a poem which is also to be found in the collection called "The Seven Seas:"

In the "Native Born," no one can mistake the lines which refer to Canada:

"Buy my English posies!
You that scorn the May,

"To the far-flung fenceless prairie
Where the quick cloud-shadows trail,
To our neighbor's barn in the offing
And the line of the new-cut rail;
To the plough in the league-long furrow
With the grey lake gulls behind—
To the weight of a half-year's winter
And the warm, wet western wind!"

You that scorn the May.

Won't you greet a friend from home,
Half the world away?

Green against the draggled drift,
Faint and frail and first ly my northern blood-root

And I'll know where you were nursed: Robin down the logging-road whistles "Come to me!" Spring has found the maple grove, the sap is running free;
All the winds of Canada call the ploughing rain,

Take the flower and turn the hour, and kiss your love again!"

In concluding this part of the subject I don't sup-pose it is necessary for me to remind you of our "Lady of the Snows," of which many Canadians have sometimes felt a little sensitive, perhaps, for the same eason as winter carnivals are now avoided in Que-

If we glance for a moment at the essential characteristics of Kipling as a poet we shall notice his great strength and power—his unswerving adherence to truth, which at times is almost barbaric and repellant in its fidelity. In a word, we notice his objectivity, his realism. Unlike the great poets of the nineteenth century, Kipling does not portray his own moods and feelings, does not make a psychological analysis of himself, or as some would express it, he is not subjective. Mr. Edmund Gosse has cleverly expressed this in his criticism on Kipling. As some one has said Kipling is a doer in poetry rather than a poet, and in this respect he presents a striking contrast to the poets who immediately preceded him. As he says himself, he "draws the thing as he sees it for the God of things as they are." It is this objectivity, this love of the world about him, the power of forgetting himself to depict the view of others which we see in his stirring sea songs. Indeed he has been rightly called the poet of the sea! In McAndrew's Hymn we find this line: "Lord, send a man like Bobble Burns to sing the song o' steam." It is Kipling himself who glorifies steam—something which would otherwise seem to us to possess little of romance. Perhaps one of the most vigorous of his sea ballads is the "Rhyme of the Three Sealers." which is a realistic description of the wild and lawless trade of the contraband sealers. "The Song of the Dead" is also a most powerful sea dirge. As an example of how Kipling invests even the most commonplace object with almost pathetic interest, may be quoted a few lines from "The Liner She's a Lady." If we glance for a moment at the essential charac-

"The Liner she's a lady, an' she never looks nor _'eeds— The Man-o'-War's 'er 'usband, an' 'e gives 'er all she

needs; But, oh, the little cargo-boats, that sail the wet seas They're just the same as you an' me a-plyin' up-an'

Plyin" up an' down, Jenny, 'angin' round the yard, All the way by Fratton tram down to Portsmouth 'Ard;
Anythin' for business, an' we're growin' old—
Plyin' up an' down, Jenny, waitin' in the cold!

Another characteristic of Kipling's work-poetry Another characteristic of Kipling's work—poetry and prose, is his mordant satire—more strikingly se, perhaps, in his short stories. He is not afraid to denounce the treatment meted out to the common soldier by his country. It is he who has revealed to us in the tales of life in India the character of the Hindu and the ordinary soldier, and who has brought them both much closer to us. With bitter fromy he directs his attacks against the existing conditions of official, social and military life. No wonder his ballads are sung everywhere by the lonely camp-fire and in the jungle. One of the best of his "Barrack-Room Ballads" is "The 'Eathen," where we see the making of a soldier out of very poor material. Kipling directs his satire against all shame, hypocrisy and inor a soldier out of very poor inactivation. Alphing directs his satire against all shame, hypocrisy and incompetence. "The Conundrum of the Workshops," brings out his playful satire:

When the flush of a new-born sun fell first on Eden's green and gold,
Our father Adam sat under the tree and scratched with a stick in the mould,
And the first rude sketch that the world had seen was

joy to his mighty heart.

Till the Devil whispered behind the leaves, "It's pretty, but is it art?"

In the poem called "Cleared," he shows his contempt for underhand dealing, and in "Tomlinson," his disdain for the man who has not the courage of his convictions—who is, in fact, a weather-vane. If we consider the question of Kipling's diction and

style, the judgment passed must to a great extent depend on the test to which it is subjected. According to Matthew Arnold, "The substance and matter of the best poetry acquire their special character from possessing in an eminent degree, truth and seriousness." He insists that "the two superforities are closely related and are in steadfast proportion one to the other." It was arrive this steaders and matter of the closely related and are in steadfast proportion one to the other." If we apply this standard, which is very high, we shall be obliged to confess that that earnestness and seriousness of which Arnold speaks is sometimes lacking; that very often Kipling does not take his art seriously. Still one must admire his manly, vigorous verse, his great mastery of lyrical forms. The apt epithet, the descriptive phrase, the tunefulness of metre, all appeal, especially to the popular ear. Nowhere, perhaps, is there a better example of the accord of sound and meaning than the "Song of the accord of sound and meaning than the "Se

Before closing this paper, which otherwise would be incomplete. I must refer you again to Kipling's short stories, on which no doubt his future fame will rest. It is in his prose that we see best exemplified all his greatest qualities, his wonderful strength and power, and his great gift of imagination, which make even the simplest and most ordinary thing interesting. It is through his knowledge and love for all things created that he has been able to write "The Jungle Books," "The Day's Work," "Just So Stories" and lastly that delicate and spontaneous production "Puck, of Pook's Hill," which at first was reviewed merely as a series of fairy tales. What strength is merely as a series of fairy tales. What strength is displayed in some of the tales of the Day's Work. How dramatically is told the story of the young assistant to an engineer who was building a bridge across the Ganges, altho' his arm falling plate when something went wrong with the bridge crahes he buttoned it up in his coat and went on directing his men, till it was reported that all years. bridge cranes he buttoned it up in his coat and went on directing his men, till it was reported that all was well. The same spirit of strength and heroism is de-picted in the character of "William the Conqueror," who lived with her brother in a white-washed bun-galow in the hot Indian season, because he could not afford to send her to the hills. She even went with him to a famine and plague-stricken district to help miserable starving natives. These are the qualities that Kinling loves.

In conclusion I should like to read to you the address Mr. Kipling delivered before the students of McGill University, at Montreal, Oct. 17th, on the occasion of his last visit to Canada. In this address he reiterates the truth mith Canada. reiterates the truth, which he sought to make plain in "Stalky & Co.," that the boys of today make the men

rors of the night watches he will have to keep, writes Mark Holland in the London keep, writes Mark Houand in the London Standard. His sister, somewhat frighten-ed at the prospect, knits him a comforter of rainbow hue (which he is never allowed or the prospect of the property of the property of the pro-

whose duty requires that they shan keep one particular watch. This is done by a very simple system of numbering the hammocks with white paint on a black background. The policeman carries a lantern the boatswain reads the number, and the rest is

walks away to await orders.

It is not unknown for a man to rejoin the crowd and go round again, answering the name of a comrade who is sluggish in leaving his bed, but the petty of-

ficers watch for this, and even in the semi-darkness they are rarely deceived. The names of the laggards are taken and they are searched for, and on the roll being complete—and to muster some 120 men takes at least six minutes—the middy proceeds to the bridge and reports to his lieutenant that the watch are "preports of the night watches he will have to while the mustering beautiful to the mustering beautiful to the mustering beautiful to the semi-darkness they are rarely deceived. The names of the laggards are taken and to muster some 120 men takes at least six minutes—the middy proceeds to the bridge and reports to his lieutenant that the watch are "preports of the night watches he will have to while the mustering beautiful to the semi-darkness they are rarely deceived. The names of the laggards are taken and they are searched for, and on the roll being complete—and to muster some 120 men takes at least six minutes—the middy proceeds to the bridge and reports to his lieutenant that the watch are "preports of the night watches he will have to be a searched for and on the roll being complete—and to muster some 120 men takes and reports to his lieutenant that the watch are "preports of the night watches he will have to be a searched for and on the roll being complete—and to muster some 120 men takes at least six minutes—the middy proceeds to the bridge and reports to his lieutenant that the watch are "preports of the night watches he will have to be a searched for and on the roll being complete—and to muster some 120 men takes at least six minutes—the middy proceeds to the bridge and reports to his lieutenant that the watch are "preports of the night watches he will have to be a searched for and on the roll being complete—and to muster some 120 men takes at least six minutes—the middy proceeds to the bridge and reports to his lieutenant that the watch are "preports of the l

and reports to his lieutenant that the watch are "present and correct."

While the mustering has been going on, other things have been happening elsewhere. The lieutenant and his attendant middy have groped their way sleepily to the bridge, barking their shins on the many obstacles of a warship's deck, cursing the while, with great heartiness, the fate which, when they were quite young, took them to sea in the King's ships. On the bridge they are greeted with much pleasure by their wideawake predecessors. The newcomers are not so cheery, and grunt back in a manner which clearly shows that, instead of going to bed at 9 p.m., they have dallied long over their pipes, books, and cards, and retired at an hour which gave them little or no rest. The lieutenant receives the course, speed, and formation of the fleet, and any special orders, notes the state of the barometer, wind, and sea, observes what ships are in sight, and—if he is a wise serves what ships are in sight, and—if he is a wise man—he inquires concerning the state of the captain's temper. His midshipman has received the same information, and, posting himself at a corner of the bridge, observes with a sextant, the distance ahead of the next ship in the line, and reports every few minutes to his lieutenant whether his ship is dropping or closing. For when ships are staming in squaderves what ships are in sight, and—if he is a wise minutes to his lieutenant whether his ship is dropping or closing. For when ships are steaming in squadrons at night each vessel is only 300 yards from its consort, and mistakes lead to collision and disaster. The lieutenant busies himself with the chart, takes the deviation of the compass, and makes a few navigational observations, and is about finished when the watch is reported present to him. "Call the weatch" is watch is reported present to him. "Call the watch" is his order, meaning that the men who kept the first watch are free to turn in, and that the named watch watch are free to turn in, and that the named watch are now on duty, following it by the direction: "Away seaboats' crews"! At this order each of the two cutters is filled with men, who try their oars, thwarts and poppets, and see that everything is clear and ready for a quick getting away. The midshipman goes to each boat in turn, musters the men, and sees that the disengaging apparatus is in good going order. The importance of this work may be realized when it is understood that it is on these two boats and their efficiency that men's lives may depend, for these are the lifeboats; and not knowing that himself may be the victim of the awful cry "Man overboard!" each takes especial care. Look-outs are then placed: on the steaming and the bow lights, at the wheel, at the telegraphs, at the light signals, which show the other ships' every least alteration of the engines, and, finally, a marine is posted by the lifebooy, to let it go directly it is needed.

directly it is needed.

A midshipman then boils the kettle, and the lieu-A midshipman then boils the kettle, and the lieutenant is soon the proud possessor of a cup of steaming cocoa, which brings him to his ordinary day-time senses. Every half-hour the log is hove, giving the exact speed of the ship by a combination of a sand-glass and a marked line, which latter runs out as the ship forges ahead. Also in modern days, when ships have more funnels than masts, "sweepers" constantly brush the decks with brooms to keep them clear of coal dust and grime. Hourly the midshipman goes on a tour of inspection, visits all sentries and look-outs to see they are alert, and examines the compartments below the waterline to discover if water is entering through unknown leaks. The deep sea sounder is used to find the depth of the ocean bed and the nature of the bottom, whether sand, mud, or rock, and the result is carefully noted in the log-book.

Sometimes a passing tramp, an important signal

Sometimes a passing tramp, an important signal from the admiral, or even fog, the sailors' enemy, demands the presence of the captain. Then the mes-senger middy runs, or the lieutenant speaks over the telephone if one is fitted to the great man's cabin.

Work at Home R. C. M. HAYS, of the Grand Trunk,



patch from Schenectady, N. Y., stating that the Grand Trunk was behind a scheme for forming what was called a scheme for forming what was called
"a Grand Trunk loop" in the Eastern
States, says the Montreal Witness.
The despatch stated that in an interview Ralph D. Gillett, president of
the proposed Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern railway,
practically admitted that the proposed line is to connect the Boston & Maine at Troy with the Grand
Trunk at Buffalo. It was further stated that the
Grand Trunk has been negotiating for the

Grand Trunk has been negotiating for the purchase of the Boston & Maine, and if this is accomplished and the proposed line built, the Grand Trunk will have a loop that will extend from Buffalo to Montreal, and thence to Portland, Me., along the present Grand Trunk lines, then to Troy, over the Boston & Maine, then finally to Buffalo over the proposed road. "The Grand Trunk has no interest in any of those schemes," said Mr. Hays, when shown the despatch this morning. "As a matter of fact, we have plenty of work to do in Canada is pushing forward to a successful completion the Grand Trunk Pacific rail-

Officials of the last-named railway stated that tenders have just been invited for the construction of two sections of railway in the gap that now lies between Edmonton and the Pacific Coast. One of these sections is for 120 miles west of Edmonton, and the other is for 100 miles east of Prince Rupert.

The latter contract will involve some of the heaviest work on the entire line from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific ocean. There will be a large amount of rock cutting, tunnel work and, above all, side hil work. Experts declare that a good deal of this section will cost a hundred thousand dollars per mile and perhaps some miles will even exceed this estimate, which is said to be a conservative one.

It is expected that both contracts will be awarded within the next month, and that the construction work will start at the earliest possible opportunity

The spring will also see work started on the The spring will also see work started on the extensive shops to be erected by the Grand Trunk Pacific at Winnipeg. The building operations will be pushed ahead as fast as possible, and it is expected that many of the shops will be finished before next winter. Temporary shops for repair work will be put up at Fort Rouge for use during the summer. Within two years the new transcontinental expects to employ between fifteen hundred and two thousand mechanics and laborers at the Winnipeg shops.

News of a tiger being brought in from a village out three miles from the capital, the chief of the state went out with a party. The guns were placed in trees, and the tiger being driven out, the Maharaja wounded him in the jaw.

The tiger thereupon sprang into a chila tree, grasping the trunk with his fore paws and resting his hind legs on a branch, remained hidden in the foliage for five minutes. Then the dogs were let loose after the tiger. But he stuck to his seat and would not come down till the dogs setting. not come down till the dogs, getting a scent on him, jumped up to catch his tail, which was just dangling over their heads.

Down sprang the tiger on one of the faithful dogs, breaking his spinal cord and wounding another at the glands. But his onslaught brought on his own ruin through a deadly bullet of His Highness's new rifle.—

merits, but Mr. J. M. Barrie recognized at once his rights to the claims he put forth. In the British to wear on account of its not being of uniform pattern), and the first night watch completed forms the subject matter of his letter home next posted after the ordeal. The night watch, however, is not really uncomfortable at all. Lots of men prefer it to day watch, and the youngster, after the qualms of sea sickness are forgotten, begins to find he is rather fond of it. Weekly of the early summer of 1890 he was not afraid to declare that not only was Mr. Kipling a young writer of extraordinary ability, but also that he was a second Bret Harte. Ten months later, after the appearance of Kipling's stories, "The Phantom Rickshaw," "Wee Willie Winkie," "Life's Handicap," and

of it.

In the naval service there are three night watches: from \$ p.m. till midnight, the "first; from midnight till 4 a.m., the "middle;" and from 4 a.m. till 8 a.m., the "morning." In tropical countries, where twilight lasts no longer than five minutes, and the sun sets before six, the 6 to 8 watch, or "last dog," as sailors call it, becomes, by reason of total darkness, a night watch also, but is never really referred to as such.

Not so long ago the night was passed in sall trimming, shortening and furling sail, in order to keep the ship in her exact position, or "station," as it is called in the fleet, but with the advent of steam came the departure of masts and yards proper and a change

called in the fleet, but with the advent of steam came the departure of masts and yards proper and a change of duties necessitated by the new circumstances. The officers on watch are, in most ships, a lleutenant, who is in entire charge, and two young middles, who act as his assistants, one of whom never leaves the bridge, while the other acts as a messenger, and superintends the work that is going on where the even perintends the work that is going on where the eye of the lieutenant cannot reach. At 3.50 a.m. those that are going to keep the watch are called and forcible the state of the lieutenant cannot reach that are going to keep the watch are called and forcible the state of the stat that are going to keep the watch are called and forcibly turned out: the three officers by the messenger middy and the sailors by the ship's police and boatswains' mates, who go round the sleeping mess deck, giving each man's hammock a rough shake, and crying loudly, "Heave out! Heave out! show a leg or a purser's stocking." The origin of this quaint call was due to the fact that a man putting his leg over the edge of his hammock gave silent acknowledgment that he was awake, and no other excuse would then be taken if he was not present when the roll. was subsequently called; and in the days when men-of-war carried women on board, the fair dames always wore at night a stocking which had been issued by the purser. They were not required to keep night watch, so that the showing of a stockinged foot saved them from further worrying by the police. It may be asked by the layman how, with so many men sleeping on the same deck, it is possible to distinguish those whose duty requires that they shall keep one particular watch. This is done by a very simple system of numbering the hammocks with white and the source of the system of numbering the hammocks with white a sixty was a system of numbering the hammocks with white and the same deck.

simple.

The men then go on deck, and "fall in" round the capstan, on which has been placed the lantern and alongside of which stands the midshipman, book in hand, and a few petty officers. Five minutes' grace is allowed, and the ship's bell is struck once, as a signal that time is up. Starting at the forecastle men, the midshipman calls the names, and each man in turn steps forward, salutes, and walks round the capstan, to show that he is sober, calls his number, and walks away to await orders.

Apple juice acts directly on the liver, increasing the flow of bile, and bile, entering the intestines, causes the bowels to move regularly. Orange juice softens and beautifies the complexion, stimulates the action of the skin glands, and thus assists in

purifying the blood. Figs and prunes-free of seeds and skins-soothe the stomach and bowels and strengthen the digestion.

Fruit juice is about 90 per cent. water and 10 per cent, solid. The solids are made up of nine-tenths sweet, and one-tenth bitter, material. It is that acts medicinally.

"Fruit-a-tives" — those wonderful tablets that are curing so many people -are the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, concentrated and intensified. An Ottawa physician discovered a process, by which an additional quantity of the bitter principle of the juices. This formed a new compound—many times more effective as a medicine than the fresh fruit juices—and without any of the indigestible pulp or fibre. In order to further improve it, tonics and antiseptics were added and the whole compound made into tablets. These are "Fruit-a-tives"—the certain cure for Constipation, Billiousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Backaches, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Skin Affections. 50c a beay 6 for \$2.50. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

The charges made by Duncan Ross, M.P., for Yals-Cariboo, in the Dominion parliament yesterday received a fine pominion parliament yesterday received a fine pominion parliament yesterday received a fine pominion parliament yesterday. The pominion parliament yesterday received a fine pominion parliament and prunes, concentrated and intensi-

WHEN WE SAY A THING WE MEAN IT.

Ten \$40.00 Graphophones

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On the evening of Jan. 31, 1908, at our store, 93 Government St. Every 50 cent purchase entitles ou to a chance.
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they are symptoms only of a certain specific Nerve sickness—nothing else.

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Dr. Shoop's Restorative

this small quantity of bitter material Says Member Deceived Dominion House While Attacking Him

Ross's Statement

The statement of Mr. Ross as it appeared in a special despatch from Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 22.—In the House this afternoon something of a sensation was created when Duncan Ross on going into supply showed that W. J. Bowser, the present attorney-general of British Columbia, was the man who drew up the contract which was the real cause of the influx of Japanese into the province. Not only did Mr. Bowser draw up this contract, but the information contained in the contract was published in a C. P. R. organ, the Province, of Vancouver, the day previous to the provincial general election, and it said that through it the Liberals and the G. T. R. were going to flood the country with Oriental previous to the provincial general elec-tion, and it said that through it the Liberals and the G. T. R. were going

to flood the country with Oriental labor. This information was given by a man who prepared the contract between Goto and the C. P. R.

Mr. Bowser framed the Natal Act so carefully that it would not in any way interfere with the operations of Goto, his client. Then Bowser proceeds to blame the Dominion governceeds to blame the Dominion govern-ment for Mr. Dunsmuir withholding assent to the Natal Act, an act which he had so carefully framed that it would never exclude any Japanese. The clause in the Natal Act was so shrewdly drawn that the lawyers did not see it.

not see it.

Mr. Ross said that not only did Mr. Bowser know all this, but Premier McBride also knew it, and in this connection Mr. Ross gave circumstances of Premier McBride visiting Secretary of State Scott in Ottowa and telling

Parker Williams, M. P. P. for New-castle, had first moved the adjourn-ment when Mr. Bowser rose to his feet. He said:

"I wish, Mr. Speaker, to call attention to a despatch which appears in the Times of this afternoon in connection with remarks made in a debate that took place in the Dominion parliament at Ottawa today. Duncan Ross states that I was retained in respect to a contract made by the

RINGING DENIAL

TO ROSS' CHARGES

I have been informed that the other members of the firm have had no connection with any such contract and know nothing whatever about it. The hon, member for Delta has stated, and his party paper as well, that the statement which I made in the Victoria theatre the night before the last elections was not founded on facts, but on that my authority for that statement was a Liberal gentleman of very high standing indeed in the city of Vancouver, Jan. 23.—The presence of a tattoced figure of a woman on his left wrist was sufficient identification for Police Sergt. Geiser, of Westminster, to arrest Edward J. Irwin yesterday afternoon on the charge of having stolen a purse containing \$27 from a lady at the Imperial roller rink in his city yesterday afternoon. Irwin's partner, Jack Fellows, was arrested with him. The two were brought back to Vancouver today, and will be given their trial tomorrow.

IS RECEIVED WITH CHEERS

I have been informed that the other members of the firm have had no connection with any such contract and know nothing whatever about it. The hon, member for Delta has stated, and figure on Wrist

Vancouver, Jan. 23.—The presence of a tattoced figure of a woman on his left wrist was sufficient identification for Police Sergt. Geiser, of Westminster, to arrest Edward J. Irwin yesterday afternoon. Irwin's partner, Jack Fellows, was arrested with him. The two were brought back to Vancouver today, and will be given their trial tomorrow.

It have been informed that the other members of the firm have and the police Officer By Tattoced Figure on Wrist

I have been informed that the other hands in the victoria theat the statement with it. The hon member for Police Officer By Tattoced figure on Wrist

I have been informed that the other hands in the Victoria the statement with the theat the statement on the statement on the police Officer By Tattoced figure on Wrist

I have been information of the figure on Wrist

I have been information and the proposed of a woman on his lef

he is or I am to be believed, I have only this to add: My reputation built up during the last 17 years is before the public of this province. Duncan Ross' record is also before the public of this province. And I am perfectly willing to place my reputation against his before the great public and before the entire electorate of the province of British Columbia." (Cheers).

On motion of the hon. the premier the House adjourned at 5.50 o'clock.

S, 1 THE COMMODIC

Exporting Smoked Herring New Westminster, Jan. 23.—Eight carloads of smoked herring are being

shipped from this port today to Japan, going via the Great Northern Railway through Seattle, thence on one of the boats chartered by J. J. Hill for the Oriental trade.

FOR THE NARROWS

Arrangements Which Would Action Decided on By Lumber-

Bowser had nothing whatever to do with it."

The Colonist is also in receipt of the following statement from Roy Brown, news editor of the Province:

"Referring to the statement of Duncan Ross in the Dominion House, I may say that with regard to the Province's obtaining the information from Mr. Bowser, he is absolutely incorrect. I personally got the story and I know where it came from and all about it; I know Mr. Bowser had nothing whatever to do with even the slightest suggestion regarding its publication or contents or anything else about it."

Mr. Bowser Refutes

Copies of the paper containing the statements of Mr. Ross had been received in the house prior to the adjournment and were brought to Mr. Bowser's attention.

Parker Williams, M. P. P. for Newservice which would be of no small aid to mariners and would tend to further safeguard shipping.

Capt. Logan's Cape Race ice code is arranged in two sections, one section for use west of the 53rd meridian, the other for use east of that meridian, the tion to a despatch which appears in the Times of this afternoon in connection with remarks made in a debate that took place in the Dominion parliament at Ottawa today. Duncan Ross states that I was retained in respect to a contract made by the Canadian Pacific Railway company to bring in a certain number of Japanese to work for that corporation, and he further states that when I drafted the Natlal act of last year I was careful to draw it in such a manner as to protect the Canadian Pacific Railway company in this matter.

"I wish now, Mr. Speaker, to give that statement the most unqualified denial. (Cheers.) I am well aware, sir. that it is quite in keeping with the tactics of the Liberal party to resort to such disreputable methods in some cases that their vessels have been and and some part of the tactics of the Liberal party to resort to such disreputable methods in some cases that their vessels have been and and some cases that their vessels have been and coloring of their wool all times use the reliable Diamond all times use the reliable Diamond all times use the reliable Diamond of their wool and the latter without the code pennant. Each letter of the alphabeted one for each signal arranged, for instance A shows that the Diamond of the Alphabete one pennant. Each letter of the alphabete code pennant. Each letter of the alphabete one case states are not navigable. The Cabot straits are not navigable into the maximum that the Diamond of the Warranged. Worth will give a good color on the code pennant. Each letter of the alphabete code pennant.

night the signals are given with lights. It is considered that a similar signal should be used from a land station at the Narrows at Vancouver, or from two stations, one at either end of the Narrows. Masters of steamers have often reported being inconvenienced, and in some cases that their vessels have been endangered, by meeting tugs with long booms after turning into the Narrows and the adaptation of a code of signals for use there would be welcomed by them.

Tesults on cotton or linen. For this realism on special Diamond Dyes are made in the linen (vegetable materials) generally predominate. These in the proposition of Cotton colors are now universally used by carpet and rug makers for the 25 coloring of Cotton rags and Cotton yarns; 26 they give rich, full and bright shades in the proposition of Appeal to Labor Department

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 23.—Members of the street railway union will ask the deputy minister of labor to look into the case of President Threker, who was discharged by the railway company some weeks ago.

Royal Arch Masons

Toronto, Jan. 23.—The Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons is in annual session here. It has decided to fix the initiation fee at \$20. The election of officers resulted in the recelection of John Leslie, Winnipes, Grand Z. The following were elected superintedness for Western Canada.

A. McGreevy, Vancouver, and L. T. McCoonald, Regina.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

protect the Canadian Pacific Railway convenience in this matter.

"I wish now, Mr. Speaker, to give that statement the most unqualified denial. (Cheers.) I am well aware, the stations, one at either end of the Narrows at Vancouver, how the the tatties of the Liberal party to resort to such disreputable methods in their attempts to discredit their political opponents. And we all know that Duncan Ross, the member for Cariboo, is expressly used in the Dominion parliament to perform this most contended to fix the initiation fee at \$20. The election of officers resulted in the received in the received the contended party of the Royal Arch Masons is in the contended party of the Royal Arch Masons is in annual session here. It has decided to fix the initiation fee at \$20. The election of John Leslie, Winnipes, Grand Z. The following were elected superintendents for Western Canada.

A. McGreevy, Vancouver, and L. T. McDonald, Regina.

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of his men, and this not tallying with the two he saw before him the tattoo mark alone gave him the cue, and when Irwin and Fellows stepped back and started for the station platform the officer stepped up and put the cuffs on them.

The steamer Vadso, of the Boscowicz Steamship company, which was stranded on a reef off Cape Lazo, a few miles from Comox when en route to the coal port from Vancouver on her way to northern British Columbia coats and Queen Charlotte islands, was

Three Cougars Killed

New Westminster, Jan. 23.—Three cougars have been shot in this vicinity during the past few days. In each case the augmented bounty of \$15 per head has been paid by the provincial

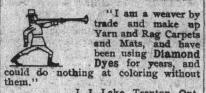
Sir Robert Hart Pekin, Jan. 23.—Sir Robert Hart, director general of the Chinese customs service, on Tuesday petitioned the revxienue council for leave of absence for two years, on account of ill-health. He has chosen as his successor Sir Robert Bredin, and if this selection is acceptable he asks permission to turn over the customs service to his successor on February I. It is thought here that the two years will not be granted, but that the throne will issue a complimentary edict granting Sir Robert one year's leave of absence.

Carvas, cement and wood, the latter work being rendered difficult by the heavy weather and the big fall of the tide, the task of lifting the vessel began, everything being ready for the final effort on Wednesday. Yesterday morning with the pumps, each of which has a capacity of 600 tons of water an hour, throwing great streams overside, the vessel was raised and quickly towed into deep water.

The Salvor then proceeded to Comox with her tow and the Vadso was beached to allow of temporary repairs

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Raised Vessel Will Be Patched and Brought to Esquimalt for Repairs

(From Friday's Daily)

The men are charged with stealing a purse from Miss Potter, who lives at 746 Barnard street. It was in the crush at the rink that the alleged theft was committed, the purse being snatched out of the lady's pocket. The police were prompt in acting and the police were prompt in acting and the steamer Salvor. The Vadso swung on the reef after striking and lay listed over held from end to end, The hull was holed and the holds and enginesnatched out of the lady's pocket. The police were prompt in acting, and the fact that they had the tattoo mark as a means of identification is alone responsible for the arrest of the men. Irwin is 21 years of age and Fellows is 18.

was holed and the holds and engine-room were filled with water. The Salvor was despatched from Esquimalt by the British Columbia Salvage company and the Maude and Cascade were also sent as soon as the news of the wassel's stranding was received here. vessel's stranding was received here. Heavy weather was experienced dur-ing considerable part of the time and

When the big pumps had been placed on board and patches effected with canvas, cement and wood, the latter work being rendered difficult by the heavy weather and the big fall of the tide, the task of lifting the vessel be-

with her tow and the Vadso was beached to allow of temporary repairs being effected such as will permit of New York, Jan. 28.—New York banks paid over to the government today the first installment of the \$10,000,000 public deposits that Secretary Cortelyou yesterday called on them to surrender in order to strengthen the treasury's working balance.

DDICCO AC TIMBED ed today or tomorrow and the Salvon will then bring the vessel here. With the quick salvage of the Vadso which lay in such an exposed position that many feared the vessel would break up in consequence of the heavy weather encountered since she strand-ed, the British Columbia Salvage com-MeBride also knew it, and in this connection Mr. Ross gave circumstances of Premier MeBride visiting Secretary of State Scott in Ottawa and telling alm the Natal bill would not become law.

Referring to Mr. Dunsmuir, Mr. Ross said the governor was absolutely honest advisors instead of tricky politician, and all he wanted was to have honest advisors instead of tricky politician, and all he wanted was to have honest advisors instead of tricky politician, and sile wanted down till date with Premier McBride and his associates.

"Mr. Boweer now brings in a good Natal Act, and why?" said Mr. Ross. "Because ta Dominion as now made to enter the Narrows what craft were the operations of ir. Bowser in the province of the personal to enter the Narrows what craft were the operations of the personal to enter the Narrows what craft were sting the channel.

The growing traffic in the Narrows at Vancouver, Jan. 23.—At a large meeting of lumbermen and representative manufacturers, both in the Mountain district and on the coast, held here today, important reductions in orices were decided upon. Evolph lumber goes down three dollars are personally the province of the speedy and adequate assistance where the British Columbia Salvage combany had added to its laurels. The men's Meeting Held in Vancouver and the danger to ship in the province of tricky politician, and all he wanted was to have been the save that the salvage of the province of the personal politician and the danger to ship in which arises from the passage of the province of the pro

says: "Mr. Duncan Ross is altogether of the error when he says that Mr. Belle Isle and Cape Race with regard to ice, and it is considered that an adaptation of the code could be used with considerable advantage to safeling to the Japanese 'Invasion' published the day before the election. Mr. Bowser had nothing whatever to do with it."

The Colonist is also in receipt of the following statement from Roy Brown, news editor of the Province. "Referring to the statement of Duncan Ross is in the Dominion House, I may say that with regard to the Province's obtaining the information from its considered that an adaptation of the code could be used to ice, and it is considered that an adaptation of the code could be used to ice, and it is considered that an adaptation of the code could be used to ice, and it is considered that an adaptation of the code could be used to ice, and it is considered that an adaptation of the code could be used to ice, and it is considered that an adaptation of the code could be used to ice, and it is considered that an adaptation of the code could be used there. There are approximately three bundred million feet of lumber now the salvage work on this coast. No less notable was not more than five hundred millions. While the entire eutput last year was not more than five hundred millions. While the entire eutput last year was not more than five hundred millions. While the entire eutput last year was not more than five hundred millions. Wages for woodsmen and millmen are from twenty-five to fifty per cent to five hundred millions. Wages for woodsmen and millmen are from the vorth three to four dollars less per hundred millions. Wages for woodsmen and millmen are from the vorth was the salvage work on this coast. No less notable was not more than five hundred millions. Wages for woodsmen and millmen are from the vorth was the salvage of the steamer Northwest-work from the salvage work on things the salvage of the stea been expended in repairs, etc., at Esquimalt in consequence of the sal-vage successes of the local company.

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-

TIDE TABLE

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

Victoria, B. C., January, 1908. Date|Time Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to

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 Fresh Eastern Oysters, quart tin.
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 Bluepoints, 1-lb. tin.
 65c

 St. James Oysters, 1-lb. tin.
 25c

 St. James Oysters, 2-lb. tin.
 50c

 Cherry Stone Oysters, 1-lb. tin for
 30c

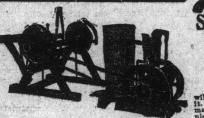
 Nymph Oysters, 1-lb. tin.
 20c

 St. James Oysters, 2-lb. tin... Cherry Stone Oysters, 1-lb. tin for. Nymph Oysters, 1-lb. tin... Mustang Oysters, 1-lb. tin...

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Tuesday, January

of Defence, gave his a don Standard. The scheme itself,

first published in th

1906, consisted in la with "skeleton crews, squadrons by nearly strength, and placing in the Reserve Fleet, as the Home Fleet. A mouth (House of Lore of available battleship 39-a figure which ag previously made in th may be compared w figuring in the official tic Fleet was reduced six, the Mediterranear the Channel and Atla from six cruisers each nel Fleet, the first line from 67 vessels to 21 during the year it co battleships and three In January there

men kept from sea percentage of captains pared with 44.4 in 190 10 per cent, as compa On January 2 the

to the Admiralty state "will be efficiently organess for war." The Sta instant readiness for predicate of a fleet crews and stationed in of the insistence upon the representations affairs in the navy made its supporters in the p cessions were made the Admiralty in the each instance the neces been officially denied.

.-Constitution of the Home Fleet. 2.-Fully manning Nor ing it with full a 3.-Checking intended

schools 4.—Restoration of Char former strength. -Pledge to lay down 6.-Pledge to carry out

base at Rosyth. 7.—Revision of obsolet practice.

Nore Fle It was the original in alty to place six cruises were compelled to place six battleships, six cruis and torpedo flotillas the

officially asserted that fleet made an equivalen going squadrons. But never been available, ar vessel, except one arm destroyers-three ships ed to be either in dock The Dreadnaught, the never been to the Nore there. Having constitu with nucleus crews and ammunition ,the Admira forced to provide full disconcerting the mann full allowance of ammu vision has been officially as instantly ready for w

On May 27 the Stand nery schools. The order ed, was not carried out. On February 19 it was that the channel Fleet was On August 14 it was offi would be increased

On March 7 it was off we were sufficiently for the present." On I ended cruiser program

A scheme for an East was presented by Mr. L Government admitte of the work. The 1907 £10,000 for preliminaries was refused. On Novem announced that a larg

On October 16 The detailed account of the the battle practice of th in which they were car proving that, as a test battle practice returns w less. On August 19 preci sions were proved with layers' tests. On Novem pouncement was publish

Tuesday, January 28, 1908.

HEN the year opened the Bri-

tish Navy was in process of

being reorganized in accord-

ance with a scheme which

was described by the Board

of Admiralty as increasing

"the immediate striking

strength of the Navy"; a

description to which the

Prime Minister, as chairman of the Committee

The scheme itself, details of which were

of Defence, gave his authority, says the Lon-

first published in the Standard in October,

1906, consisted in laying up some 20 ships

with "skeleton crews," reducing the sea-going

squadrons by nearly one-quarter of their

strength, and placing the ships thus withdrawn

n the Reserve Fleet, henceforth to be known

as the Home Fleet. According to Lord Tweed-

mouth (House of Lords, July 4), the number

of available battleships was thus reduced to

39-a figure which agreed with the statement

previously made in these columns, and which

may be compared with the 63 battleships

figuring in the official Navy List. The Atlan-

tic Fleet was reduced from nine battleships to

six, the Mediterranean Fleet from eight to six,

the Channel and Atlantic Cruiser Squadrons

from six cruisers each to four each. The Chan-

nel Fleet, the first line of defence, was reduced

from 67 vessels to 21, and for several weeks

during the year it consisted only of eleven

In January there were 19,000 officers and

men kept from sea in nucleus crews. The

percentage of captains at sea was 32.5, as com-

pared with 44.4 in 1902, and of commanders

to the Admiralty stated that the Home Fleet

will be efficiently organized for instant readi-

ness for war." The Standard pointed out that

instant readiness for war was impossible to

predicate of a fleet manned with nucleus

crews and stationed in harbor. In consequence

of the insistence upon this obvious fact, and

of the representations of the true state of

affairs in the navy made by the Standard and

its supporters in the press, the following con-

cessions were made by the Government and

the Admiralty in the course of the year. In

each instance the necessity for any change had

2.-Fully manning Nore Division and provid-

3.—Checking intended reduction of gunnery

4.—Restoration of Channel Fleet to nearly its

.-Pledge to carry out construction of naval

7.—Revision of obsolete regulations of battle

Nore Fleet Fiasco

alty to place six cruisers at the Nore. They

were compelled to place a complete fleet of

and torpedo flotillas there-on paper. It was

officially asserted that the formation of this

fleet made an equivalent to the loss of the sea-

going squadrons. But the whole fleet has

never been available, and in December every

vessel, except one armored cruiser and two

destroyers-three ships out of 37-was report-

ed to be either in dock or waiting for docking.

The Dreadnaught, the nominal flagship, has

never been to the Nore, and cannot safely go

there. Having constituted the Nore Division

with nucleus crews and limited allowance of

ammunition ,the Admiralty were subsequently

forced to provide full complements (thereby

full allowance of ammunition. The Nore Di-

as instantly ready for war.

was not carried out.

sconcerting the manning arrangements) and

sion has been officially described throughout

On May 27 the Standard published the fact

at orders had been issued to reduce the gun-

ry schools. The order, as originally intend-

On February 19 it was officially announced

August 14 it was officially announced that

On March 7 it was officially announced that

we were sufficiently supplied with cruisers

A scheme for an East Coast base at Rosyth

as presented by Mr. Lee in 1902. Last year

Sovernment admitted the urgent necessity

he work. The 1907 estimates allowed only

10,000 for preliminaries, and all information

as refused. On November 30 the First Lord

ounced that a large scheme would be

On October 16 The Standard published a

iled account of the regulations governing

inded cruiser programme was promised.

hat the channel Fleet was not to be increased.

It was the original intention of the Admir-

ruisers, five other cruisers

-Pledge to lay down medium cruisers.

ing it with full ammunition.

been officially denied.

schools.

practice

Home Fleet.

former strength.

base at Rosyth.

On January 2 the Parliamentary Secretary

10 per cent, as compared with 17.

battleships and three unarmored cruisers.

don Standard.

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battle practice of the Fleet, and the way hich they were carried out, conclusively ing that, as a test of war efficiency, the practice returns were practically worth-In August 19 precisely the same concluwere proved with regard to the guntests. On November 5 an official an-

Year of Naval Unrest-Vacillating Admiralty

in the battle practice as suggested by the writer of the article.

Sir J. Fisher's "Admiration"

Yet the returns of both gunlayers' tests and battle practice had been quoted by the First Lord as absolute proofs of the efficiency of the whole fleet, and particularly of the Home Fleet. Even more significant is the fact that Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, speaking at the Guildhall on November 9four days' after the Admiralty had publicly withdrawn their own regulations-said that the gunnery efficiency of the flet was "unparalleled," and that he was "lost in wonder and admiration at the splendid unity of spirit and determination that must have been shown by everybody from top to bottom to obtain these results."

There is one conclusion-among otherswhich is inevitably to be drawn from these facts. It is that the policy of an Administration which is driven by pressure of external opinion to these shifts and changes, cannot possibly be designed upon any coherent strategical scheme. It follows that public confidence is necessarily forfeited, and that the national security is endangered.

That, even in January, 1907, there was already a strong demand for a public inquiry into naval administration, is not surprising. The Prime Minister refused the request of a large number of members of parliament for such an investigation, giving as his reason that the First Sea Lord would resign if it were granted. During the year the demand has steadily strengthened, as the real condition of affairs in the fleet became known. In a letter read at the London Chamber of Commerce on November 13, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards advocated an inquiry, in which he was supported by Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton.

Shipbuilding Programme The building programme or 1906-7 was fixed, upon the advice of the Board of Adships. In July, 1906, one ship was dropped with the approval of the same Board.

During the year the three new battleships of the Dreadnaught class-Bellerophon, Temeraire, and Superb-have been launched, together with the large armored cruisers, Defence (Minotaur class), Indomitable, Invincible, and Inflexible (Invincible class). The armored cruisers Achilles, Cochrane, Natal, and Warrior have been completed and have been placed at the Nore. The battleships Lord Nelson and Agamemnon are being completed, and are to be placed at the Nore.

The 1907-8 programme consisted of three Dreadnaughts. But the building of one of these was to depend upon the result of The Hague Conference—a weak concession to foolish sentiment. That Conference having proved—as regards Great Britain—a highly ignominious failure, the third ship was ordered. The one small cruiser Boadicea, parent ship for destroyers, is now under construction. As regards the torpedo flotillas, Mr. Robertson stated on July 31, that there was a steady annual output of five ocean-going destroyers, 12 coastal destroyers, and 12 turbine torpedo boats.

The real position with regard to destroyers is that, from 1897 to July, 1907, the number of destroyers built and projected by Great Britain is 73 (of which two have been lost), and by Germany, 73. But Great Britain has at one time been obliged to keep as many as 47 abroad. The German official life of a destroyer is 12 years. The inference is sufficiently plain.

With regard to the repairs of the fleet, the official statements of a general tenor, together with the constant refusal to give detailed information, have kept Parliament and the country in ignorance of the exact conditions. It is, however, clear to any observer of naval affairs that the ships of the Home fleet, being kept in partial commission, must necessarily accumulate defects. No provision has been made for these in the Estimates.

The outlay in the future must, therefore, be very heavy.

As regards the repairs of the Fleet as a whole, Sir William White has stated that, basing his estimate on the percentage of repairs required on capital value, the estimates of 1905 were inadequate. The provision for 1906 was nearly £300,000 less. The estimates for 1906-7 showed a reduction on the previous year (maintenance, repairs, and sea stores) of nearly £1,200,000. At the same time, the salving of the Montague and the various accidents to large ships involved an outlay not included in the calculations. The refusal of the government to give repairs to private yards, and the large reductions in the dockyard establishments also indicate an inability to meet essential requirements. The general position may be inferred from these facts with some accuracy.

Two-Power Standard

The uncertainty with regard to the intentions of the government relating to the standard of naval strength was recently aroused again by Mr. Haldane, who, speaking at Hanley, on December 16, hinted that the Twopower standard might become untenable. But valuable results were secured under heavy two days previously, the First Lord, speaking at Liverpool, had warned his hearers that large demands might be necessary in the interests of the national security. Again, Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Berwick, on December 19, stated that the present strength of the fleet was adequate. Which of these eminent politicians is to be believed?

The navy estimates showed a reduction of ,000 men and £1,427,000. During the year the Coastguard, the most valuable of the reserves, was reduced by 316 men. Sixty-eight stations were closed and 13 reduced. On December 13 it was announced that only those stations where signalling was required would be retained under naval control. Should this intention be carried out, the government pledge that no more reductions would be made in the Coastguard service until Parliament had considered the matter, will be violated. Intense dissatisfaction has already been aroused in the lower ranks of the service at what is regarded as a gross injustice. Other important reductions in the estimates were a decrease of £225,000 for guns and £297,000 for ammunition. In October an order was issued whose effect was to reduce the pay of the lower deck under certain conditions-another cause of discontent.

At the end of June the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet took a combined fleet (Channel and part of Home fleet), for a training cruise up the East Coast, round the North of Scotland, and down the West Coast. The various large seaport towns were visited on the way, with the excellent result of bringing the work of the navy under the direct observation of the country.

During the summer that part of the Nore division which was not in dock cruised in the North sea.

On October 14 the Channel fleet, with a contingent from the Home fleet, was taken up the East coast and into northern waters for manoeuvres. No details of the work have been published, but it is known that very weather conditions.

Home Fleet Review

On July 10 the Home Fleet was warned to mobilize for training and review on July 22. On that day the gunnery, torpedo, and other men went aboard the ships. Out of 244 ves-sels, over 60 were unavailable, but, as it was, the number of men available barely sufficed to man the remainder.

After a few days' cruising the Home fleet anchored off Cowes, and on August 3 it was reviewed by His Majesty the King. The fleet was illuminated at night. The cost of the pageant (which was not of the smallest practical use to any one) has not been disclosed, but it could hardly have been less than £100,000. On August 5 the King went for a short trip in the Dreadnaught, and witnessed an exhibition of gunlayer's skill, extremely creditable to the gunlayer, but bearing, of course, no relation to war practice. On the following day the Home fleet was occupied in "strategic exercises," the accounts of which were so obscure that no comment would be possible, even if it were desirable. The truth of the matter would appear to be that the whole business was arranged in accordance with the new Admiralty policy of popular ad-

vertisement and press inspiration. "The signal made by desire of the King was sufficient testimony to the conduct of the officers and men. 'His Majesty the King is greatly pleased with the efficient condition of the Home fleet, and is very glad to have

had the opportunity of inspecting it in such glorious weather." Two of the new cruisers, Natal and Warrior, which had been taken out of dock for the occasion, were returned thither. Out of the total number of destroyers in home waters, about one-third were unfit for service owing to disrepair, irrespective of several which were

disabled during the Home fleet exercises. Admiralty Policy

There remains to be briefly considered a very grave aspect of the present naval administration. On October 19 there appeared in these columns a letter from a naval officer, who, acting under a sense of duty to his calling, deliberately infringed the regulations forbidding an officer on full pay publicly to comment upon matters connected with the service. and, in so doing, risked his whole career. He protested in the plainest terms against the system of "espionage" which had been introduced into the service. Mr. H. F. Wyatt and Mr. Spenser Wilkinson have since corroborated the allegation, affirming that they had docu-

mentary evidence of its truth.

The expenditure of public money by the Board of Admiralty upon the defence and explanation of their policy—an unconstitutional innovation-has been partly exposed in the House of Commons. The First Lord, whose duty it is to represent the Board, and upon whom the whole responsibility of its action rests, has made no statement on the subject. The Government are, of course, to be held primarily accountable for naval administration.

At the close of the year, the public uneasiness with regard to naval policy is steadily resolving itself into a demand for an impartial inquiry into the whole administration which, since the First Sea Lord was made responsible for all the business of Board by Order in Council, is associated with his name,

On December 21 the Standard announced that the Admiralty had decided to establish a Pacific and North American squadron, based on Esquimalt, the scheme to take effect in May next. As on a previous occasion had happened, an official denial was issued by the Admiralty. In the earlier case, the essential truth of our statement was at last admitted, and in the present case also we are content to await events.

In conclusion, The Standard and its supporters in the press may claim to have exposed the true state of affairs in the navy, and to have forced concessions upon seven essential points upon the Government and the Admiralty. In particular, the one test which has constantly been adduced in Parliament, and out of it, as a conclusive proof of the "efficiency" of the fleet-its achievements in gunnery-has been shown to be utterly fallacious.

miralty, at a minimum of four large armored

EW annual volumes are more replete with interest as well as information to the student of London problems than the ro8th issue of the London Postal Directory, which Messrs. Kelly & Co. have just published.

To take an example at random, the bestowal of the Order of Merit on Miss Florence Nightingale is duly chronicled and included with her name and address in the Court section. We learn that there are no fewer than thirty-nine High streets, one borough alone having five within its boundaries, says the Belfast Whig. John street comes second in number, with twenty-two of its kind, although they were formerly the most numerous, some sixty of them having been re-named of late years. There still remain 14 of the 49 King streets and 14 of the 43 Queen streets. There are 13 Queen's roads and 11 Market streets. One street only is called "The Square," but most other titles are duplicated. The shortest street is Mansion House street, with only one house in it, and the longest Garratt lane, with numbers up to 998. Fulham road comes second with 969, and Old Kent road, formerly first,

phant and Castles," eighteen "Angels," as wel las Chaucer's "Tabard" and "St. Thomas a Watering."

The names of the members of the great Smith family in London occupy some sixteen columns of the "Court" directory, Jones fills some eight columns, Brown and Robinson seven and a half and four and a half respectively. There are some five columns of Whites and only 54 Blacks. Greys and Greens are fewer still. There are 190 Bells, but only one Peal. Agriculturists will be interested to know that there are 4 Acres and 97 Fields in London, which has also 48 Farmers, 13 Plowmen, and 3 Cows. There are 58 Frosts and 5/Foggs.

Two columns shelter the Foxes. Two columns shelter the Foxes. There are three columns of Cooks and one of Carpenters, and pessimists will note there is at least one Man. Animal names are also to be found

Leans, 7 Pears, 1 Pluin, 3 Grapes. 3 Oranges, 12 Peaches, and 16 Lemons also occur; and for trees there are 35 Ast, 46 Birch, 11 Beech, 8 Box, and 1 Oak. Two-Olives, 16 Vines. and 1 Primrose support 108 Birds, 16 Sparrows, 10 Eagles, 2 Pigeons, 27 Nightingales, and 5

There are several Drinkwaters and only I bers, with only 6 Poles, 4 Shaves, and 29 Beards, 8 Baths, and 4 Hairs. There are only 33 Batchelors, and only 3 own up to being Old; 256. however, claim to be Young. There are only 2 Plates, and for sportsmen there are only 8 Batts and 80 Balls. Ecclesiastical names include 42 Churches, 23 Chappels and 2 Sanctuarys. There are 42 Popes, 97 Bishops, 60 Deans, 13 Priests, and 26 Dea-

There are many Kings, but no Queens. few Earls, but more Princes and Dukes. Not only are there Fish, but also Crabs, Cod, Bass, Pike, and Whiteing, as well as 38 Bacons and only I Quarrell.

Financial Peace

HE Rome correspondent of the Standard says: Professor Luigi Luzzatti, whose name has been prominently before the public of late in connection with his propoposal for an international conference for financial peace, outlined by him in the "Neue Freie Press," is the veteran of the Italian Parliament, having been a member of the Chamber for over thirty-seven years; indeed, his first election was announced (before he had reached the prescribed age of thirty required by the Italian Constitution for a member of the Senate or the Chamber. As professor to the university, as politician, and as Minister, he has devoted his time to the economic resurrection of the peninsula, and, whether in office or out he may be considered as the only man who really directs the financial policy of the country. All important steps in this field, as well as all the commercial treaties concluded by Italy are due to him.

The ex-minister of finance has explained to me some of the details of his great project, in which he combines a high ideal for humanity with a practical actuality that is peculiarly his own. He desires to follow the conference for peace by a conference having for its aim the eventual economic federation of the world, so that the financial support that is often extended by one great company or banking establishment to another in temporary need of gold should be rendered possible on a larger scale between great nations, who-reversing the usual order imagined by dreamers of the solidarity of the human race-instead of extending financial help to each other because they know themselves to be brothers, would learn to realise the brotherhood of humanity through the practical community of interests that holds them together.

economist replied that business men, bankers and financiers alike have recognized that the gold basis in England is too restricted, and that it is necessary to enlarge it. An examination made in common by experts of the banks of emission and of the treasuries of all the principal states of the world would show how it would be well to modify the means and Coffee, 308 Bakers and only I Roll; 73 Bar- methods of circulation, and of the Treasury, and the relations of the banks of emission with the State Treasury, and how it would be possible to facilitate loans between banks of emission in order to moderate crises, in sofar as they are the consequence of faulty banking arrangements. The conference would initiate a species of divisions of labor; for example, England would be most suited to assist America; and France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, could, with their gold, assist the banks of England and Germany.

"When Minster of Treasury," added

Professor Luzzatti, "I, with great advantage. to my country, which has all foreign exchanges in its favor, increased the investment abroad of superfluous Treasury gold, and of a portion of the gold reserves of the Bank of Italy. When I was minister I invested no less than 30 millions of Italian gold in English Treasury bonds. A conference such as I desire would bring to light these and many other facts, and through the utility of common interests would be a great step towards the financial peace of the world." When I asked Signor Luzzatti whether he considered that the adhesion of the United States to his proposed conference would be easily obtained, the ex-Minister replied that America was of all nations the most interested in discussing and examining the question, and that the relations between their State treasury and the banks of emission, and their technical arrangements with the latter, were the most apt to bring on crises, and to embitter them after they have arisen. In conclusion, Signor Luzzatti said: "The States of the world realize every day more and more that they can support one another in good as well as evil. The monetary evils of the United States or of some other great countries disturb the economic life of the wiser and more prudent nations, therefore so much the more necessary are economic misunderstandings and agreements for preventive remedies."

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is one of the busiest monarchs of Europe, and is never happier than when attending the affairs of state. Even as a child she was fond of asserting her authority. One day she sent for a certain minister and announced that she had quarreled with and dismissed her governess. The minister gravely asked: "When does your maesty wish her to be beheaded? You know it s the custom in Holland to behead all those who are officially disgraced. It will be necessary for your majesty to be present at the execution, and—" Here the child queen abruptly left the apartment and the governess was reinstated at once.

Butterin-Why have you been studying those rules so hard for the last three days? Fuser-Don't bother me. I'm taking a girl to the game.-Harvard Lampoon.

Living London

1.-Constitution of the Nore Division of the takes third place with 915 houses.

Even the "public-house" signs recorded become objects of interest to the historian, who will note the districts in which the Duke of York" is ousted by the newer favorite, "The Duke of Wellington." The "Prince of Wales" is evidently the most popular sign, though king's and queens heads are almost as numerous. "Railway Taverns' abound mostly in the outlying parts of the county, and the 40 "Coach and Horses," as well as the three "Half-way Houses," remain as mementoes of the coaching days. Curiously enough there are two "World's Ends" in London, and a "World Turned Upside Down." There are six "Ele-

Quite a useful feature is the "Conveyance" section, which gives the best routes and variwould be increased to nearly its former ous means of travel to and from the suburban districts. The "Church" section is as up to date as the rest of the volume, full details of the new denomination, "The United Methodist or the present." On July 30 a new and ex-Church" being given, as well as the places of worship of every variation of religious faith extant in the metropolis.

I asked Professor, Luzzatti to tell me what, according to him, should be the Eng--viz., 65 Bulls, 2 Bunnys, 2 Rabbits and 17 lish point of view of the great design that he coment was published outlining reforms. Capons. There is only I Fatt and there are 7 has suggested. The great statesman and

The Last Week of Our January Sale Opens with Remarkable Bargains Extra Special Monday

Ladies' Cotton and Flannelette Wrappers

Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Mon-Regular \$1.75 and \$2.25. \$1.35

We intend making the last week of our January Sale one to be long remembered, and we are starting with a multitude of splendid bargains. Every woman will be here Monday as a small purse will reach a long way at The Big Store. It will also be to your interest to watch the papers and read our announcements carefully, as each day will have its special features, which will be well worth investigating during the remaining days of the month.

Extra Special Monday Ladies' Cotton and Flannelette Wrappers

Regular values 75c., Monday 45¢ Regular values 90c., Monday 75¢

A Clearing-Out of All Ladies' Colored Blouses, Monday Reg. Values \$2.50 to \$4.50 for \$1.50



On Monday we intend clearing out all the remainder of our stock of Ladies' Colored Blouses, which includes fine quality lustres, voiles and cashmere, also black lustre, lawns and muslins. In this assortment you will find a wide variety of styles, some of which are handsomely trimmed, while in them will be found enough to suit every individual taste. Reg. values were \$2.50 to \$4.50. Special day \$1.50

Ladies' Stylish Coats on Sale Monday Reg. Values \$10.00 to \$75.00 for \$4.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, and \$25.00

Our desire to clear out our stock of Women's Stylish Coats has caused us to close an eye on price and Monday you will be able to procure a fine garment at from onehalf to two-thirds off regular prices. In this collection you will find

all the fashionable effect sought after by all careful dressers. Values like these are of rare occurrence, you really do not know what this sale means to you until you have attended as they are positively the

. Values \$10.	Reg. Values \$25,	Reg. Values \$31	Reg. Values \$40	
to \$15.	to \$27.50	to \$37.50	to \$75	
Monday	Monday	Monday	Monday	
4.50	C10	C1E	COL	

50 Dozen Infants' Cashmere Socks, Monday, Regular Values 15c, 20c and 25c for 5c

How about the little tots, could not get a better chance to supply them with nice warm socks. These are made of excellent quality cashmere, and at the price they are marked it would be mere fallacy to let this fine chance slip by without taking advantage of it. Regular values were 15c, 20c and 25c. Monday

Keep the Little Ones Warm Children's Coats Marked at Little Prices, Monday

This cold and changeable weather makes it a quick necessity to get the little one a good coat, and on Monday you are afforded every opportunity to do at a good saving. These are in plush and eiderdown and are just the thing for this weather. Special for Monday

Sixty-Eight Ladies' Walking Skirts at Remarkable **Price Concessions**

Regular Values \$8.50 to \$12.50, Special, Monday, \$4.75

Monday we intend clearing out this lot of skirts, and the prices which we have marked them at should make them walk out quickly. They are in tweed effects, cut in all the leading styles of the season. Even if you do not need a skirt now you cannot do better than purchase one for future needs here Monday. The regular prices was \$8.50 to \$12.50, for \$4.75

Starting the Week With a Price Surprise in Ladies' Silk Skirts

Regular Price Was \$10. Special, Monday,

This is a sensational sale indeed, a clear saving of six dollars and ten cents can be made here Monday. Every woman of taste will be in attendance here Monday. They are made of excellent quality taffeta, accordeon pleated in blues and blacks, all are liberally full in cut. Your choice of this superb collection on Monday

Flannelettes, Specially Priced Regular Value, per Yard, 15c. Monday, 8c The chilly weather which is at hand makes this news most com-

forting. As preventatives against colds these hold enviable positions among careful buyers. This lot is in fancy scroll and floral designs, and are specially good bargains. The regular price of this popular material was 15c. It is a splendid article for wrappers, blouses, etc., and will be sold Monday at 80

Sale of B. & C. Corsets, Reg. \$1.00. Special, Monday, 50c

Monday we are placing on sale a line of Ladies' B. & C. Corsets, these are in colors of white and grey, in batiste and fine Gene,

Children's Wool Garters to be

Cleared, Monday at 10c

These are for the little ones, and are marked at little prices.

Boys' Fancy Overcoats, Reg-

Magnet Prices of Boys' Over-

Coats. Regular Values \$4

to \$6.50 for \$2.75

Monday will see these splendid wearables leave the store quickly,

they are made of splendid quality cravenettes and Scotch

tweeds, in stripes and broken checks. Any mother would feel

justly proud to see her boy dressed in any of these fine coats,

and then, too, it will be a pleasure to the wearer, all cut in the

to keep their little legs warm. Special for

ular \$5.75, \$6.50

and \$7.50

for \$3.90

This lot comprises Boys' Fancy

Overcoats, made of extra quality

covert cloth in blues and blacks,

with brass buttons and belts, in

long and reefer style. Reg. values

Made of good quality wool, in all colors, and are just the kind

Special Bargains from the Dress Goods Section Monday

Monday, we place on sale an oddment lot of dress goods at decisive underpricings, and comprises Wastings, Tweeds, Canvas Cloths and Black Lustres. The astonishing variety in this lot will, we have no doubt, find ready favor from people who want just enough cloth to make a coat, waist or skirt. The collection, while un-

want just enough cloth to make a coat, waist of skill.
usually varied, includes the choicest weaves that can be had. Regular 25c

Tweed Suitings

Reg. \$1 and \$1.25. Special, Monday, 35c

A specially fine assortment of Tweed Suitings go on sale Monday. These are all 54 inches wide, in dark and medium colorings, and are to be had Monday at one-thirl and less

Crepe de Chine, Panamas, Etc.

Reg. 75c. Special, Monday, 45c

These are special values, the assortment is also varied, and includes a splendid range of Crepe de Chene, Panamas, Canvas Cloths and Light Tweeds. No woman will go with-

All-Wool Poplins Specially Priced for Monday at 50c

All Wool Poplins, in cardinal royal, French grey, sage, old rose and myrtle, is a splendid quality material, and worth double the price we are asking for it on Monday, and will pay you to come in and investigate. Special price for Monday at 50c

Cream Dress Goods Regular Values up to \$1 for 65c

This lot is a special line, and includes a large variety of Panamas, Fancy Lustres, Serges, Poplins, and Voiles, and at this greatly reduced price should clear out quickly. All women who want good material will be here Monday. Regular \$1.00 value for

All-Wool Serges Regular Value 85c. Special, Monday, 65c.

All Wool Serges are always popular, and among this assortment will be found some decidedly pretty pieces. They are in colors of navys, reds, creams and blacks, all of which are 44 inches wide. Reg. value of these fine goods was 85c. Special

Clan Tartans Specially Priced for Monday at 75c

Nothing is more suitable for Children's Dresses than this popular material. It is extra fine, all wool, and will be snapped up quickly on Monday at this ridiculously low price, worth half as much more, but to go quick Monday at75c

Tweed Coatings Regular Value \$1.75. Special, Monday, 75c

Just think of getting beautiful Tweed Coatings at one dollar less than their regular value. Some people would hardly realize what such good news means to them, but be here Monday. They are all 54 inches wide, extra good quality. Regular \$1.75.

Tweed Suitings Regular Value \$1.50. Special, Monday, 75c

The price of these splendid goods have been cut exactly in half for Monday's selling. They are in plaid and check effects, and are splendid value, all are 54 inches wide and extra good quality. Regular value \$1.50. Special for Monday at 75c

Half-Price Sale of Boys' Worsted Hose, Monday

No mothers will allow this opportunity to slip by without getting a few pairs for the Boy. They are all made of excellent quality material and will give splendid wear. The sizes run from 61/2 to 81/2. Regular value, per pair, was 25c. For quick clearance Monday

Special Values in Ladies' Hosiery, Monday

At the prices we have marked these at you will do well to buy for future use as well as for immediate use, whether you want silk hose or plain cashmere, they are here Monday at remarkable low prices, which make them predominant

Women's Silk Spliced Cashmere Hose, 1 1 ribbed, regular values 75c. Special Monday, per Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, reg. values 50c. for 35¢ Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, regular values 35c., for 25¢ Ladies' 1 | 1 Ribbed Hose, regular values 50c,



Boys' Reefers. Reg. Values \$1.75 to \$2.50. Special, Monday, \$1.25

Another lot of popular Reefers for the little fellow, and judging from the way the last lot went these will clear out more lively, as there are only 32, and the price is down so low that the material they are made of would cost more. They are made of serges and chinchilla, with brass and black buttons down front. Regular values \$1.75 to \$2.50. Special

Boys' Three-Piece Suits, Regular Values \$4.50. Monday, \$2.90

A splendid assortment of Boys' Three Piece Suits go on sale Monday. These come in tweeds and worsted, and are exceptional bargains. Excellent cloth for school wear. Will give satisfaction in every way. Made in all the latest and smartest styles of the season, but to share in them you will have to be down here quick. Regular values were \$4.50. Specially priced for Monday

Boys' 2-Piece Norfolk Suits

Sizes up to 33, Special, Monday, \$2.75

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Boys' 2-Piece Norfolk Suits

Sizes up to 33, Special, Monday. \$2.75

VOL L., NO. 119

CLOSE THEIR DOC

Both Institutions Pay Their Depo

national and the other

Both banks announce the Habilities are \$4,482 \$2,065,272 are due depos bank's officers assert t will every depositor be the stockholders will stantial dividend.

Both institutions had in the Morse-Thomas coial institutions, but bo ank has two branches

he earliest possible date." Rochester, N. Y., Jan. E. McElroy, a fireman at the Leroy hydraulic Electi was found frozen to death

Stoessel's Tria St. Petersburg, Jan. 29of testimony by the courtm
is trying Lieut-Gen. Stoe
surrender of Port Arthur
panese, came to an end to
court adjourned until Feb. closing arguments of the cate and counsel for the the other defendants will

Montreal Man Sh Montreal Man Sh
Montreal, Jan. 29.—Witt
wound in his abdomen, and
weak condition, Alfred Go
conveyed early this mornin
Dame hospital. He was sl
P. R. watchman stationed i
near Atwater avenue, who
upon by four men, one of
supposed to be Gosselin.
is an old-time burglar.

Premier in Better London, Jan. 28.—The corpression of parliament, but he did no been all precautions, but he did not be di

New York to Paris
Paris, Jan. 28.—Three of
mobiles which are to take
New York-Paris motor of
left this city for New Yo
of Havre. The cars were
two Frenchmen, Sachafrey
dard, and an Italian, Anto
slio, and as they passed to
streets of Paris the people
a rousing send-off. The
decorated with the flags
the United States and Ru
made a round of the boul
passed out of the city b
Maillotte for Havre, where
he placed on board the for,
will join the others on
down the coast.

The amounts New York to Paris

The amount spent by Switzerland every year is. \$4,000,000.