of fine broadstyle, velvet doublent, half lined Sale price, \$21.75

of green broadback finished ns, directoire pockets, velvet cuffs. \$21.75

h in fawn, Emllar, patch pockin. Sale price \$29.50

adcloth, Empire d revers, sleeve the coat handand satin trimice ... \$29:50

cloth, loose back silk braid. Colished with wide ale price \$24.75

rge, semi-fitted ns, front single roll collar and half lined with \$24.75

w Display Street

The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1908.

New Zealand Elections

VOL L. NO. 201

STRIKERS SHOT

Demonstration of Mob at Plant

of Employers Has Seri-

ous Results

Citizens Fear Further Trouble

Today From Renewal of

Attack

strikers and twelve deputy sheriffs to-day at the factory of the National Fire-preofing Co. at Keasbey, near here, in

preofing Co. at Keasbey, near here, in which six of the strikers were shot

A feeling of intense excitement pre-

CHINESE EDITOR'S TOUR

He Sends Letter to President-Elect, Speaking Thankfully of Recep-tion Accorded Him

Election Worker Convicted.

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 25.—After having been out twenty minutes the jury in the case of Tomlinson, charged with impersonation at Dexter poll, returned with a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a recommendation for mercy.

Portugal has been attacked by a mob in the streets of Lisbon. Manuel was at Oporto yesterday reviewing the gar-rison there, and he met with a hearty

Charged With Murder Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Colonel Duncan B. Cooper and John D. Cooper were arraigned today in the criminal court charged with the murder of former United States Senator Edward Carmack. Their trial was set for Dec. S. Each was arraigned separately. As each indictment was read, a plea of not guilty was entered. The prisoners were not allowed bail.

down, Governor Fort, in response to a call for troops, despatched four com-panies of the State National Guard at Trenton to the scene, and tonight the streets are patrolled by 250 soldiers. valls, as the strikers declare the deputies were not justified in firing upon them. Two of the wounded men are

tack on the plant of the National Fireproofing company.

Two weeks ago the men employed by
the Puritan River Clay company went
on strike for higher wages. Then each
succeeding day the strikers constantly
increased in numbers, marching to
other towns to induce employees to
leave their work. The strikers, nearly
all of whom are foreigners, say that
they were given to understand before
the election that if Taft was elected
their pay would be restored to \$1.50 a

the election that if Taft was elected their play would be restored to \$1.50 a day. The officials of the factories say that no such promise was made. The situation became so serious that the sheriff swore in fifty deputy sheriffs to guard the factories of the National Fireproofing Co. at Keasbey, the seat of most of the trouble, and a number of smaller concerns down the river. Early today the mob of strikers gathered around the factory in Keasbey. It was observed that the foreigners were armed with heavy iron pipes, pitchforks, clubs and stones, and some of them showed revolvers, the police say. Chief of Police Burks, when bringing lunes of the deputies was threatened with personal indury.

of them showed revolvers, the police say. Chief of Police Burke, when bringing hunca to the deputes when threatened with personal injury.

So far as is known, the strikers did not return the fire which resulted in six of their numbers being stricken by the bullets of the deputies.

At 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, Prosecutor Birdeen, o'f Middlesex county, telegraphed a request to Governor Fort for troops. Col. Fred Gilkinson, assistant adjutant general, was sent to Keaston and to sumers.

bey to investigate the situation and to advise the governor whether troops were needed. It was on the advice of after a brief session until Monday, Col. Gilkinson that the troops were sent when Mr. Archbold will resume his ex-

ties, was brought out today when Mr. Archbold said that in the eighties fears were widespread that the supply of crude oil would be depleted, and that

New York, Nov. 25.—Li Sum Ling, the Chinese editor whe has been making a tour of the United States, leaves tomorrow for his home at Hongkong.

Before his departure, Mr. Ling addressed a letter to Judge Taft, who had received the Chinese editor during his western trip, in which he says:
"I am about to leave America for myhome in China. I have just returned from an extensive trip through the western and southern states, where I received a most kindly welcome at the hands of both public and private citizens, and where I was given an opportunity to advocate and advance the idea of closer relations between the United States and China, the idea you were kind enough to permit me to discuss during my tour of the west.

"I have been cheered and encouraged during my tour, to find in all sections of the country deep sympathy with China, an universal desire to help preserve and advance progress and a keen appreciation of the mutual advantages that would accrure from the United States and china, the idea you were kind enough to permit me to discuss during my tour of the west.

"I have been cheered and encouraged during my tour, to find in all sections of the country deep sympathy with China, an universal desire to help preserve and advance progress and a keen appreciation of the mutual advantages that would accrure from the United States and the standard tried to get close to the consumer. Oil was taken in tanks instead of barrels to marketing centres, where I was given an opportunity to advocate and advance progress and a keen appreciation of the mutual advantages that would accrure from the United States and the standard tried to get close to the consumer. Oil was taken in tanks instead of barrels to marketing centres, where I was given an opportunity to advocate and advance progress and a keen appreciation of the country deep sympathy with the price of oil depended upon jobber and retailer. He described the increased number of market stations for the carly days. Mr. Archbold said, the jobber and retailers exacted extorti closer advantages between these two friendly peoples.

"Now upon the eve of my departure from the United States, I desire to express to you and through you, to the great nation over whose destinies you are summoned to preside, my warmest and heartfelt thanks, and I sincerely hope that the very friendly relations which now exist between the two peoples will continue to increase more and more every day."

SOLD TO BONDHOLDERS

Assets of Morse Steamship Company Disposed of at Public Aution at Portland, Me.

Portland, Me., Nov. 25.—The assets of the Consolidated Steamship lines of Maine were sold at public auction today for \$6,500,000 to a sub-committee of bondholders of the company consisting of Alvin Krech, Henry R. Mallory and Henry P. Booth.

London, Nov. 25.—There is no confirmation here of the reports circulated in America that King Manuel of St. John Exposes More Corruption

RAPID STREAM OF "LOANS"

Suggestion of Mere Friendliness is Summarily Rejected By Judge

thind of the control of the control

Tokio, Nov. 25.—The recently published interview with Emperor William lished interview with Emperor William is the most absorbing topic of the day here. Officials as well as the newspapers believe that the Emperor has been correctly quoted, but the newspapers ridicule his statements. One paper publishes a picture of the German emperor having his tongue amputated, and editorially descredits the statement attributed to him that he and President Rossevelt were in accord.

WORK OR REVOLUTION SAY THE UNEMPLOYED

Thousands of London Idle Men March Through West End District

London, Nov. 25.—Thousands of the unemployed of London, carrying a large banner bearing the words "Work or revolution; the government must decide," marched through the fashionable districts of the city this after-

Chicago, Nov. 24.—That the countorder of the Consolidated Steamship lines of Maine were sold at public auction to feet you was structed in Chicago and other crities in the last two months were manufactured by an organized gang operating in Chicago, and that this gang is broken up, was the statement made last night by United States secret service officers, following a number of arrests. The men arrested are declared to have made confessions saying that \$30,000 werth of bills were made, that plates were engraved by one of the gang and the false money was struck off in wholesale lots at a place in West Adams in Chicago. With Lee Brown, Edward Wheed and Edward Westoctt under arrest, are br. W. H. Young, George Anderson and Iola Berkinson, the latter three are held in connection was made to the public service commission, second district, to grave the content of the latter three are held in connection in value and the service commission, second district, the government mission of the company.

Portland, Me. Nov. 25.—He as the Atlantic Gulf and public auction to a sub-committee of the company consisting of Alvin Kreeh, Henry R. Malory and Henry P. Booth.

The sub-committee will transfer the assets to the Atlantic Gulf and West of the company for the Moree States of the During of the procession today, to see the leaders said. "We are good the leaders said." We are good the leaders said. "We are good the consolidated steamship lines, which will not be considered in this city for the purpose of refer the first of the company for the Moree States Circuit Court for a fore-town of the gang and the false money was struck off in wholesale to the Atlantic Gulf and West of the Consolidated steamship lines, which will not be constructed in this city for the Moree States Circuit Court for a fore-town of the court was a place in the false money of the same that this same the delay to the construction of the leaders said. "We are good the court of the court of the court was presented by the more provided in the first of the court

Wellington, N.Z., Nav. 25.—The second ballots in the New Zealand elections give the government 11 seats, the opposition 3, and independents 2, with one undecided. The parties now stand: Government, 45; opposition, 25; independents, 5. The opposition gained 9 and the independents 4. U.S. AND JAPAN

Protest in Branden.

Winnings, No. 25.—A protest has been entered by the Conservatives of Brandon against the return of the Hon. Clifford Sifton on the usual grounds of bribery and corruption. T. M. Daly who was defeated by Mr. Sifton, resumes his position tomorow as police magistrate of Winnings. Report Comes From Tokio to Japanese Paper Published in Honolulu

NO COOLIE IMMIGRATION Cattle Slaughtered

London, Nov. 25.—The bloard of agriculture has ordered the slaughter, without delay, of the cattle on board the four steamers that have arrived in England since the board issued its orders prohibiting the importation of cattle from New York and Pennsylvania, on account of the foot and mouth disease in those states.

Secretary of State Root Denies That Any New Treaty is in Contemplation

Honolulu, Nov. 18, via San Francisco, Nov. 24.—The Hawali Shimpe, the
leading Japanese daily newspaper published in Hawali, has received from
its Tokio correspondent what purports
to be the text of a treaty concluded
between Japan and the United States,
regarding coolle immigration. It is
said that the signing of the treaty is
not to be announced until next February.

not to be announced until next February.

The treaty provides as follows:

The high contracting parties agree in their desire for the independence of the Chinese empire, and believe in the preservation of the territorial integrity of that empire, and believe that equal opportunity for commence should be enjoyed there by all foreign nations and that equality of treatment should be accorded all such foreign nations. They agree with each other to protect the principle of Chinese independence and by peaceful means to guard existing interests in the Chinese emp

other until further inderstanding the matter is reached, believing and agreeing that the employment in one country of the laborers of the other tends to impair the existing friendly relations between the two govern-

Denied at Washington

Washington, Nov. 24.—United States
Secretary of State Root tonight denied that a treaty had been signed
by the United States and Japan regarding the protection of the principle
of Chinese independence and the restation of immigration between the
two countries as stated by the Hawaitan Shimpo, and he added that no
state the state of the signing of a treaty
regarding Chinese independence probably has its basis in the publication
respecting diplomatic negotiations with
Japan on the proposed re-statement of
the positions of both the United
States and Japan regarding China. As
for the immigration question, the present understanding with Japan is working satisfactarity in keeping down Japanese immigration.

Ottawa. Nov. 25.—The Pekin con-ference on optim traffic has been post-poned until February. Mackenzie King accordingly will not be sailing until the laster part of next month.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The Canadian government quarantine regulations against New Tork, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have been extended to Many Jersey have been extended to Many Jersey.

Buffalo, Nov. 25.—The East Buffalo stockyards will be reopened on Mon-day for the reception of live stock for local consumption. This was decided

day for the reception of live stock for local consumption. This was decided at a meeting of the live stock association with the state and federal quarantine officials today. Cattle and sheep for slaughter only will be received. No "shippers" or "feeders" will be allowed to come into the yards. It was also stipulated thet the live stock must come in disinfected cars and must be unloaded to distinfected cars and must be unloaded to distinfected pens.

This means a resumption of the bulk of the stockyards business, for transactions in stock for slaughter usually form about two-thirds of the cattle business there. The remaining third is made up of dealings in feeders and milica cows. In hogs the shipments are all for slaughter. In sheep about nine-tenths of the offerings are for local consumption. With Michigan under quarantine, the supply will be greatly curtailed, for about fifty per cent. of the receipts at Buffalo come from Michigan points. The remainder comes from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and

is 1.130 clock this afternoon, from the new pelace at Potadam states that the Broper will remain in beet took the new pelace at Potadam states that the Broper will remain in beet took the Broper at Coaton sulcitized the Ficture of the Broper at Coaton sulcitized the sulcitized and the Broper at Coaton success that December of the Broper at Coaton sulcitized the sulcitized and the Broper at Coaton success as the British Vice and bridge revealed the Broper at Coaton success and the Broper at C from Michigan points. The remainder comes from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and other western points.

The situation in Michigan will receive close attention from the federal authorities. It has been their theory from the first that the outbreak of foot and mouth disease originated at some point other than East Buffalo, and that point other than East Burato, and that to exterminate it, the disease must be traced back. An effort will be made to ascertain if any blooded stock imported from Europe or the Philippines by Michigan stockmen has been attacked by the disease.

Prison Official Suspended. Kingston, Ont. Nov. 25.—One of the trade inspectors in the penitentiary has been suspended, pending enquiry into the accusation that he has been

Railway Engineers' Grievance Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The board of in vestigation and conciliation which considered the grievances of the Can-adian Northern railway engineers as to lack of accommodation at termin-als have adjudged that the railway

Divorce Decree Granted Vancouver, Nov. 25.—A decree nisi was granted today by Mr. Justice Morrison in favor of Charles Herbert Ellacott land surveyor, Victoria, in his petition for divorce. His wife, who he alleges has deserted him and is now living in Buffalo N. Y. was a widow when he married her eight years ago. They formerly resided in Grand Forks and Reginal and the same than the sa

Woman Commits Suicide.
Stratford, Ont. Nov. 25.—Mrs. James
equegnat, wife of the jeweler of that
ame, was found drowned in the river

CHINESE RIOTERS

'Men Ready to Die" Come From Canton to Enforce

run past the switch, and was backing of the disease.

ITALIANS RESENTFUL

Mobs in Verious Towns Engine
Rices in Restliction for Vienna
Cutcages.

Mobs in Nerious Towns Engine
Rices in Restliction for Vienna
Cutcages.

INTERCOLONIAL WRECK

Several Care of Maritime Express Described to the students have been directed against italian students in that city, and a number of the students have been directed against italian students in that city, and a number of the students have been demonstrations have taken place at Vienna.

Yolent demonstrations have taken place at Vienna, and at the subject to the ratification of the proposed expenditure by the referendum, be the taken place at Vienna.

The De Castellans Affair
Paris, Nov. 25.—The Maritime Express Described to the view of the anti-tradition of the Prince and princes in several of the leading towns and cities in liaily in the way of restallation, and at the demonstrations have deaded and the Austrian flag was burned.

An attack against this control of the prince and and the Austrian flag was burned.

An attack against the sounded to the ratification of the prince and place in several of the way of restallation, and at the demonstrations have defent occurred. The hage and the Austrian flag was burned.

An attack against the sounded to the ratification of the prince and the Austrian flag was burned.

An attack against this control of the prince and the fount of the police and of the Austrian flag was burned.

An attack against the sounded to the ratification of the police and soldiers were ordered out, and many arroats were made.

ARE SACRIFICED

ire on Passenger Steamer in Mediterranean . Claims Many Victims

RAPID SPREAD OF FLAMES

Captain and Most of Crew Perish While at the Post of Duty

The steamer Sardinia of the Eller Brandon, was almost instantly killed last night. He was hauling lumber and while getting up on the load he slipped and fell under the wheels, which passed over his head. Dr. Leson was a pioneer of this district and was widely known and popular in Manitoba.

Dound for Alexandre 11 first class and six second class English passengers and nearly 200 Arab pilgrims aboard, caught fire, and within a few minutes was a roaring furnace surrounded by clouds of black smoke, through which flames burst upward to a height of 200 feet from explosives in the hold. So quickly did the fire spread that the frantic efforts of the crew to operate the fire apparatus proved useless, for it seemed but a moment before the upper works and masts grashed down upon the deck, while the ship's boats were crushed by the falling debris or set on fire and quickly burned.

Secretary Birrell's Proposal Regarding Land Purchase in Ireland

ENORMOUS SUM IS NEEDED

Estimate That \$900,000,000 Will Be Required to Carry Out Scheme

London, Nov. 23.—Another Irish land bill, to facilitate the carrying out of the previous land purchase act, was introduced in the house of commons tonight by the chief secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell. The chief secretary dealt in huge figures. He said he found that the estimate of \$500,000,000 made by one of his predecessors, George Wyndhain, as the amount to satisfy the land hunger of the tenants, was totally inadequate \$900,000,000 would be required for this end. The contemplated transfer of land up to October 31 represented \$125,000,000, which had practically exhausted the amount realized from the issues of land stock. Pending transactions represented \$260,000,000. The government intended to raise the money necessary to complete these transactions, leaving about \$500,000,000.

The secretary said he proposed an issue of 3 per cent stock in order to carry out the pending deals. He rec-London, Nov. 23.—Another Irish land bill, to facilitate the carrying out of the previous land purchase act, was introduced in the house of commons touch by the beauty of the commons touch the beauty of the commons to the common beauty the common to the common beauty the common to t

The secretary said he proposed an issue of 3 per cent stock in order to carry out the pending deals. He recognized, he continued that he was engaged in an expensive policy, but he declared that land purchase had worked such marvels in Ireland that the government did not hesitate to ask of the house of commons to add materially to the burdens of the imperial exchequer, which he proposed should assume liability of the entire loss entalled through the issue of the stock below par. The loss would total \$3,300,000 a year, which he proposed the imperial exchequer should lift from the shoulders of the Irish ratepayers. Continuing, he said the government

Port an Prince, Nov. 24.—Late advices received here apparently confirm the execution of Gen. Leconte. He was captured near Jearamie, together with his escort, after a short struggle. The town of Auin, it is reported, was pillaged by the revolutionary troops. There is no news of the movements of Gen. Celeste Cyruet, minister of war, who was sent out in addition to Gen. Leconte by President Alexis to put down the uprising at Cais headed by Gen. Antoine Simon. The government is recruiting men here and elsewhere for its campaign against the rebels and large quantities of ammunition are being shipped out of Port au are being shipped out of Port au Prince. Up to the present time there has been no trouble here, but if the revolution triumphs a serious situa-tion may arise at any moment.

NEW ZEALAND MAILS

Contract For Steamship Connection With San Francisco By Way of Tahitin

million dollars has already been spent in preliminary work, and the contracts now to be let are expected to involve an expenditure of \$1,500,000 during the coming year. The total cost of the works is estimated at \$8,500,000.

FOR G. T. P. WORK Equipment for Foley, Welch & Stew-art Reaches Vancouver on Way

Vancouver, Nov. 24 .- A trainload contractors' equipment, including two large steam shovels, will reach Vancouver this week from Oregon for shipment to Prince Rupert. The plant is owned by Foley, Welch & Stewart, G. T. P. contractors for construction, and will be taken north from Vancouver on the car ferry barge Georgian in

tow of the tug Escort No. 2. Baker Coleman Dead Toronto, Nov. 24.—George Coleman, for fifty years a well known baker and confectioner here, is dead, aged

Toronto Business Merger

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—The railway commission has established several divisions, and has apportioned the work among its inspection staff, so that rolling stock and equipment may be carefully watched. Ottawa will be headquarters for Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Another division is located for Manitoba and Saskatchewan and another for Alberta and British Columbia.

Vision is located for Manifoba and Saskatchewan and another for Alberta and British Columbia.

Pig Lead Interests

New York, Nov. 24.—A conference of representatives of the leading pig lead interests of the country was held in this city today to discuss the attitude of those interests on the matter of tariff revision, and to consider the advisability of placing the views of the manufacturers before the ways and means committee, which is now giving hearings on the tariff in Washington. A committee was appointed to go to Washington and appear before the committee of congress tomorrow, but whether its members will favor a reduction in the tariff has not been made known.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 24.—According to a despatch from LaPorte, Indiana, Attorney J. Gould, of Indiana Harber, and the incident of the mutiny closed, this request was not forwarded. The information coming in here contradicts the representations being made by the foreign board, and the legations have requested the board to supply them with further news.

The war board announced today that it had 1,000 troops at Nanking beneding the conclusion of the manufacturers before the ways and means committee, which is now giving hearings on the tariff in Washington. A committee was appointed to go to Washington and appear before the committee of congress tomorrow, but whether its members will favor a reduction in the tariff has not been made known.

Contract For Steamship Connection With San Francisco By Way of Tahlit.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Canadian Trade Commissioner Larke, in Sydney, Trebotts that the New Zealand Kovernment has made a contract for a steamship line to Tahlit, where connection will be made with a line for San Francisco. This would enable mails to be carried from Sydney to San Francisco in nineteen days.

Mr. Larke reports that the total debt in minutes of the Australian states is 245,047,722, an increase of 242,50,000 since 1901.

Winnipes Power Enterprise
Winnipes Nov. 24.—The condition of the australian states is 245,047,722 an increase of 242,50,000 since 1901.

Winnipes Nov. 24.—The condition of the Labledi family, and now occupied by the firm of Walker's Sontiol last night decided to Order to San Francisco for the construction of the Labledi family the property was valued at \$4,000. It for enders for the construction of the Labledi family the property was valued at \$4,000. It for suit.

Although scoffers sneer at the superling of the season of the Labledi family the more party is steamer Manhatan, when she received to the season of them. Labledi family the property was valued at \$4,000. It for suit.

Although scoffers sneer at the superling of the season in two just and the city. Half's life proceedings this week in the form of the selection.

Although scoffers sneer at the superling of the minute was appointed at so of the labledi family and now occupied by the firm of the selection.

Although scoffers sneer at the superling of the minutes of construction of the selection of the selection.

Although scoffers sneer at the superling of the superling of the superling of the selection of the selection.

Although scoffers sneer at the superling of the superli

St. John, N. B., Nov. 24.—Judge Cassels opened an inquiry into the affairs of the Marine department here today. Chas. A. McDonald, of the St. John iron works, was the first wittiess called. His firm supplied buoys to the department, and had done work on steamers. The principal item of interest in his testimony was that in 1907 he had loaned \$1,000 to Captain Smith, government steamship inspector in government steamship inspector its New Brunswick. The loan had not been returned. Previous to that he loaned Smith \$50... Mr. McDonald said he also had a

Mr. McDonald said he also had a note for ninety days from Smith for \$150 a few days ago. Smith wrote that "he had been under a hot fire at Quebec, and he thought he had better cover up." He wanted Mr. McDonald to be in a position to say on the stand that there was nothing between them.

Mr. McDonald also said he had swapped cheques with Marine Agent Harding here. Harding cashed McDonald's cheque for \$375, and McDonald had taken Harding's collateral, but had not cashed it. So far this year he had paid Harding \$760. Last year it was

paid Harding 760. Last year it was but \$90. He could not remember 1905, but in 1906 it was about \$1,000. He had also given presents to officers of the Marine department.

JAPANESE SEALERS WERE HEAVILY FINED

Each of the Poachers Mulcted \$800 for Attempting to Raid St. Paul Rookery

This information was conveyed to Pekin today in official telegrams to the legations here. There is also a German gunboat off the city. The American residents asked for a gunboat for their protection, but in view of the assurances given yesterday by Yuan Shi Kai, one of the grand councillors, that the situation was quiet and the incident of the mutiny closed, this request was not forwarded. The

MARINE OFFICIALS

WHO SEGURED LOANS

Evidence at St. John is Similar to That Furnished at Quebec

was a stitions of sailors respecting sailing on a Friday, yet the men of the Manhattan point out that they sailed on Fridays. Continual storms were met with and the vessel lost 30 skates of gear. It was only possible to fish on six days and then just for a few hours, and she was lucky to get as big a catch as she did.

ARKANSAS TOWN

CONNECT WITH G. T. P.

Arrangements Being Made For Steam-ship Connections on the Atlantic by New Transcontinental.

Negotiations have been opened by the officials of the Grand Trunk Paci-fic with the Allan line of steamships for the purpose of reaching an agreement whereby the latter will at the commencement of the operation of the road at least, provide a fleet of boats to make connections on the Atlantic seaboard with the railways, passengers and freight trains.

This fleet is to be subsidized by and

under the control of the railway and will do away with the necessity of building or buying boats of their own. Officials of both companies have denied that any agreement had been reached. When asked if negotiations were under neither were under way or pending, neither side would affirm or deny. Authoritative information has been

received from Montreal that several propositions have been put up to the Allans recently and that an important contract is about to be signed.

contract is about to be signed.

One of the principal reasons for Mr. Haye's hurried departure for England this week is on this account. It is said that he has already had plans submitted to him of the whartage accommodation owned or leased by the Allans here, at Moncton and St. John and that he will make a study of this question. he will make a study of this question on the other side as well. The present plan under discussion leaves Portland out of the question as a winter port al together and it is considered most like-ly that the Allans will withdraw most of their steamers from there as soon as

Montreal, Nov. 24.—Dean Farthing, of Kingston, Ont., was elected Bishop of Montreal on the eleventh ballot of the diocesan synod, shortly after six o'clock this afternoon.

Reports Indicate Many Dead or Injured in Track of Wild Storm

SEVERAL PLACES VISITED

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 23.—A despatch received here states that 25 persons were killed and 30 injured in a tornado that swept through the settlement of Piney Lake Loday.

Despatches also report that the Despatches also report that the towns of Wallerville and Jethro, in Franklin county, were almost demolished, and that several persons were killed in each place.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—A message received at the general offices of the Missouri-Pacific and Iron Mountain Missouri. Pacific and Iron Mountain system says there was a tornado just north of London, Ark., this afternoon, London is 83 miles east of Little Rock. Ten persons are reported killed, but the report has not been verified.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 23.—It is reported that a tornado passed over Ozark, Mulberry and Berryville, Arkansas, this afternoon, killing ten persons. No details are obtainable.

BERNATY SPINING
OF ALARMST SPECH
OF ALAR at the end of the breakwater which juts to seaward at the Hook of Holiand. The Berlin had gone from 15 to 20 feet astern. Capt. Precious then told the second officer to run to the engineroom and tell the chief engineer to put the engines full speed ahead as hard as they could go. I remained on the bridge and the second officer soon came back and reported that he had carried out the instructions and the engines were going full speed ahead.

full speed ahead. o'clock this afternoon.

Up to the tenth bailot Dean Evans of Montreal had a majority of the clerical vote, while Dean Farthing had a majority of the lay vote. On the tenth bailot the Evans forces showed signs of breaking up, and the end of the fight came with the eleventh when a sufficient number of the clerical delegates deserted Dean Evans to elect Dean Farthing.

The election was the most difficult in the history of the diocese. When the synod met on October 28th, six ballots were taken without a choice being made. Dean Evans and Dean E

shouted to Mr. Starke, my second mate of the Myrmidon, who was crossing with me, and who was standing a little further forward. The part we're on is sinking in the channel,' I shouted. Then I shifted aft nearer to the part where the ship was broken and had not been there more than two minutes when a wave washed me overboard. I managed to keep afloat with the aid of when a wave washed me overboard. I managed to keep afloat with the aid of a piece of wood and a lifebelt which I found drifting. I then saw a steamer coming seaward down the waterway and when she was abreast of me I called for help and waived the piece of wood. I saw them waive to me in reply and promptly trying to lower a boat. As they were doing this they saw the lifeboat from the Hook of Holland and ran aff and beckoned to the lifeboat crew, pointing to where I was drifting. The lifeboat came straight for me and the rescuers dragged me in and the boat steamed back to the Hook and into the Berghaven where I was landed at the pilot station. There I was stripped and car-

tion. There I was stripped and car-ried in blankets to the Hotel Amerika, where I received most kindly atten-

"When I went to the bridge of the Berlin and saw the master he was quite cool and collected and seemed confident he would get the ship off. He did all he could and what I would have done had I been in the same position. "There were 142 on the Berlin, which was one of the cross-channel passenger steamers of the Great Eastern Railway company, and only 15 were saved. All were in an exhausted state and suffered much from the privation. I was twenty minutes in the water which was key. Of those saved the majority were women. There were several singers of a German operacompany. I recovered very quickly and gave assistance in succoring the survivors. Crown Prince Henry, of Holland came to see me. He brought me a message from his wife, Queen Wilhelmina, and was very nice to me, as were all the people. Newspapermen came in droves, and artists, too. Of the fifteen survivors of the disaster. "There were 142 on the Berlin, which the fifteen survivors of the disaster one has since died, a merchant who was resident at Hongkong."

Remark-Black Watch

able for richness and Brought F panese

SHE HAD

Boycott

Violence

With abouing the first of Japanese

Japanese st Nippon Yı

Nippon Yn Thompson, from Yokol a severe ga Nov. 18, wi verely buffe swept by h passengers, mediate, an 14 Japanese saloon nas

saloon pass and 7 Japa Canadian ci two childres saloon pass

Miss Morris from China, woman wh with a part which saile

Ohter pases Barrett, of returning h Philippines,

rett; Rev. I from China, hai, was re

companied Miss A. L

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pleasing flavor. The big black plug chewing tobacco.

TAKE NOTICE that George Throup, of Sooke, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his wife unless by his order in writing.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

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

THE DUCKEST STUMP PULLER-Most powerful made, catches from 1 to 20 stumps each pull. Will clear a radius of 340 feet without moving. Moved easily in 30 minutes. Apply J. Ducrest, 466 Burnside Road, Victoria, B. C.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

WILSON—Born on Nov. 18th, to My and Mrs. Walkem Wilson, of Esqui malt Road., a daughter. BISSELL—Born on Nov. 20, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bissell, a son.

HIBBEN-DENNIS—On the 7th inst. at Christ Church, Sausalito, Calif., Jas. Parker Hibben, of Victoria, B. C., to Gertrude Maude Dennis, of Essex, England.

PENDRAY—In this city, on the 24th inst., Ernest Carthew, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pendray, of this city, aged 31 years, and a native of Victoria, B. C.

LE SUEUR—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 24th inst. Walter Payn Le Sueur, aged 68 years, a native of the Isle of Jersey. ROACH—In this city, at St. Joseph's hespital, on the 21st inst. Ellen, the beloved wife of Hugh Roach, of Strawberryvale, a native of Portsmouth, England, aged 57 years,

DOUGALL—On the 19th inst., Pauline Blanche, wife of Frederick C. Dougall, aged 39 years, a native of Victoria, B. C.

Walnuts, per lb.
Brazils, per lb.
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.
Almonds, Cal., per lb.
Cocceauts, each



R

O

Driving Lamps Cold Blast Lanterns Dashboard Lanterns Railroad Lanterns

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. 544-546 Tates St., Victoria, B. C.

The Store That Serves You Best COURTEOUS ATTENTION

O S S

We wish to assure shoppers that they are entirely welcome to come and inspect our store and stock even if they have no idea of buying. Our business is to sell the highest grade Groceries not only this year,

but next year and years after. Every body appreciates our fine fresh STOCK OF Fruit:

FINEST ISLAND APPLES, per box \$1.50 and \$1.25
OREGON SNOW APPLES, 4 lbs. 25c
FANCY NAVEL ORANGES, per doz. 50c and 35c
FANCY BANANAS, per doz. 30c
TANGERINE ORANGES, per doz. 20c
MALAGA GRAPES, per lb. 30c
FANCY LEMONS, per doz. 25c
TOKAY GRAPES, 2 lbs. 25c Fancy Bottled and Canned Fruits. A complete Assortment at
Popular Prices.

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590. 1317 Government St.

psickages, total, 6,094 For Seatt rice, 2,852; 2,571; soy, miso, 216; waste, 100; plg iron, parcel, 7; 1,405 tons. When the when the hama, a fi ships were and the la On the ever deneral Ni place in or sions being Port Arth Nashville Paterson h from Tipto groes, who Saturday n mob of 25 afternoon o to proceed not had tin prevent the

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Manila, today rece hospital sh at Guam, from this i message c in souther the ship typhoon d

Remarkable for richness and pleasing he big black mg tobacco.

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riages, Deaths

m Nov. 18th, to Mr. m Wilson, of Esqui-

Nov. 20, to Mr. and RIED.

Lamps st Lanterns d Lanterns Lanterns Sale By KMAN TYE

R 0 S S

E CO., LTD. . Victoria. B. C.

IPANY

Government St.

TANGO MARU

panese Oranges to Arrive

SHE HAD A LIGHT CARGO

Boycott Riots With Renewed Violence at Hongkong-Na-

val Manoeuvres

This Season

Anich the engines were disabled. Fire grows and the received to recognize the promptly gotten under control. The Reller is now proceeding to Manila under her own steam, repairs to her engines having been made by the trew. The news relieves the fearst entertained here that the Relief had met with disaster.

Death of Baron Glenesk London, Nov. 25—Sir Aligaron Borth with the carriage at the same time. None were injured, last Monday light District Superlimendent of Police Clough was murdered by a native approached the superintendent while he was asleep, and cut open his head with a spade.

The police are taking remarkable made an unaccessful attempt to kill Public Prosecutors Huine with a bend in the carriage at the same time. None were injured. Itself Monday light District Superlimendent of Police Clough was murdered by a native approached the superintendent while he was asleep, and cut open his head with a spade.

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The carriage at the same time. None were injured to Police Clough was murdered by a native approached the superintendent while he was asleep, and cut open his head with a spade.

The police are taking remarkable made an unaccessful attempt to kill Public Prosecutions to safeguard Lord Minto and this is regarded as most significant.

WHAT GERMANY COULD Relief To Land 200,000 and this is regarded as most significant. Gatum Dam Settling

Colon, Nov. 24.—Owing to the exceptionally heavy rainfall of the last three weeks, the earth on the crest of the Gatum dam has settled in certain places. The Gatum dam, which is designed to hold in check the waters of the Chagres river, was in the beginning fifty feet wide. It has now extended to a length of three hundred feet. In view of the heavy weight of the embaukment the settlement of the dam was expected. There is nothing to prevent this falling in, and it will have to continue. There have been other settlements in the vicinity of the dam at Gatun, and the rains have resulted furthermore in several landslides in the Culebra cut. The rail-noad track is intindated on both sides of for a distance of several miles but transit has not been impeded. With about a quarter cargo, including the first shipments to reach here of Japanese stranges this season, the slapanese steamer Tango Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Capt. W. Thompson, reached port yesterday from Yokohama, after encountering a severe gale near the meridian on Nov. 18, when the steamer was severely buffetted and her decks were swept by high seas. There were 79 passengers, 19 in the saloon, 11 intermediate, and 49 steerage, including 14 Japanese and 5 Russians. Three saloon passengers, all missionaries, and 7 Japanese, one man claiming Canadian citizenship, four women and two children, debarked here. The saloon passengers who debarked here were Misses G. Muir, H. Annis, and Miss Morris, bound home on furlough from China, was met by a missionary

were Misses G. Muir, H. Annis, and Miss-Morris, bound home on furlough from China, was met by a missionary woman who came from Batimer women who came from Batimer woman who came from Batimer with a party of outbound missionaries woman who came from Batimer woman who came from Batimer woman who came from Batimer woman woman from China, who embarked at Sinasy returning home after service in the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. Barrett, Rev. H. D. Thopse a missionary from China, who embarked at Sinasy from China, who embarked in the sinasy from China, who embarked at Sinasy from China, who embarked in the Sinasy from Manile Merchant from China, who embarked at Sinasy from Manile Merchant from China and the Sinasy from

New York, Nov. 25.-Fog which has

Rew York, Nov. 25.—For which has brong over the city and the harbor for the two days, still ching like a shroud ching the settlements in the yolenty and the rather than been don't at Clark, and the raths have to continue. There have been don't at Clark, and the raths have to continue. There have been don't at Clark, and the raths have to continue. There have been don't at Clark, and the raths have to continue. There have been don't at Clark the continue to t



the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive

TODAY COMMENCES OUR PRE-CHRISTMAS

NURSES' CAPS in hemstitched lawn, embroidered INFANTS' BIBS, embroider-INFANTS' FEEDERS, in

GHILDREN'S PINAFORES, CHILDREN'S PINAFORES,

CHILDREN'S PINAFORES, 1 to 10 years, nainsook and lawn, embroidered and face yokes and ribbon trimmed; regular price 75c; Special Sate Price



All 50c Values Reduced 35c

LADIES'

All 40c Values Reduced

25c

All 75c Values Reduced

50c All \$1 Values Reduced

75c

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

Our Sale of Smart Silk Under-

and for ar hour before the race started, ed, enthusiasm was stirred by the playing of rival bands in opposite gatteries.

At ten miles Dorando was leading by three feet Time, 1:66 1-5

At the end of the 20th mile Dorando led Hayes by five feet. Time, 2:04:23

C. P. B. After Coal

Sydney, N.S. Nov. 24—C. H. Fergle, at one time connected with the Dominion Coal company, is here extanting easil properties in southern againg easil properties in southern again, of the C. P. R., that company being mail on his fourteenth lap, when he saxious to secure its own coal supply measurern as well as central and western Canada.

Costelle's Maxwell, No. 12, and Munweller's No. 15, were running in elabith and ninth positions respective.

Munweller's No. 15, were running in elabith and ninth positions respective.

The chily other lear running was the French car Po, which had been especially repulled off.

The chily other lear running was the French car Po, which had been in the position of the country of the race but which was continuously in trouble succeeding and the country of the corn and the country of the corn and the country of the corn and the country in the race and was driving a Buick, No. 14, had been in trouble early in the race and was driving along pell-main on the corn and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main on the corn and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main on the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race and was driving along pell-main and the country in the race an

PIRACIES CARRIED ON

The control of the co

Victoria as though it were going to be confined to the area within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. But when this town really starts to grow commerciality, when the advantages of its position in connection with ocean transportation are utilized, it will outgrow everything it has now faster than any lad ever outgrew his clothes. Just look around town and you will see that we are doing a little outgrowing even in these so-called duff times. We have outgrown our municipal water supply. We grown our municipal water supply. We manguration of cheap telegraphy. outgrew his clothes. Just look around town and you will see that we are doing a little outgrowing even in these so-called duff times. We have outgrown our municipal water supply. We have outgrown our municipal lighting. We have outgrown our car service

AN EASTERN VIEW

maguration of cheap telegraphy.
We have outgrown our manicipal lighting.
We have outgrown our car service where the control of the control of the capacity of a discontinuous control of the capacity of the control of

ment can come to any reasonable unperfect of the content of secondary seep lines will be
proved that the content of the cont

cattle ranches. Mr. Tatlow observed that, so far as the southern portion of the country was concerned, they were rapidly giving way to the fruit farmer, who obtained from 20 to 40 acres of land, and found that industry very profitable. The prices of eggs and butter gave great opening for both dairy farming and poultry raising, as in addition to the home population the producers supplied the mining fields of the Yukon. Mr. Tatlow imparted other interesting information relative to the country's resources, and especially dwelt upon the rich coal and iron fields.

This is certainly very useful work

Ways.

Surely it is hard to imagine a much more serious, condition than this. Statesmanship can hardly cope with it. It seems to be one of those great varieties to be one of those great varieties. Statesmanship can hardly cope with it. It seems to be one of those great varieties to be one of those great varieties. Statesmanship can hardly cope with it. It seems to be one of those great varieties to be one of those great varieties. Statesmanship can hardly cope with it. It seems to be one of those great varieties to be one of those great varieties. Statesmanship can hardly cope with it. It seems to be one of those great varieties to be one of those great varieties. Statesmanship can hardly cope with it. It seems to be one of those great varieties. Statesmanship can hardly cope with the produced varieties to be one of those great varieties.

has yet to learn the art of spending his time in elegant leisure. But as he likes the work he is doing, and it is of great value to his province, we can very well put up with a practical man in a practical department.

WHAT OF INDIA?

We print this morning the message of Edward VII., King and Emperor to the people of India on the intieth an-niversary of the assumption by the niversary of the assumption by the British sovernment of Sovereign rights over the great dependency and the extinction of the powers of the East India company. It is interesting to recall in this connection that when Queen Victoria was shown the draft of the proclamation establishing the new order of things, she objected to it, and in a note to Lord Derby, who was then premier, said:

Lord Derby should bear in mind that it is a female. Sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them, and after a bloody civil war, giving them piedges which her future reign is to redeem, and explaining the principles of her government. Such a document

the sovernment of this minority would be the government of india by the people of India.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, who is recognized as an authority on Indian mattars, says that the present acts of violence in India are due to "mere feminine impulse." The new movement arises from what she calls "the two master passions of humanity—sex and refigion.' She tells us that the line of cleavage between England and Indis has ever been the question of sex. Upon this very delicate question Mrs. Steel touches very carefully, but slight as her touch is, one is convinced that there is knowledge behind it. What she calls "the sex creeds" of the two nations are so divergent that social equality seems impossible, and yet without social equality there will be political unrest. Here are the conclusions of this observer.

That the nerdict of the nations concerning india is that "these people are not fit for self-government."

That two master passions are at work in India. Sex and Religion.

That Indian women are becoming more and more antagonistic to the foreigner, because Western Civilization sends to their homes husbands, brothers and sons defiled by Western ways.

Surely it is hard to imagine a much

ways.
Surely it is hard to imagine a much surely it is hard to imagine a much surely it is hard to imagine a much surely in the surely in the

Week by week at present C. P. R. earnings are showing big increases over similiar periods last year. This furnishes convincing testimony that prosperity is again smiling on Canada.

That an era of "good times" has That an era of "good times" has a ready once again is shown by the announcement that there is more money in circulation and increased bank deposits than two months

Germany is not pleased with the tone of Lord Roberts' speech. The veteran Field Marshal probably had not in mind exactly the idea of engendering jubilation amongst the sublects of the Kalser.

The contractors for the Pacific end of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway evidently intend to push work vigor-ously all winter, weather permitting. A train load of equipment will be ship-ped to Prince Rupert from Oregon in a few days. It would thus appear tha employment will be given to a con siderable force of men during the

It is very satisfactory to learn that a large number of settlers are taking up dand in the Nechsco valley, a section of the province which, all account agree, is capable of accommodating starge agricultural population. As "trade always follows the flag," so in this case is it shown that settlers follows the peaks of improver

The appointment of Mr. F. A. Acland as deputy minister of labor in place of Mr. Mackenzie King, who resigned, will be very generally approved of ihroughout the country. Mr. Acland is a newspaper man, formerly connected with the Toronto Globe, and possesses the essential requisities for the office upon which he has just entered—sound sense and a cool head.

Mr. John D. Rocketeller, the head of the notorious Standard Oil Trust, says: "There is more important work than making money, and there is much for me to do. I belong to the Brotherhood of Man." It is regrettable that Mr. Rocketeller did not make this discovery earlier in life: Had he done so there would be some fewer milliomaires in the United States and more money in the pockets of the people.

It is reported that Hon. Mr. Lemieux may receive a knighthood for his ser-vices rendered the Dominion and the Empire. There will hardly be two

THE NEW EST CHINA

THESE-THE VERY LATEST ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK

MORE NEWNESS in the China Shop! Today sees some very dainty Sugars and Creams and some worthy Berry Sets placed on display. These are specially desirable articles for gifts, and few china pieces you could send would be more appreciated than these. Of course there are other new things in china-hundreds of pieces. So many good things that you'll find it difficult to pick the winners.

SUGARS AND CREAMS Some dainty pieces in Rose and Gold decoration. Attrac-

SUGARS AND CREAMS Royal Vienna decoration. Several shapes and all good

SUGARS AND CREAMS Two very attractive styles in tive shapes. At, \$1.50. values. At, per \$1.50 At, per pair \$1.50 and \$1.00

HERE ARE THE LATEST ARRIVALS IN CHINA BERRY SETS BERRY SETS-Thirteen-piece sets in a

BERRY SET-A specially attractive decoration this. Seven pieces, six dishes and

great variety of decorations. At, per set, \$7.50, \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.50 and \$4.00

WORTHY GIFT CHAIRS MIN. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Reed Furniture

able and most comfortable pieces of furniture in the home. Almost invariably when we sell one of these Reed Chairs into a home we have repeat ordersthey all want more Reed Chairs.

Many people judge Reed Chairs by the comfortless, cheap rockers that are made for bargain days. Made undersized, dowels tacked on instead of being glued in. Runners that either throw you on your face or make you rest your feet on the mantle.

We promise you comfortable chairs at fair pricings. Just investigate the merits of these as suitable Xmas Gifts.

REED ROCKERS, \$14.00 down to \$4.75 REED ARM CHAIRS, \$12.50 down to \$8.00 RECEPTION CHAIRS. \$12.50 down to ... \$6.50 CHILDREN'S ROCKERS, \$6.50 down to ... \$2.50

Why Not Send a Water Set as a Christmas Gift

One of these pretty glass Water Sets from Bohemia would make a most acceptable gift to send some homekeeper. It's a serviceable article-something that'll be used the year 'round.

For this year's holiday business we are showing some uncommonly fine sets. A wide diversity of decora-

tions are shown and your taste as to ornamentation can easily be satisfied. That the price will please we are sure

WATER SETS-7 PIECES AND TRAY \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75

Give the Youngsters a New Crib for Xmas—New Styles

What is the matter with treating the younger generation to a nice new crib this Xmas.

Just now we can offer you some very fine crib styles-attractive designs, special drop. side arrangement, superior workmanship and finish.

These cribs have a specially woven and finished springa spring that will not rust.

Just one of their superior qualities

BRASS CRIB Splendid style in all brass.

BRASS AND IRON

For any babe. Price-

excellent value at, each-\$20.00



\$50.00

Choose the Xmas Gift Now, Delivery Later

This holiday season we are especially well prepared to cater to your fancies in suitable and serviceable 'Xmas Gifts. Many special new pieces in Furniture are shown, and you'll find in our showing of Furniture many items that would make ideal gifts for lady or gentleman, young or old, family or individual.

And aren't serviceable and useful gifts the sensible sort to send? A piece of furniture makes a gift that'll be appreciated for months and years after many other less serviceable, yet costly, articles have been forgotten and consigned to the fire. You'll be surprised how reasonably fair these furniture pieces are marked. Come in and see the showing-you won't be asked to buy, but if you wish to buy, we shall hold your purchase for later delivery.

Try the "Shopping by Mail" Method of This Shop

Do not lose the advantages of shopping by mail with this store. Shopping by mail here means getting just what you want, getting a bigger choice, saving money. We have a well equipped Mail Order Department and can guarantee you perfect satisfaction. Just try this system of shopping and see how really satisfactory it is.

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





CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES

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

DEATH

That de

vestigated ing the d Pendray, killed on Five w

Clough, ar Works, dri he was di would ride Raymond reared st turning a to keep h

injured m into Mr. ertson state trave quite stor to rear.

Frederic The fut will take o'clock, father, 3

WHALI

Negotia the C. P. company Princess filter fro tions to big dema the guan been mad Princess vice, but C. P. R. niam por the steam bay for a nese min

Washing to W

ty Sugars and e are specially be more ap--hundreds of

ND CREAMS olly decoration

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TRAY

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is Shop by mail here e have a well Just try this

STAB. 1862 CHURCHES SCHOOLS

OFFICES

IBOLDT ST.

STORES

DEATH DUE TO PURELY ACCIDENTAL CAUSES

That death was purely accidental and that no blame whatever can be attached to anyone was the gist of the verdict which was rendered yesterday afternoon by the coroner's Jary which inendray, who was almost instantly cilled on Tuesday afternoon on Belleat the accident was accidental, and Five witnesses, four of them eye-

witnesses of the accident, testified. J. Clough, an employee of the B. C. Soap Works, driver of the truck on which the deceased was riding, stated that as Raymond's residence on Believille street, an approaching automobile startled the horse, which shied, and startled the horse, which said, and reared straight up at the same time turning around and breaking one of the shafts. Clough asked Mr. Pendray to keep his seat, but the latter evidently jumped off. The rearing of the horse broke the other shaft, and the animal started off in the direction in which it had come. When Mr. Pendray jumped, Clouch legical way the seat and saw

to seeing the truck of the whole band will be indiscribed the herd is a small one.

While the animals are known that the whole band will be indiscribed the herd is a small one.

While the animals are known that the whole band will be indiscribed the herd is a small one.

While the animals are known that the whole band will be indiscribed the herd is a small one.

While the animals are known that the carmed by an expert, whose who have seen them believe that the acriboo are of a different species to those found on the mainland, and it is suggested that the animals killed have crossed with the deer. However, this may be, it seems certain that the automobile, breaking a shall the same to the seat, and in doing so, and the automobile so to the seat, and in doing so, and the seat of the seat, and in doing so, and the seat of the seat, and in doing so, and the seat of the seat, and the substance and fell between the front and rear wheel, making a half turn in the air before falling to the ground. The frar wheel appeared to go over the deceased head and shoulder. While the deliver of the automobile, so to di. and san over 10 the truck, Mr. Barnard-turned and spead for go over the deceased head and shoulder. While the deliver of the automobile sot out. and san over 10 the truck, Mr. Barnard-turned and spead for the ambulance, when he learned that the sead of the deliver of the automobile sot out. and san over 10 the sead of the deliver of the automobile so to di. and san over 10 the ambulance, when he learned the value when the value

CARIBOD ARE KILLED ON QUEEN CHARLOTTES

secretary from Mr. Harrison at Masset, a settlement near the mouth of Virago inlet at the northern end of Graham island. Mr. Harrison, a missionary, who has long been stationed at Masset where he also has a trading store, has always maintained that there was a herd of cariboo in the isstnesses of northwestern Graham Island, but his assertions have not met with acceptance. No cariboo had even been found on the islands, and the natives themselves were divided in opinion on themselves were divided in opinion on the subject.

themselves were divided in opinion on the subject.

The discovery of tracks and antiers, however, revived the question and Curator Kermode set out for Graham island not long ago. Unfortunately at the latest accounts he had not been able to get a boat at Prince Rupert to take him across the straits. Thus he has probably not had an opportunity of examining the trephies.

It appears that some Indians came across a small hand consisting of two buils, a cow and a calf, and they killed all except the calf. They have brought the head, antiers and hide of one of the buils into Masset, where it was examined by Mr. Harrison. The other buil only had one sittler, so the Indians cut the skull in half and brought in the half with the antier. They also brought in the hille of the cow, so there appears to be no doubt that the animals were killed as stated it is understood that these trophies will be sent down to Victoria to be placed in the Provincial museum.

The Indians of Masset are stated to be much excited over the sind and

placed in the Provincial museum.

The Indians of Masset are stated to be much excited over the find, and a hunting party appears to have gone out to look for others. It is abpet that they will be unsuccessful, but fears are expressed that now the feeding grounds of the animals are known, that the whole band will be indiscriminately slaughtered. It is certain that the herd is a small one.

While the antiers and skips have

shoulder. While the driver of the automobile got out and ran over 10, the truck, Mr. Barnard turned and sped into town in search of a doctor, but could not find one. He then went for the ambulance, when he learned that Mr. Pendray was dead.

Hasefick it was a tead.

Hasefick it was a tead.

Hasefick it was a tead of the first of John Robertson Company was on his way from the outer wharf in company with another employe when he saw Mr. From the outer wharf in company with another employe when he saw Mr. Fendray istop clough and get upon the first was a decasted by Miss J. Johnson and Mr. Richard Douce, while their admission was champloned by Miss Ard, the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, Dr. Percy Thomas and S. Etheridge. When the speakers to whom the question had been specially assigned had concluded, several other members of the society took part in the discussion, and upon the vote being taken, the result was 30 to 8 in favor of total exclusion. (Applause.)

Miss Johnson condemaed the Chinges of the society took part in the discussion, and upon the vote being taken, the result was 30 to 8 in favor of total exclusion. (Applause.)

Miss Johnson condemaed the Chinges on account of the oplum and other dens which were maintained by the Chinges in San Francisco and in other cities, as well as for their utter mability to be anything else save changed the Chingment. Here, Mr. Ard highly praised the Chingment and their their their their their their which were maintained by the Chingment and the control of the oplum and other cities, as well as for their utter mability to be anything else save Chingment.

Chinamen.
Rev. Mr. Ard highly praised the Chinamen for their honesty and fidelity. Dr. Thomas referred to the advantage which would accrue to the

SEEK TRUE HISTORY OF CHINESE RELIC

stances of Death of Late and a Bull Brought Into Will Be Carried Out By

Masset Parks Board

Makers: Lew Her Kunn, Lew Her Joy, Lew Her Dee, Lew Her Yew, Chin Ying See.

Ming Dynasty. (A.D. 1642).

The above communications were read at the meeting of the parks board held yesterday afternoon and Senator Macdonaid and Lee Mong Kow will be thanked by the board for their kindness in furnishing the information. The board will, as soon as it receives all possible information relative to the bell have the account placed in a convenient place so that all tourists who view the relic may be informed of its history.

The question of a walting room at the end of the Beacon Hill park tramway line was again brought up by a

the end of the Beacon Hill park tram-way line was again brought up by a communication from A. Kent, who asked that the board take steps to have such a convenience erected for the benefit of the residents in that sec-tion. As the members of the board consider that it is more a matter for the consideration of the tramway com-pany the communication will be refe-rred to Mr. Soward, local manager of the company.

red to Mr. Soward, local manager of the company.

A request was received from James F. Bawson, landscape gardener, of the board of commissioners of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, that the local parks board donate what geraniums it can spare to the exposition board, which requires about 20,000 plants but cannot secure a full supply from the cities in the vicinity of Seattle. Mr. Dawson suggests that possibly many

Henry Young Company

Henry Young Company

We Stock all the Best Makes of Underwear



None but the good, reliable kind find a place here. You can snap your fingers at the foggy weather and laugh at cold-freighted Pacific winds. when you are snuggled up close in a warm suit of any of the excellent

Watson's Unshrinkable Underwear, vests and drawers. Per garment. 75¢. Watson's Underwear, unshrinkable, vests and drawers. Per gar-

Watson's Pure Wool Underwear, absolutely unshrinkable, drawers and vests. Per garment\$1.40

Watson's Unshrinkable Underwear, white only, wests and drawers.

"Crescent" Underwear, a very desirable brand, all wool, vests only. Each \$1.00 and \$1.25 A splendid range of other excellent brands: "Pesco," Stanfield, Turnbull, Jaeger, etc. See our fine window display, then come in and note the reasonable prices for good goods.



'Home of the Hat Beautiful' Latest Ideas in High-Class
Exclusive Millinery

Morley's Hosler

BASTEDO'S REMOVAL A SURPRISE TO MANY

Professor Prince, Who Takes New C. P. R. Liner Calls at Ar-His Place, Headed Former gentine Port to Load Coal Fishery Commission

Chinaman land. The converse which we have been also as a possing regardation with a particular to the sidewalk, and then been converse to the The PRINCES IN.

WHAINS CORPANY WARTS

WHAIN

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AT MONTEVIDEO

on Way to Victoria

JR Black unfinished Worsted medium length Fall Overcoat is always a great fav-

This coat is the Ideal Coat for the Conservative dresser or Middle Aged Man who wants a handsome Coat. but not an extreme style.

We have this popular coat in several grades.

\$15, \$18, \$20 or \$30

Some are serge lined, some silk lined and some faced to the edge with silk. All are handsomes

GATTLE PLAGUE AT MANY POINTS

Herds Are Exterminated in Order to Prevent Spread of

MANY CASES IN MICHIGAN

Secretary Wilson and Department Officials on Tour of Inspection

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 24.—Secretary James Wilson, of the department of agriculture, spent the day in a personal investigation of the work being done to stamp out the outbreak of foot and mouth disease now prevalent in several states. He was accompanied by Dr. A. C. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and James M. Pickens, editor of the bureau's publications. Secretary Wilson and his party were met by members of the East Buffalo Live Stock Exchange and rty were met by members of the st Buffalo Live Stock Exchange and state and federal officers engaged in the work here. They spent practically the whole day at the East Burfalo stock vards

Many Cattle Killed East Buffelo, N.Y., Nov. 24.—Eight herds of cattle at Akron which were found to be infected with the disease have been killed, and the only known cases which now exist were those discovered in four herds of cattle near Lockport and in one herd near Penn Yan. State and federal veterinarians are now investigating these cases. Inspectors are now investigating a reported case of infection near North Berton, N.Y.

Cases in Michigan Detroit, Mich., Nov. 24.—On five farms in Livonia township today were found 100 cattle infected with foot and mouth disease. These cattle will be killed. mouth disease. These cattle will be killed. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Dr. A. D. Melvin, of the United States bureau of animal in-

Roads Under Quarantine Harrisburg, Pa. Nov. 24.—Tonight the state live stock sanitary board, of which Dr. Leonard Pearson is the executive officer, issued an order extending to the roads of all counties where disease prevails a quarantine against driving cattle unless a permit is secured. It is one of the most sweeping ever adopted in this country.

Illinois Embargo Springfield, Ill., Nov. 24.—Acting on recommendations made by the Illinois State Board of Livestock commission-State Board of Livestock commissioners, Governor Deneen yesterday issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of livestock from New York Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in which states cases of feet and mouth disease are said to exist. Dr. J. M. Wright, state veterinary, says that the disease can be communicated from an infected animal to a human being. Dr. Wright today left for, Michigan to make a thorough investigation of a reported outbreak of the disease in that state,

sion, and his spontaneous acts had proved that he was animated by the highest ideals for the good of the people. The meeting came to an end with repeated cheers for the Emperor.

BURGLAR SHOT DEAD

Attempt to Raid Rosthern Store Ends Fatally for One of a Pair of Bandits

Rosthern, Sask., Nov. -23.—An attempted burglary of E. E. Ruttle's general store had a fatal termination in the early hours of this morning. It appears that Mr. Ruttle, who has a burglar alarm in his residence, con nected with the store about a quarter of a mile away, was awakened about two o'clock by the ringing of the alarm

Calling one of his clerks, named

way to the town hall.
Enquiry reveals the fact that the first seen of the men was on Saturday night, when about 11 o'clock they ennight, when about 11 o'clock they entered the Queen's hotel and applied for rooms. Deceased registered as W. F. Ames and his companion as W. F. Salfrey. They gave up their room on Sunday morning, announcing their intention of leaving town, but on Sunday evening again registered at the Queen's

Another Applicant Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Duncan Ross, ex-M.P. for Yale-Carlboo, is in the city, and is stated to be looking for the vacancy on the reliway commission rendered vacant by the death of Hon.

REGINA LIBEL SUIT

Particulars of Charges Filed on Behalf of Premier Scott—Original Charge Left Out

Regina, Sask, Nov. 23.—The LairdScott libel case came before the court again today, and the order of the judge that the defense file particulars of the graft charges against Mr. Laird was compled with. Alex Ross, for Mr. Sett, filed a lengthy document, in which he alleged that in October, 1995, Mr. Laird received from the contracting firm of Dobson, Jackson & Fry the same year he received \$500 from the McComb sewer pipe company. It is alleged that these were Mr. Laird's reward for getting the contracts awarded. It is also alleged that during every month of 1904 Mr. Laird received from Dobson, Jackson & Fry excessive rental for the stores.

Port Dufferin, was killed in Darth mouth today while working on the mouth today while working on the waterworks extension by the premature of British rule. Freedom of religious belief, security of life and property and immunity from internecine strife are shown to have characterized the sway of the British Raj during the past lifty years. Following the text of the King's proclamation is given the proclamation of the alien labor act in engaging men to work in Canada. The case is the outgrowth of the printers' strike in the McComb sewer pipe company. It is alleged that these were Mr. Laird's reward for getting the contracts awarded. It is also alleged that during every month of 1904 Mr. Laird received from Dobson, Jackson & Fry excessive rental for the stores.

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New York Nov. 23.—Credit for the erection of the Standard Oil trust, which counsel for the federal government claims still exists as the Standard Oil Company of New York, has been given by J. D. Rockefeller as a witness today under cross-examination in the federal suit to dissolve the Standard, to two men, Henry M. Flagler and Samuel C. T. Todd. To these two master architects of the off combine Mr. Rockefeller gave full credit, saying that it surely was not himself, as he did not possess ability for so progressive a move.

Mr. Rockefeller spent an arduous day on the witness stand under the incessant questioning of Frank B. Kellogg, the government counsel, until adjournment was taken until tomorrow, when he gave every evidence of delight that the day was done. Counsel hope to conclude Mr. Rockefeller's examination tomogrow, when it is planned to place John D. Archolol, the vice-president of the Standard Oil, on the stand.

Frank B. Kellogg, who, with other

Chagnes River, Swollen by He Rains, Causes Slide at Gatun Dam

Panama, Nov. 23.—Sensational reports were in circulation here tonight to the effect that what is known as the south tow of the Gatun dam of the Panama canal had sunk.

Some time ago rumor had it that an underground lake had been found there, at a depth of 256 feet. The dam at Gatun already had been built about 40 feet above sea level.

Lieut, Col. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal commission, telephoned the associated press that a slide had occurred at Gatun, but that it was of no great importance, being similar to others that have taken place during the rainy season at several points along the canal. For the past 20 days it has been raining continually throughout the republic. The Chagres river is flooded, and all the railroad tracks at Gatun are under water. The floor of the pumping station is submerged to a depth of more than five feet, and the lock sites are also flooded. The pumping station is submerged to a depth of more than five feet, and the lock sites are also flooded. The pumping station is submerged to a depth of more than five feet, and the lock sites are also flooded. The pumping station was used to keep the lock sites clear from water.

Utilizing Smalter By-Products

thirty yards and fell in a heap. His companion rushed up to his fallen comrade, secured his revolver and disappeared. When picked up the injured man was breathing, but expired on the signing of contract today.

> After Dominion Fair Regina, Sask. Now 23.—President Bredt, of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, has again taken up the question of the Dominion fair for 1910. The action of the Brandon fair board in moving to secure the fair for that year is the cause of the activity in Regina.

Low Water in Ottawa Ottawa, Nov. 23.—On account of low water in the Ottawa river the pressure of the Ottawa waterworks has fallen to such an extent that a section of the Booth mills has been ordered closed, so that more water be available for the city plant. In several city churches yesterday it was impossible to use the organs owing to the low water pressure.

Killed by a Blast Halifax, Nov. 23.—Geo. Wessels, of Port Dufferin, was killed in Dart-mouth today while working on the waterworks extension by the prema-ture explosion of a blast.

MISLAID A COLONY

Calling one of his clerks, named Emil Tadel, they quickly dressed and hurried to the store. Ruttle went to guard the rear of the premises, whilst Tadel went to the front. Tadel found a man standing in front of the store and on asking him what he was doing received the reply "nothing."

On Tadel moving closer to see to whom he was speaking the man ran into the store to warn his accomplice. Tadel then whistled to Ruttle, and on hearing this both men made a rush through the front door, one of them through the front door, one of them the same of emergency then fired in self-lefence. One of the men ran about

The text of the message, which was

monked of 1809 Mr. Laird received from the storage of cement in his warehouse at Regina.

Another charge made is, that Mr. Laird used his position as an alderman and the city to seaure waterworks connections for one Reginald Kirk, lower of the city to seaure waterworks connections for one Reginald Kirk, lower of the city to seaure waterworks connections for one Reginald Kirk, lower of the city to seaure waterworks connections for one Reginald Kirk, lower of the city to seaure waterworks connections for one Reginald Kirk, lower of the city o

in "pinched" for robbing him, and then threatened Rogers, who was practically an eye-wifness, with death if he squealed. It was only when suspicion pointed on Friday evening to an attempt to polson another important witness, Thomas Cooper, by carbolic witness, Thomas Cooper, by car

with not suffer them to turn me and the form of highling suits of the filling charge of brillers, declaring them the filling that this experiment of the filling that the fillin

your land and true and earnest interest in its wellbeing and content. These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and line only represent, and they do most truly represent, the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this kingdom. "May Divine protection and favor strengthen the wisdom and mutual goodwill that are needed for the achievement of a task as glorious as

Proclamation by the Queen in Council, to the Princes, Chiefs, and people of India.

pendencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen, Defender of the Faith. Whereas, for divers weighty reas-

Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for us by the Honourable East India Company.

Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government; and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful, and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successions.

allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authorities of those whom we may hereafter, from time to time, see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories, in our name and on our behalf. name and on our behalf.

And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin Charles John, Visname and on our behalf.

count Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount dollars in greenbacks is the amount al-Canning, to be our first Viceroy and leged to have been offered the Hindu Governor-General in and over our said delegates for making a favorable re-

RENEWS PROMISES OF

THE FIRST EMPRESS

all the more efficient if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it. I will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed for these objects. They will speedily be made known to you, and will, I am a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs.

On the jubilee of the taking over of India by the British monarch or the title of Emperor of India, which is particularly timely in view of the same of the princes and peoples of India, which is particularly timely in view of the same was a triking one, as without a world of buster and british indian community.

The document is in many respects a striking one, as without a world of buster and british indian community in the cannot weaken. My dear Son, the indian community in the cannot weaken. My dear Son, the indian community in the many respects a striking one, as without a world of buster and british in a affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My dear Son, the many respects a striking one, as without a world of buster and briganded of the converted of the princes of Wales, and the Princess of Wales and the princes and people of the fall in the cannot weaken. My dear Son, the conditional pardon, amnesty and oblivious paths and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and line only represent and they for hid on the part of my Royal House and line only represent and they for my Royal House and line only represent and they do work the prince of the last as of Providence. Treatment to the numerous and important benefits which have entired to Indian and they for hid and the prince of wales, and the princess or wales and open for India on the rest of the prince of wales, and the Princess of wales are the prince of the last of the prince of the last

our crown and dignity on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits. It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with these conditions before the 1st day of January next.

When, by the blessing of Providence,

present, and they do most truly represent, the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this kingdom.

"May Divine protection and favor strengthen the wisdom and mutual goodwill that are needed for the achievement of a task as glorions as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any state or empire of recorded time."

Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

The following is the full text of the late Queen Victoria's Proclamation, pablished in the Calcutta Gazette of November 1, 1888:

Proclamation by the Queen in Counterment of the blessing of Providence, internal tranquility shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer the government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, is strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people.

Clergymen's Stipends. cil, to the Princes, Chiefs, and people of India.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen,

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—The Customs committee of the French senate has appointed a sub-committee to report as to the validity of objections which have been raised by commercial interests in France to the ratification of the Franco-Canadian commercial treatives.

BY HINDU DELEGATES

for Favorable Report-A Denial From Ottawa

Vancouver, Nov. 23 .- Three thousan

Now York, Not. 40—10-2014 (Section 1) and the property of the party of

And it is our further will that, so there was not the slightest vestige truth in it.

IN RAILROADS

John D. Rockefeller Tells of Some Ways of Investment of Money

STANDARD IN WALL STREET

Held More Than Quarter of the Company Stock When It Was Organized

New York, Nov. 24.—Closing his testimony in the federal suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company, John D. Rockefeller threw some unexpected light on the long pending question as to what channels of investment he turns his tremendous earnings from the oil combination. Mr. Rockefeller was loth to state the names of the railroads in which his investments were made, but did so after entering his objection. He declared that his holdings in railroads consisted chiefly in bonds After some legal contention by coun-sel, Mr. Rockefeller said he held stock Pennsylvania, the Western Maryland the Missouri Pacific, the Texas and Pacific and the Colorado Southern. Mr. Rockefeller, in answer to questions, testified that at the time of the organization of the Standard Oil Co of New Jersey in 1899, he owned 256,

\$54 shares of its stock, out of a total stock issue of \$83,383 shares.

Mr. Rockefeller was asked about the large amounts of money which the Standard had loaned in Wall street, and, replied that the Standard could not always of the amount of not always obtain the amount of money desired from banking interests, and that of necessity it kept a large amount of money which it loaned out but which could always be obtained. He understood that the company loaned out about \$22,000,000, but no sums larger than that. "I should be protesting about my dividends if this company kept a large surplus beyond the necessary amount." not always obtain the amount of

the necessary amount."

Mr. Rockefeller in reply to a question said: "I may be a director in some railroads in the United States, but at this moment I do not recall a callroad in which I am a director." "Are you largely interested in rail-roads over which the Standard Oil Co. is doing business?"

"I am an investor. I may have stock am an investor. I may have stock in a railroad company over which oil shipments may be made."

Mr. Kellogg asked Mr. Rockefeller if he was interested in the Wisconsin railroad and other railroads in which certain directors of the Standard were also discrete.

Son of W Shocking (Fron Ernest C. J. Pendray, and British runaway ac

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Friday

ERNEST

yesterday. at Laurel at 856 Pan and soon af street, he n belonging t the city wi driven by J drivers. M residence yond his pa ville street, by Frank S The horse shafts as it ing to run a testing aga Pendray ju and he fell loaded wag the left sid wheel pass driver clun after Mr. I ning up a managed Raymond a moned. A The late

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A comm for Ward was held Tabernack Thos. Wo chairman, secretary. ganize a the work Rev. G. V general co meeting hall on I Gleason wattendance

Under cert band, tective as street and Rogers as of the new be superio uniforms, national A their way the first afternoon held in th Dec. 6. popular Grand pr son for theatre band nu

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RAILROADS

WALL STREET

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24.—Closing his Oil company, John some unexpected ending question as of investment he names of the rail-

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d he could not give t his holdings of : "I do not buy ently hold them as have no large hold say that in d a mine of detailnder the direction of nunsel, regarding the oil and the developline systems that an adjourn-

rent Threatens. -Chairman Parent ental railway comthat if any reput-at home or abroad at home or abroad against the honesty it will be given to prove the charge says the commission o build the railway onomically as pos-propose quietly to y and unwarranted ission has already vindicate its the London of the recent elecructed Charles Ruslegal adviser in nd a retraction and

n tomorrow night

ORKS DEAL Superior Corporation Hands of New

Times.

ination ov. 24.-A deal was today, whereby the 40,000,000 Lake Supasses from Philainstitutions to inter-

of the Commercial this city, complet paying this after-of the corporation nia institutions. he was acting merely refuses to give the aterested in the deal, said, a long strugests represented by rovement company

. 23.-Congressman on, who was here letter to President ng that he rescind the United States cific. In his letter cific. In his letter at Roosevelt for his Japanese troubles in itions that have no Atlantic exist, Hobbe a national and nity to withdraw the

tree in the United be on the old Stan-hersfield, Conn. The in 1638.

Street and organized, with Mr. Sidney Rogers as leader. The instrumentation of the new band will in many respects be superior to the past City band. New uniforms, that adopted by the International Musician's union, are now on their way here and will be warn for the first time in the Series of Sunday afternoon concerts which are to be held in the Victoria theatre on Sunday, Dec. 6. These concerts became very popular last whites when the New Graud proved too small, hence the reason for holding them in the Victoria theatre this season. Aside from the band numbers on the programme there will be other features introduced that will prove popularly acceptable.

LORD SEFTON ARRIVES

FOR BUNKER COAL

Hornelen Passed Out Yesterday—Eir Paying Off—Uganda and Borrensen Encountered Storms

The Hritish steamer Lord Sefton of the Austrelia Mail line, which struck a submerged rock when leaving San Francisco, and lost one of the blades of her propoffer, passed up to Comox yesterday to fond bunker coal for her voyage to the Antipodes from Pugert voyage to the Antipodes from Pu

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ŝ	Board of	Health	LOUIS DE L'OUISE
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ig	Labor		165.7
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Š	horse hire	04005	
ă	Watching steamers.	248.05 102.50	549.5
Ř	Pote Steamers.		638.21
S	Rats Burying dead dogs	27.70	108.30
ð	and cats	38.25	
ij	Cheese cloth, etc	39.55	40.50
ş	Chinese interpreters		103.6
	Reneire	6.50	57.60
Ø	Repairs, plumbing isolation (Colbert)	300.00	
ŝ	Meals late sanitary	304.00	159.80
	inspector	105.00	
ij	inspector	459.08	50.00
	Keep of horse, late	400.00	368.60
Š	sanitary inspector	377.65	
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ä	for services		25.00
			25.00

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

THE CHICAGO PRICE OF PRICE OF

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Form of Notice

a Prominent Physician Tells

Mrs. J. R. Flock is the widow of one of the best known physicians in London. Ontario. She was treated by her husband and many other medical man yet never received any lasting benefit. Just by accident, she tried a well known remedy, and now, after 70 years of suffering, she is well. Read her



A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

providing a souna education from the Kindergarten stage to the preparation for McGill University. Special class for little boys.

951 Johnson Street,
PRINCIPAL, MRS. SUTTIE.

At Home Pride-

CITY LABORERS BLAME **COMMITTEE FOR DELA**

Vent Displeasure at Alleged Lack of Energy of Finance Committee

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Because the city council has not responded to their request as promptly as they thought it should have done the members of the Victoria Laborers' Protective association have seen fit to again express their displeasure, and in a communication addressed to the council and read at last night's meeting of that body the association points out that relative to the question of semi-monthly pay days, the action of the council has not been to their liking. Some time ago the council at the request of the association fixed the 5th and 19th of each month as pay days, but owing to the great difficulty in making up the pay lists these dates, (From Tuesday's Daily)

protection system were received from Hutchinson Bros., whose figures were 1930 and 1938 each according to style; from Ramsay Machine Works, \$140 each, and from the Chandian General Electric company at \$125 each. The tenders were referred to the purchasing agent and Arthur L. Adam, the city's waterworks expert. It was at first suggested to have City Electrician Hutchinson pass upon the tenders but Ald. Mable stated that since the recent criticism directed against that official in connection with the pumping machinery for the high pressure system and as Mr. Hutchinson's brother was one of the tenderers, he would not consent to act.

The finance committee recommended that the contracts for the printing of the municipal voters' lists be awarded as follows: The mayor's list to Thomas Cusack; the lists of wards one, two and four to the Colonist Printing and Publishing company, and the lists for wards three and five to the Victoria Printing and Publishing company, and the lists for wards three and five to the Victoria Printing and Publishing company, and the lists for wards three and five to the Victoria Printing and Publishing company, and the lists for wards three and five to the Victoria Printing and Publishing company. The price in each case will be \$1.50 per page.

The B. Wilson company, who in

THE LAKE WINES AND THE LAKE WINE and on mange the police fixed haveners of the rights and the species of the rights of the police were dispersed by the witness of the rights and the species of the rights and the species of the species of the rights and the species of the species of the rights and the species of the species of the species of the rights and the species of the species

displayed and there were several speakers in favor of stopping the movement, but it was decided to carry on the boycott against Japan without break. A couple of men, who refused to agree to the continuance, were marked out by some of the most bifter partizans. One of the men was set upon recently at night, thrown down, and part of his ear out off. The other man was attacked a couple of days ago, and very roughly handled. No doubt these warnings were disregarded. A good number of Chinese shops during the past week have been attacked but the police were active and succeeded in breaking up any gangs. It is supposed the real plans for stopping the flouting of the boycott originated in Canton, and report states that a special gang of looters were quietly despatched to Hongkong. There have been several Chinese fishshops handling Japanese goods, and latterly a species of bagatelle shops, with alleged Japanese goods as prizes, have been busy. These shops suffered most severely last night, the rioters distributing the fish and smashing up the bagatelle shops and smashing up the bagatelle shops. Unquiestionably the whole affair was carefully planned and only the effective police work prevented a riot on a very large scale. As far as could be learned last night no injuries were sustained by the proprietors of the shops attacked, a fact probably explained by their discreet disappear.

Victoria Land District, Range 1, Coast

TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted in mound on the east side of Loughboro Inlet about 4 of a mile south of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old mill; thence east 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to a point 1 chain from high tide; thence paralleling the said line of high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 20 chains, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres more or less.

DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD

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

(Signed) H. PRICE.

proper el not a lin department complete education

Its object dren, not profession world of Since a pupils det

Dated at Victoria, this 20th day of November, 1808. WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Good clear photos illusting sport on Vancouver Island, the Coast in particular and B Columbia in general. Address Bo Colonist Office.

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D ACT. of Notice. trict, Range I, Coast

that Davidson Ward

RD COMPANY, LTD. nitt Davidson, Agent

DACT

that I, Alfred Johnson, occupation Timber apply for permission ing described lands: RED JOHNSON.

notice: J. M. David-

TD ACT of Motice District, District of Division

Frederick L Michigan, occupation ds to apply for per-use the following de-

DERICK L. WARD, nit Davidson, Agents D ACT

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that James McDermit ttle, Washington, oc-aan, intends to apply purchase the followrner of this location, north following the L. Ward's location,

m date I shall apply dissioner of Land and the to prespect for coal

ERMIT DAVIDSON

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e Rithet Proprietary ne 15th day of April, ne time for the regis-id Debenture. Trust a of the Registrar of

ELL & LAWSON, ors for the Trustees.

DEMSE ACT 1900

known as the Sc ISTACE ARDEN a. B.C., Nov. 17, 1908.

INSE ACT, 1900.

y given that, thirty intend to apply to of Provincial Police ell intoxicating liquor known as the Ship Esquimalt. FRED. STETSON, a, this 20th day of

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gned) J. E. DAY. a, this 20th day of

ENSE ACT. 1900

intend to apply to of Provincial Police (Signed) H. PRICE. a, this 20th day

TO PURCHASE clear photos illustrat-Zancouver Island, and particular and British teral. Address Box 933 SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN

Friday, November 22, 1908

of its commencement.

"About forty years ago, a gentleman in Belgium, by his will left an amount of money that was to be given to the person who would write the best essay and give the best plan for the elimination of poverty amongst the people. The judges of these essays uhanimously agreed on the one who wrote the essay and gave the plan of the school banking system. This idea was brought to America and inaugurated in Long Island by T. H. Thirley, and has been in operation for the last eighteen years. The last report was that the school children of the United States have deposited in their banks, between six and

note that this a commencement of the movement of the four great Western appointed by municipalities should re-

the first and third years to enter busisness or the trades, a truly democratic high school would provide short practical business and trade courses for that materials.

Excellent addresses were given by

In operation for the last eighteen years. The last report was that the school children of the United States have deposited in their banks, between six and seven million dollars.

A United West

"I notice with pleasure that we are to be addressed by representatives from the Alberta Trustees' Association. I hope that this a commencement of the

where the supplying of flags to the control of the

Resolutions Submitted.

Among the principal resolutions which were submitted and passed were the following:

Resolved that principals and secretaries of school boards be notified by circular of any proposed change in the course of studies or in text books (public schools at least six months and High Schools at least six months and High Schools a year).

Resolved that the government be urged to establish a model school in the Kootenays.

Resolved that in publishing the names of pupils passing the examinations they be in alphabetical order, with total marks obtained by each, and that publishing the number writing from any one centre, or school, be discontinued; and also that when the questions are published in the annual report the marks for each question, or part thereof, be shown.

Resolved that supervisors of health

ect connected to a Parson's steam at turbine.

The Victoria Machinery Depot Co.

Ltd. submitts offers covering two (2) two-stage Jeansville pumps direct driven by a general electric, or Westingheuse electric motor, all mounted on a common shaft, and one (1) three-stage pump of the same make direct driven by a Kerr steam turbine.

The proposals of both firms have been submitted in compliance with advertisement of the corporation of the city of Victoria and on the basis (with the names of pupils passing the examination of the city of Victoria and on the basis (with the names of pupils passing the examination of the corporation of the corpor

First, the tenderer has stricken out

head of 350 feet on a maximum suction of 20 feet. On sheet one of the supplemental specifications "forming a part of proposal" referring to the same matter appears the following: "It will be capable of delivering 2500 gailons of water per minute against a total dynamic head of 350 feet." These two statements are/at variance by 20 feet. Proposal of Victoria Machinery Depot Company, Limited

a representative from your school.

JOHN T. DEAVILLE." Will Examine Plumbers

New Alarm Apparatus.

The new mechanism to be installed at the fire hall for the proposed new arrangement of the fire alarm system has arrived and the work of installation will start in a day or two. The apparatus, which is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, is intricate in design but will greatly increase the efficiency of the city's fire alarm system. Instead of the single circuit as at present the city will be divided into several districts each of which will be served by a separate and independent circuit, thus preventing the system being put entirely out of business should an accident happen to any one line. The apparatus, including the switchboard and storage batteries was purchased by the city from the Gamewell company, of New York, and costs \$2,706.

the Aborta Trusteed Association hope that the a commencement of the phosphate that a commencement of the phosphate that a commencement of the provinces to unite for the buryon by the commencement of the provinces to unite for the provinces to the provinces to

ANNUAL CONVENTION

ANNUAL CONVEN

returned from Kyuquot, where he has been on a hunting trip.

Messrs. Eliiot and Finlayson return-

order to make room for their successors in usefulness, have now been allotted to applicants. They will go to the church at Saanich, to Christ church cathedral schoolroom, to the proposed chapel at the Jubliee hospital, and the Sailor's Home.

Some time ago the plumbers of the city requested the city council to consider the advisibility of passing a bylaw providing for the proper examination of plumbers and to this end to appoint a board of examiners. At last night's council meeting a committee consisting of Aldermen Glesson, Henderson and Fullerton, was appointed to take the matter into consideration and make a report.

New Alarm Apparatus.

The new mechanism to be installed at the fire hall for the proposed new arrangement of the fire alarm system has arrived and the work of installation will start in a day or two. The Doukhobors in Kootenay.

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Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

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Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkus, Omenica or Ingineça Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

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

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B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

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JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN. Distillers to H.M. the King.

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Mme. Lilian Nordica AND THE GERHARD

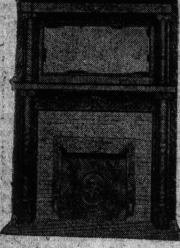
HEINTZMAN **PIANO**

The following Telegram will prove interesting to lovers of good music who are looking forward to Mme. Nordica's visit to Victoria on December 2: Montreal, March 16, 1904

The Gerhard Heintzman Co., The Nordica concert here to-night proved a great success. The Gerhard Heintzman Grand Piano was used, and Madame Nordica expresses her perfect satisfaction with your instru-

(Sgd.) J. W. SHAW, Mgr

FLETCHER BROS SOLE AGENTS



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Navy an Instrument of

McKENNA, M.P., recently addressed a meeting in St. Andrew's hall, Chasgow, the Lord Provost presiding Mr. Mc-Kenna said that it was with the materiel of the navy that Glas-

gow had most concern, and it was on this side that the Board of Admiralty were confronted with the most insistent problems. In practically all the changes occurring within little more than a decade, which had operated in the development of the modern battleship, the Admiralty had been in the position of pioneers, so far as the navies of the world were concerned. Foreign nations, as a rule, paid us the compliment of preferring to follow rather than to lead us. The British Admiralty had, in consequence, at every stage, to take bold and far-reaching decisions, for their aim was, and always should be, to obtain the maximum of naval power from the expenditure of the resources at their disposal. The great multiplicity and complexity of questions concerning materiel, their cumulative importance, and the time which was known to be spent on their consideration had given rise to opinion among certain very able critics of Admiralty administration that too much stress was laid on the materiel to the neglect of the Navy's personnel and of the art of war. That opinion had no

solid foundation: (Cheers.) Nobody disputed the contention that the study of the art of war and the training of personnel were not less but more important than the refinement of material; but the larger problems presented in the one branch of administration were much more frequent and urgent than in the other. The invention, for instance, of improvements in gun-mountings night enable a heavier type of gun to be andled with approximately as great ease and accuracy as a lighter type, thereby increasing the range and volume of shell which could such a case the whole question of the armament of capital ships might have to be re-considered; but when we were dealing with wooden walls. But the time has long since

the art of war, or with the personnel, the important problems which presented themselves for decision were necessarily but few. The principles of naval strategy were constant, and the essential qualifications of the officers and men remained the same through all changes of material. Whether the motive power which drove the ships was steam and machinery or wind and sails, whether the guns were loaded at the breech or at the muzzle, the ships remained floating platforms for gunfire; and, though the expert knowledge was of different things and technical skill was differently applied, knowledge and skill and the same qualities of courage, quick decision, and endurance were needed as much today as they were at the Nile and Trafalgar. Y

Whatever estimate, Mr. McKenna continued, may be made of the merits of our personnel, it cannot be subjected to positive proof today, as the only final and unanswerable test of a sailor's qualities is his behavior in actual war. It may be said of the Navy, in a very real sense, that it is always on active service. The element of danger is never absent, and we have remarkable evidences constantly recurring of presence of mind, discipline, daring, and resources under conditions which, though not the same as, are not very dissimilar from those of war. (Cheers.) Nothing during my brief experience of the officers and men of the Fleet has struck me so much as the vitality of their fighting spirit, I do not refer to individual pugnacity. (Laughter.) Nor do I wish to suggest that the proverbial British pluck is anywhere on the decline; but I think that it will be admitted, as a remarkable fact. that, although there has been no serious naval engagement for 80 years, the temper of all ranks is such that we might be living today on the morrow of Trafalgar. (Cheers.)

It is as true today of Britain that the Navy is the first line of defence as it was of Greece thrown with precision in a given time. In when the Delphic practe told the Athenians, who were confronted with the great Persian

passed when the function of the Navy is one of the mere defence of our shores from invasion—of keeping clear the narrow seas. The growth of our Colonial Empire has been made possible only by the predominance of the British Fleef, and his Majesty's dominions have no certain connection with this country except/through the continuance of that predominance. Although, as Nelson said with regret, wars cannot be concluded upon the sea; naval superiority assures the power to defend, with all the resources of the Empire, any constituent member which may be attacked. There is, however, another duty of the Navy, which every year becomes more important for the teeming population of our islands. The protection of our commerce and our food supplies is vital to our being. It is sometimes assumed that our commercial prosperity was founded on naval strength, but, though there-

is a close relation between the two, this is an inversion of their historical development. The Navy is, in fact, not the parent, but the child of maritime commerce. It is true, however, that without the power of the Royal Navy always standing behind it, our commerce could never have attained the height of prosperity which it reached in the 18th and the earlier decades of the 19th century. Although in modern and happier times, when the great navies are not so readily used as weapons of commercial aggression, a great and growing oversea trade may perfectly well be maintained without any concurrent need for naval superiority, we are in the habit of speaking of the protection of our commerce and of our food supplies in one breath. I did so myself just now as if there were no real distinction between the national need for protection in the one case and in the other, but the protection of food supplies stands with us on quite a different footing from that of commerce. With other nations land transport, though perhaps at greater cost, provides a ready substitute for carriage of foodstuffs by sea, but since the end of the 18th century, when the population of Great Britain was

under II millions, the home territory has, for any nation to advance, that it should be ceased to be self-sufficing in the production of food, and an open seaway has been an absolute condition of the life of our people.

There is no doubt that any maritime nation to which in time of war the sea routes are closed will suffer much hardship and great commercial loss, but it would not be brought to its knees as would be our fate by imminent starvation. It is a trite saying, but one which is apposite to the present argument, to quote Mr. Cobden's declaration that he would vote 100 millions sterling rather than allow a foreign navy to be increased to a level with ours. (Cheers.) It will be observed that what Mr. Cobden had in mind was a peace preparation, which might have to be renewed annually, according to the exertions made by a possible enemy, and in view of our absolute dependence on oversea supplies of food, no responsible minister could abate anything from Mr. Cobden's resolution. I know that it is said that we could secure ourselves from this particular danger by accepting an altera-tion of the rules of international law which would exempt merchant ships from capture in war, but the life of a people must rest on something stronger than the adherence of a belligerent to technical rules made in peace. We know too well that if the decisive issue of victory or defeat depended upon their breach, plausible grounds would be found, probably on the pretext of reprisals, for breaking a law which had no other sanction than the authority of a paper agreement. I have said enough to show that the maintenance of our Empire and our very independence itself as a nation rest upon the supremacy of our Navy. It is indeed, a truth so obvious as hardly to need stating. No foreign rival could deny our need for such superiority, and, provided that it is never abused, our supremacy ought not to be a source of grievance. But it is evident that it must be a condition of the continuance of our naval predominance that it should be used as a means of defence and not of aggression. It would be an intolerable claim

permitted to overawe the whole world with an oppressive power, employed not to defend its rights, but to menace the rights of others. We can claim that our Navy exists for the protection of our coasts, our commerce, our food supplies, for the security of our Colonies, and for the enforcement of our international rights. A century of British naval predominance has shown the world that our maritime power is an instrument of peace. (Cheers.) It must not be forgotten, however, that in estimating naval power we have always to regard it as a matter of relative strength. Our duty is to make sure that our Navy is strong enough to meet successfully any foe or reasonably probable combination of foes. The British Navy today is, out of all comparison, stronger than it was 30 or 40 years ago, but this increase of strength is due to the growth of rival navies.

The worst possible policy for us to pursue is to fall behind in our naval equipment, as we should thereby risk the safety of our country but the next worst policy is needlessly to make the pace in expenditure on armaments. By doing so we should set the fashion in large naval expenditure, we should exhaust ourselves prematurely, and we should reduce our power to expand when occasion required. As the calls upon our Navy are such as we have to build ships on a scale to ensure what is known as the two-Power standard of strength, any rise in the general level of naval power throws a heavier burden on us than on any other individual country, and it is the height of unwisdom in us to invite foreign nations to increase their expenditure by any uncalled for parade of our own overwhelming strength. Suffice it for us that we have, and mean to have, a Navy strong enough for absolute secmity, and let the history of the last hundred years declare for itself that if Great Britain has wielded the trident it has been in her hands an instrument of peace, securing the freedom of the great highways of the seas. (Loud cheers.)

President-Elect W. H. Taft

OLLOWING are extracts from a "He can get along with some men," said the sketch of the newly-elected Presi-dent of the United States, written by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, and printed in the Outlook just before

Mr. Taft's nomination:
William H. Taft's interest is in men, not ity of Mr. Taft's which made men wish that on a charge of rebating. Nine years ago, he might be the Chief Justice of the Supreme acting as United States Circuit judge in Ohio, Court. For our courts need humanizing. They need to realize that they are dealing with living men and women, not with abstract problems in political economy and legal construction. And there is no man who could do more than Judge Taft to humanize our courts, and no place in which he could do so much as on the Supreme Court Bench.

It is this human quality in Mr. Taft that gives him his popular sobriquet of Bill Taft. He likes men, and he likes all sorts of men except those that are dishonest or disloyal. He was the most popular Governor the Filipinos have ever had. He was the personal friend of the Filipinos; he believed in them, defended them, befriended them, trusted them, anddanced with them. This last fact, I am inclined to think, went as far as any, perhaps as all of the others combined, to make the Filipmos idelize him, as they certainly do, principles concerning the relations of the Fedprejudices of every description as any man ment of which by the present administration. I have ever known. He is thoroughly a believer in the motto, "A man's a man for a so much of blame.

Mr. Taft's intensity is expressed by his activity- He is not as quick in his motions, either physically or intellectually, as the President; but he is not less a master workman The day he was to start for Cuba he was at his desk finishing up some last details. His assistant gave him, warning, "Train starts in half an hour," "All right," was the reply." Presently a second warning, "Only fifteen minutes left, sir," "All right," Finally, "You've only three minutes left, sir.", "All right?" came back as serenely as before. And in two minutes the alert Secretary of War came out of the office door smiling, calm, imperturable, unhurried.

If Mr. Taft's intensity is expressed in his actions, his bonhomie and his sense of justice are both expressed in his face. That this quality of attractive and unshakable integrity manifest in Mr. Tait's face was apparent to a and Mr. Taft was first president of the Philipwriter in the American. "If the boat were sinking and he could swim and you couldn't you'd hand him your \$50,000-if you had it agreed in the two propositions, the Philippines saying 'Give this to my wife,' and she'd get it if he lived to get ashore."

Mr. Taft's good nature, his indifference to self, his apparently infinite patience, enable pointed salutatorian by the Yale faculty and him to get along with men, however cold or class orator by his classmates he has been ncerb or crotchety-provided they are honest. known as an effective speaker. His style in

President to me recently, 'that I can't get along with. We were together in Harrison's administration. I was civil service commissioner. Daft was solicitor general, I got on Harrison's nerves, and whenever I came into

Mr. Taft discovered that the receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Radroad Company (popularly known as the Clover Leaf) was giving rebates extensively. Judge Taft sent an auditor of his own selection to the receiver's office in Toledo. Upon the anditor's report, verifying the suspicion, Judge Taft sent for the receiver and insisted upon his resignation forthwith."

It is fortunate for their health and happiness that both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt have a keen sense of humor and can laugh at the asservations of certain unintentionally comic papers which take themselves quite seriously in their statement that Taft is but an echo of his chief. I first met Judge Taft at the American Bar Association in Detroit, in 1895, where he made an address in which he embodied, in his own judicial fashion, the Judge Taft is in the best sense of the term a eral Government to the organizations of both Democrat. He is as free from race and class labor and capital, the adoption and enforce-

> These principles were stated in a carefully prepared paper by Mr. Taft at a time when Mr. Roosevelt was acting as president of the police board in the city of New York and had given no public utterance of his opinions on the question of great corporations and their relation to the Federal Government. Mr. Roosevelt would be the first to disavow the notion that he discovered or invented the principles which he has so vigorously and so admirably interpreted. Mr. Taft remains faithful to judicial principles which he declared six years before Mr. Roosevelt became President.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt have been warm personal friends ever since they first met in Harrison's administration in 1890. They were equally and simultaneously interested in the colonial problems in 1900, when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of the State of New York pine commission. And from that time the four-McKinley, Root, Roosevelt and Taftfor the Filipinos, and capacity for self-government must precede national independence. Ever since, in 1878, Mr. Taft was ap-

Websterian; he is persuasive and convincing, rather than electrifying. He compels attention rather than wins applause. He is not without humor, but the characteristic of his

addresses is serious purpose.

Mr. Taft always likes best to give to hisy anditors opinions what they do not possess and to which they are not naturally inclined. Returning from his tree around the world and speaking in Boston, the cradle of the so-called anti-imperialism and perhaps the most in theories. It was this interest in men which led him to abandon his chosen judical career and fling away the opening for certain preferment which lay before him and go to the Philippines to organize a Government and attempt what had never before been attempted to teach an Oriental people to become self-governing. It was this intensely human quality of Mr. Taft's which made men which lay before him and go to the philippines to organize a Government and attempt what had never before been attempted to teach an Oriental people to become self-governing. It was this intensely human quality of Mr. Taft's which made men which led him to abandon his chosen judical career desk before him as though it were a prano. But Taft had no difficulty. And yet he was a long process in self-government must precede the independence of the Philippines to organize a Government advocate of the policy of government the consistent advocate of the policy of government that the cause of hard timperialism and perhaps the mest conservative financial centre in the United desk before him as though it were a prano. But Taft had no difficulty. And yet he was he thinks a long process in self-government must precede the independence of the Philippines to organize a Government and attempted the consistent advocate of the policy of government that the cause of hard timperialism and perhaps the mest conservative financial centre in the United desk before him as though it were a prano. States, in the morphing he tells the clergy why he thinks a long process in self-government must precede the independence of the philippines to organize a Government and attempt and process in self-government and attempt and process in self-government and the consistent advocate of the policy of the process in sel sometimes before unfriendly sometimes before indifferent audiences, during the last five years to go no further back and always with absolute frankness, so that there is no mistaking his opinions, such themes as Our Eastern Policy, The Currency Question, The Tariff and Tariff Revision, Criminal Law, Local Option, Sunday Legislation, the Race Question, Panama, Labor and Capital, The Great Corporations, Railway Rate Regulation. No defining of his position on any important question is now necessary. The American people know, or can know, where he stands on all national issues.

> Of what Mr. Taft has accomplished in Panama, Cuba, Japan, China, the Philippines, I do not here speak. For I am not attempting to tell the story of his life, but to give a pen and ink silhonette of the man. He appears to me to be as independent as Mr. Hughes, and to have had a larger experience, possibly not so good a lawyer as Mr. Knox, but a better judge; as human as Mr. Cannon, and possessing ideals which Mr. Cannon disavows possessing; as courteous as Mr. Fairbanks, with a power of action, and at times of splendid wrath, of which Mr. Fairbanks has shown no sign; as truly radical in his advocacy of human rights as Mr. La Follette, but, unlike Mr. La Follette, equally determined to defend them whether the assailant is democracy or plutocracy.

To define him in a sentence-Mr. Taft is a great brain and a great heart in a great

A PILGRIM SONG

Ah, little Inn of Sorrow, What of thy bitter bread? What of thy ghostly chambers, So I be sheltered? Tis but for a night, the firelight That gasps on thy cold hearthstone omorrow my load and the open road And the far light leading on! Ah, little Inn of Fortune.

Ah, fittle thin of fortune,
What of thy blazing cheer.
Where glad thru the pensive evening
Thy bright doors becken clear?
Sweet sleep on thy balsam pillows,
Sweet wine that will thirst assuage—
But send me forth o'er the morning earth
Strong for my pilgrimage. Ah, distant End of the Journey,

Ah, distant find of the Journey,
What if thou fly my feet?
What if thou fade before me
In splendor wan and sweet?
Still the mystical city lureth —
The quest is the good knight's part;
And the pligrim wends thru the end/of the ends
Toward a shrine and a Grail in his heart.
—Charlotte Wilson, in Scribner's.

Australian Naval Defence

HE following is a summary of the appendices to the official correspondence regarding Australian haval defence. The first appendix deals (I.) with the numbers of officers and men required; (II.) with the estab-fishments necessary in Australia; (III.) the training establishments in England; and (IV.) the system of reliefs. So far as the first part of this appendix is concerned, the substance of it was contained in a Renter's telegram from Melbourne, which was published September 25. The second part is as follows:

"It is assumed that all repairs will be carried out by contract, but that the Naval Establishment at Sydney being still maintained for Imperial purposes, the Commonwealth flotilla will, as far as possible, be afforded facili-ties there in the matter of boat slips, storage of stores, etc. If, however, Government docks, etc., are established for the depot ships, destroyers, and submarines, it will be necessary to make other arrangements for the working of the Naval Establishment at Sydney than exist at present, and it would be desirable that the views of the Commonwealth Government should be stated before any steps are taken in this direction. As the active service officers and men will form part of the Imperial Navy, no training establishments will be necessary at Sydney.'

The third part of the first appendix explains in detail the proposed arrangements for training the officers and men and for raising the Australian seamen. In order to apportion the cost of training which should fall on the Commonwealth Government, certain estimates are supplied. The substance of the suggestions will be found in the following extracts:

"The officers appointed to the Australian submarines must be included with the "Submarine" service as a whole, and therefore the submarine service establishment of officers must be increased by, say, 25. The additional numbers to be trained annually on this account, apart from the provision of the initial numbers required, will not be sufficiently large to be taken into consideration in estimating the expense, and this applies also to the gunnery, torpedo, and navigating lieutenants. Leaving the higher ranks out of account, the number of extra lieutenants and engineer officers to be provided to cover the Australian service is about 50. As it takes about 91/2 years from date of entry for a cadet to become a lieutenant, this number of lieutenants would be attained in the ordinary course by an original entry of 65 cadets. An entry of five an-nally should be provided to keep the number up. As far as the lieutenants go, with the prospective state of that list there should be efficient available by the time the Australian Service is started, and, in these circumstances no entries are necessary to supply the initial numbers, leaving ont of the question the fact that, if entered now as cadets, it would be to years before they would be available for service. The numbers of medical and accountant, and is calculated on the assumption that pay officers are so small that they need not be in active service will be the same as in the Imtaken into account in the matter of training. perial Navy, and that officers and men not The warrant officers can also be provided by manning the flotilla will be serving in the Impromotion of the numbers required from the perial fleet.

lists of qualified candidates; the establishment may or may not have to be slightly increased. "The Australian entries (of men) must be

either in the continuous service or non-continuous service systems, modified perhaps in some respects to meet Australian conditions. As it is evidently the wish of the Common wealth Government that they should furnish the Imperial Navy with Australian seamen, etc., to an extent at least equivalent to the additional numbers required on account of this service, it seems necessary to start a recruiting office in Australia. The men and boys would be entered in the usual way and sent to England for training, etc., to be drafted to the Australian ships as opportunities offer and as frequently in the course of their career as can be arranged with due regard to the requirements of those ships and the maintenance of an alternation of service between the Imperial and Australian navies. The numbers of all classes to be entered annually on the basis of continuous service to maintain the Australian force at a strength of 1,125 will be 70 to 80.
.... As regards the establishment of the Recruiting Office, a very small recruiting staff would be necessary—say, one warrant officer pensioned, I pensioned petty officer recruiter. A room would have to be hired at Sydney as headquarters, and the warrant officer would travel as required. Pay and allowances to be granted as for recruiters at home."

The fourth part deals with the system of reliefs: \ _____

"Retention for a continuous period of five years in special work of this kind distinct from the general service would be prejudicial to the prospects of officers and men. Except in the case of the officer in charge, and who would be a senior captain, and whose term of appointment might be for three years, it is conside ed that the only efficient system will be to limit the period of service of officers and men to the duration of a ship's commission, i.e., two years, and with the object of maintaining continuity in the work of the flotilla to effect the relief of half the officers and men each year. This could best be done by freight. In the matter of advancement of ratings the Australian service would be on the same footing as a foreign station, and the advancement of the various ratings serving in the Australian vessels would follow the general rules of the service."

The remaining appendices deal with the first cost and annual maintenance of the vessels, and the annual charges in connection with pay, allowances, etc., of the personnel.

The estimated capital cost is as follows: Six destroyers, £473,500; nine submarines, £496,000; two depot ships, one for destroyers and one for submarines, £308,000; total, £1,-277,500. Annual maintenance and depreciation, total, £186,000. Personnel: 79 officers, 1,125 men; annual cost, £160,000. Grand total, £1,623,500. This includes pay allowances, victualling, etc., and also non-effective pay,

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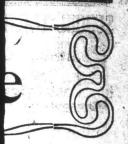
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s to regard it as a Our duty is to strong enough to or reasonably prob-The British Navy son, stronger than but this increase of vth of rival navies. y for us to pursue l equipment, as we ety of our country. needlessly to make armaments. By fashion in large exhaust ourselves reduce our power required. As the uch as we have to sure what is known of strength, any aval power throws n on any other inthe height of uneign nations to inany uncalled for helming strength. have, and mean to gh for absolute seof the last hundred t if Great Britain has been in her eace, securing the

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ways of the seas.

; the establishment slightly increased. (of men) must be nodified perhaps in stralian conditions. of the Commonhey should furnish Australian seamen. quivalent to the adon account of this to start a recruiting en and boys would y and sent to Engbe drafted to the unities offer and as their career as can ard to the requirethe maintenance of ween the Imperial ne numbers of all ally on the basis of tain the Australian 5 will be 70 to 80. nall recruiting staff one warrant officer ty officer recruiter. hired at Sydney as rrant officer would ad allowances to be t home."

with the system of

mous period of five s kind distinct from be prejudicial to the nen. Except in the ge, and who would whose term of apree years, it is conient system will be vice of officers and ship's commission. e object of maintainof the flotilla to efficers and men each lone by freight. In of ratings the Ausm the same footing he advancement of g in the Australian general rules of the

lices deal with the tenance of the vess in connection with personnel.

cost is as follows: nine submarines. one for destroyers 308,000; total, £1,ance and depreciasonnel: 79 officers, 160,000. Grand todes pay allowances, non-effective pay, ssumption that pay same as in the Imcers and men not e serving in the Im-

E SIMPLE LIF

HOW NEW FRUITS CAN BE MADE BY at least as good a chance as any others and

AKING new varieties of plants, by crossing, is essentially a work for the real amateur—the lover of plants-to whom the development of something new, something different and something

better than what has been before is a sufficient reward. As a money-making proposition it is hardly likely to pay the average man. It may pay certain specialists, but even they are few.

The principles of the procedure are not at all complicated. On one hand we have the pollen of a given variety, and on the other hand we have the fruit-bearing flower of another variety. Our object is perhaps to combine the essential qualities of both these varieties and to this end we make the cross by transferring the pollen of one to the pistil of the other. If this is done in both directions, what is called "reciprocal crosses" are produced. Usually these differ materially from each other; and more than that, in all probability out of a number of plants raised from any given cross, no two will be alike, some will be fairly intermediate, some will partake more strongly of one parent and some of the other parent. Out of all these once in a while there will appear one particular plant of decided merit. When such a plant is obtained, happy is the originator because he will have really added something of value to the world of horticulture and will have won for himself the right to occupy a small niche in the temple of fame.

When to Prepare the Flower

The flower that is to be the seed bearer must be so handled that no pollen other than that desired shall reach its pistils. Therefore the stamens are removed. The ideal time for this is as late as possible before the anthers burst. But where a large number of blossoms is to be pollinated, it is not practicable to wait until this time before beginning work. If warm weather is pushing the buds into blossom very rapidly, the work may begin when the buds are still quite small.

The disadvantages of early work are greater liability of injuring the pistils by the weight or chafing of the sack, if one is used, and still greater danger that some small stamens will be left in the blossoms, since they are much more difficult to remove at this time. Furthermore, it is not so easy to operate quickly when the buds are four or five days from opening. In general the best way is to remove the stamens as late as possible before the anthers mature and before the petals have unfolded enough to expose the pistil or permit the visits of insects.

When a hot day or warm rain has forced into full blossom in a few hours buds that the experimenter calculated would not be open for several days, he is strongly tempted to use slightly opened flowers in which no stamens have burst. No blossoms, that have opened enough to permit the entrance of insects, even though the anthers or pistils are not mature, should be used, if accurate results are desired.

When complete accuracy is not essential, and when working on blossoms that normally do not mature stamens and pistils simultaneously, so that self-pollination is improbable. the stamens need not be removed. Luther Burbank once wrote me that he removes the stamens from but a small proportion of the. thousands of blossoms that he uses every year. Professor S. B. Green says: "In the case of apples and plums, I do not think it pays to emasculate at all." Non-emasculation is practised more commonly west of the Mississippi than in the East. The chief reason for this difference in practice seems to be that the pistils of fruit blossoms in many parts of the West are apparently more likely to mature before the stamens than they are in the East. At any rate much better success is obtained in the West from pollinating pistils a day or more before they become receptive than has been secured in the East. I have tried it in Michigan, with poor results; but Mr. M. B. Waite found this method satisfactory near

Washington, D. C. This practice rests upon the probability that the pollen which reaches the stigman first effects fertilization in a majority of cases; if, therefore, fruit blossoms are cross-pollinated by hand before they have shed their own pollen, emasculation should not be necessary, provided the pollen sticks and grows. Crossing without emasculation is entirely feasible and fairly reliable, especially with blossoms in which the pistils mature exactly with or a little before the stamens.

What Blossoms to Use

The pollinator soon learns that some trees or plants of the variety under experiment are more valuable for his purpose than others, and, furthermore, that some blossoms are better for crossing than others on the same tree. Some trees seem to have strong reproductive power and their crosses set fruit in gratifying numbers. Other trees that blossom just as full, and apparently have equal vigor, make a poor showing after the June drop, when the count of crosses is made. Very old, diseased or sickly trees should be avoided, no matter how full of blossoms they may be; also avoid very thrifty trees just coming into bearing. Mature trees of moderate growth, and perfectly sound, are the safest to use.

It is rarely wise to work on the lowermost limbs, especially if the trees are tilled. Blossoms on inside branches are also undesirable. The best fruit is usually borne high up on the outside of the tree; crossed fruits should have

should be beyond molestation by teams a

Select blossoms on the side of the tree opposite from the direction of severe prevailing winds, which may whip off the fruit If nearly open buds have been subjected to a hard frost, just before emasculation, it may be wise to use only the blossoms on the west and north sides; those on the east and south sides are more likely to have been injured by the frost. Select blossoms on well nourished branches and fruit spurs. Blossoms on terminal shoots are not apt to set as well as those on strong laterals. Weak buds are usually later in opening than strong buds, and it seldom pays to use these for crossing when the normal blossoms are too far gone.

It is an advantage to include within one sack several blossoms of slightly different degrees of maturity, as is necessarily the case with apples, pears, oranges and grapes. There is then a greater chance of pollinating at least one of them when it is in just the right stage. It is doubtful if it pays to work on more than three or four of the apple and pear blossoms in a cluster; the others should be pinched off. But nearly all the strong blossoms on a branch of plum or peach may be used. Much, however, depends upon the method of fruit bearing of the variety.

Various tools are used, depending upon the kind of blossom and also upon the skill of the person. In a majority of cases, a small, sharp dissecting scalpel is preferred, especially for

MOLSTEIN (OWS

the top of the ovary and the entire nectary." A majority of pollinators, however, are of opinion that a cut made at the insertion of the stamens and above the nectary is about right. When to Apply the Pollen

This depends very largely upon the kind of b'ossoms used; each fruit must be studied independently. The only point that needs to be considered here is whether to pollinate at the time of emasculation or to wait until the pistils are receptive. The latter method is most commonly practised, but the former has many advocates, especially in the South and West. With reference to this point, Mr. T. V. Munson says: "I always pollinate at once after emasculation, as the fresh pollen grains are usually gummy enough to adhere to the soft, spongy stigma. But the pollen grains do not begin to germinate until the stigmatic juices exude and moisten them." It must be remembered that Mr. Munson's work has been largely on grapes.

The success of this early pollination depends, first of all, upon the stage of development of the pistils when the stamens are removed. When blossoms are emasculated but one or two days before the stigmas become receptive, there seems to be no doubt but that the pistils may be pollinated immediately.

The chief advantage of pollinating at the time of emasculation is the saving in time; the chief disadvantage is the uncertainty that the pollen will remain on the stigmas until they

skin, with pus containing micro-organisms legs ragged, ulcerated, studded with grapes disease proves chronic, is most difficult to nerves were assailed by an odor which really had emanated from the grease-affected legs of a stallion, of a breed in which he was not particularly interested. This expression of opinion will serve to suggest one of the most characteristic indications of grease, viz., its atmosphere-impregnating stench.

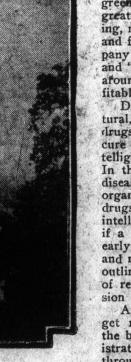
Although the disease in question is wellknown to importers, dealers and breeders who handle heavy draft horses, it cannot be said that they sell stallions affected with the disease. To be sure every heavy draft horse possesses a more or less strong tendency to develop grease under certain aggravating and wholly unnatural and unnecessary conditions and circumstances, but the wise horseman obviates these causative factors and so escapes the penalty, or merely has to deal with a few cases turned over to him by disgusted patrons who have only their own ignorance and negligence to blame for the appearance of the disease in the horse they have purchased—and

(streptococci) and white corpuscles (leucocy- and weeping an ichorous discharge. On artes). Later the grapelike tumors or fungoid rival at the farm he was put into an 8x12 bogrowths appear and are of a red or purplish, stall away from all stock, with no window or color and bleed easily, being highly vascular, door to look out of, with little ventilation and tend to grow quickly when removed. This other than that unintentionally provided, with nothing to do and nothing to see and no one to remedy and must, from the description given, say a kind word to him or pay him frequent be familiar to most men who have had to do friendly visits. On many a farm a basement with draft horses, although it is alleged that a barn was the spot selected, and here the stalcertain celebrated Scottish horse breeder once lion stood for months at a time from the close sniffed, sneered and said: "Surely here must of the breeding season to its opening in have been a skunk about," when his olfactory spring. For a time the attendant tried unskillspring. For a time the attendant tried unskillful methods of grooming, but irritated the horse, of which he was scared from the start, until at length sundry nips and bites and kicks ended in actual vice, and the groom or farmer, fearing to enter the stall, left the horse alone, standing in ever-accumulating filth, and fed him corn, corn, corn, and then more corn, through a hole in the wall. Naturally these unnatural conditions induced filth of skin and overfatness and sluggish, impure blood, and all manner of ills inevitably followed in their wake. One of these, and the one most sure to come, was the grease that proved incurable and so led the owner to return the horse to the seller for "repairs" which a new stallion (of course of some other breed) was bought in his place to be similarly ill-treated to the detriment of all concerned.

On the contrary, the stallion on arrival at his new home should have been given a roomy, airy, light, cheerful boxstall, not in a basement, and with a large paddock attached in which to take exercise, so that he would not feel lonely, a prisoner like a wild beast in a menagerie; for a horse is a companionable heast, wanting and needing company and friends, liking to look about him and to know the joy of living with all of the good attributes of nature such as fresh air, sunlight, fresh water, mixed rations, the little luxuries of bites of green stuff and nibbles of clean earth and the great and necessary care of thorough grooming, muscle massage, expert attention to skin and feather and abundance of exercise in company with a kind, appreciative, expert, friend and "boss" on every suitable day the year around. Work in harness is always very pro-

Drugs cannot take the place of these natural, just and necessary things; nor can drugs, internal or external, with certainty cure the grease that has come from the unintelligent and inhuman freatment of the horse. In the first, place, it is best to prevent the disease by maintaining the health of every organ of the body—not by administration of drugs, but by exercise, thorough grooming, intelligent feeding and sanitary stabling, but if a case at any time has to be treated, as early as possible inaugurate all of the healthy and natural methods of care and management outlined here and there will then be some hope of restoring the horse to his normal posses-

sion of health and vigor. As to the treatment the aim should be to



get rid of every trace of effete matter in the body and this is best done by the administration of purges and then by outdoor living throughout an entire year, during which time if possible make the horse work for his feed and let the feed be of the plainest sort-in bad cases hay, fodder, roots and bran but no oats, corn, other grain or soft mashes. Just make the stallion an ordinary work horse for the time being, but feed him spare rations so that he may work the fat off and out of his system and in so doing gather an entirely new complement of pure blood and renovate the tissues it builds and nourishes. Apart from this there is no royal road to success in treatment and each practitioner has his favorite remedy or system of treatment. It may be said, however, that Fowler's solution of arsenic given in half ounce doses two or three times daily is usually employed with benefit, and after removing the long hair from the legs (in bad cases) either powdered or liquid astringents are to be employed to help dry up the discharge and relieve the inflammation and soreness of the skin: In cases where grapes are abundant these growths have to e got rid of by use of the actual cautery which may be the special instrument of the trained veterinarian, where he can be employed or, if that is impossible, one may resort to the old plan of cutting off the growths, one at a time, with the edge of a blacksmith's shovel heated red hot applied against the neck of the growth under which a wet, cold shovel is held against the skin to prevent scorching of healthy parts.

As a sample of local treatment, somewhat different from that so often prescribed, we republish the following from the columns of The Australasian:-

"First clip the hair away and wash the parts thoroughly with warm water, soap and washing soda. Wipe dry with soft clean cloth. Then apply gently by dabbing (not rubbing with a piece of cloth tied on a stick, a little of the following mixture: 1, Formalin, 1 1-2 ounces, in one pint of water. 2. Sulphurie acid (dilute) 5 ounces, in a pint of water. Numbers 1 and 2 are to be used on alternate days. Finally dust the parts once or twice daily with equal parts of oxide of zinc and calcium carbonate (chalk) well powdered and mixed. Tie horse to prevent biting."-A. S. Alexander, V.S., Wisconsin Experimental Station.

SWAN LAKE DATEY

A Popular Breed of Dairy Cows which are being widely used by Vancouver Island dairpmen.

the stone and pome fruits. The bud is held are receptive. It often happens that after abused. For it is abuse of the heavy draft hand and the sepals, petals, and stamens removed in two or three cuts. In some cases a scalpel with a curved blade is more serviceable. A pen-knife with a sharp, thin blade rounded on the end, like a budding knife, but much smaller. The knife or scalpel must be kept razor sharp; if the slightest bit dull the speed of the operator is much reduced and ragged wounds or tears may be made.

Next to the scapel the most popular instrument is a small, sharp-pointed pair of dissecting scissors. Curved scissors are preferred by Professor H. J. Webber when working on orange blossoms. For the blossoms of stone and pome fruits, I have found scissors more tiresome and less efficient than a scalpel. For some kinds of blossoms, especially small ones that are partially opened, the tweezers, preferably compositors' tweezers, are a practical instrument. The stamens are grasped about half way down the filaments and broken off at that point—not pulled out.

For grape blossoms, and all others having small anthers that must be removed separately, Mr. T. V. Munson and others recommend a slender pin, such as is used in mounting small insects, with one-quarter inch at the pointed end flattened and bent into an acuteangled loop. This may be inserted into a wooden handle for convenience. For strawberries and bush fruits, Professor F. W. Card prefers a little spatula made from a flatted pin and filed very sharp. Deft fingers are also very serviceable at times. Professor S. A. Beach finds that when grapes are in just the right condition he has been able to do the work most readily with thumb and finger.

There is a great temptation to make the cut too low on pome fruits, especially if using a scalpel. I have concluded that it is best to make the cut not any below the point where the stamens are inserted, and the higher the better, so far as the setting of fruit is concerned. But the higher the cut is made, the less rapid is the work and the greater is the likelihood that small stamens will escape the knife. Mr. M. B. Waite endeavors to "cut just above the top of the ovary, through the base of the calyx, below the stamens and into the nectary, leaving the centre portion of the nectary behind," and he says, further: "Doubt-

between the thumb and forefinger of the left, blossoms are emasculated several days of cold, horse that brings out rainy weather intervene and keep the blossoms at a standstill. In such cases immediate pollination would not be effective. Professor I. L. Budd states that the tendency of most may answer just as well. Professor J. C. people is to pollinate too soon rather than too Whitten is partial to a knife with a blade late. If emasculation is delayed, however, until the buds are nearly open, there is no doubt but that immediate pollination is successful, provided the weather continues favorable.

(To be Continued.)

AROUND THE FARM GREASE AND GREASE HEEL

The term grease is applied to that abominable condition of the back of the legs, under the knees and hocks, in heavy draft or lighter horses, which is characterized by a thin, greyish, soapy feeling, extremely offensive smelling discharge which comes from cracks, sores or fungoid growths, called grapes by horsemen, and most usually found on the parts covered by long hair or feather. In such cases the back part of the leg, including "the fetlock and under it, is involved and the leg is found immensely swollen and at the outset of the trouble is feverish and sore. In grease heel the disease is confined to the heels and to the skin between the heels and the back of the fetlock, where ordinary scratches are found, and in bad cases it may implicate the entire coronet which will be found with hair erect, or in tags, clusters of grapes studding the skin and giving forth the fetid exudate mentioned and which often is so profuse that it flows from the affected part onto the stable floor or ground.

While horsemen differentiate between the conditions just described, they are identical in character and cause, grease being simply a more generalized outbreak of the same skin disease localized in the parts affected in grease heel. The trouble starts with erythema (simple inflammation of the skin) and soon implicates the deeper structures of the skin, including the hair follicies in the sebaceous glands? then comes a swollen condition accompanied by sluggish circulation of blood, outpouring of inflammatory lymph into the tissues, appear ance of the fetid exudate and with it necosis or death and sloughing of external layers of the

gitis. Then, too, it should be understood that the legs of the heavy draft horse are coarser than those of the light horse, having more connective and adipose tissue, coarser skin and more profuse hair. Their circulation is somewhat sluggish compared with that of the thinskinned light horse of nervo-sanguineous temperament, hence the tendency to stagnation and effusion of watery plasma of the blood into the loose tissues of the extremities is greater in heavy horses, and at the same time, where long hair grows upon their legs, oxfoliation of outer skin (dandruff or epithelium) is in excess on such parts. With these facts in mind the expert attendant uses his best endeavor continuously to stimulate circulation of the blood and activity of the excretory organs so that effete matters of the body may be thrown off, and to this end gives his horse ample exercise every day-work in harness is best-and also grooms all of the body thoroughly, and if washing of the extremities proves necessary follows it with perfect drying of the parts, which is absolutely requisite if grease is to be avoided. Then, too, he feeds generously but intelligently He tempers the amount and quality of food to the work in hand and the season's needs, and

abuse runs along well defined lines which eas-

by the buyer of the heavy draught stallion that

every horse of such temperament inclines to

become fat, heavy, sluggish and phlegmatic,

and these are the conditions that inevitably,

lead to such ailments as grease and lymphan-

In the first place, it should be remembered

ily might be avoided.

How different is it with many a well-meaning man who finds himself entrusted with the care and management of a heavy draft stallion and with no special training or liking for the work. It is men such as he that give the horse that kind of unintelligent attention which inevitably ends in the inducement of such a disease as "grease," and with it not uncommonly comes the other bane of the stallion seller's business, viz., complaints of indifference, partial impotency or actual sterility.

in everything tries to maintain the pink of con-

dition conjointly with the perfection of health.

Here is the history of a victim of such illtreatment from the time he left his importer's hands until he returned to him in two years—a lifeless, sluggish, dirty, woebegone object, stinking and covered with sores, his

Good pasture with bathing water, and very little grain, are all the goose requires; and, when marketed, the profit is so nearly the whole amount received, that one wonders why so few geese are raised.

an afternoon tea or reception, of having a band to pley as a sort of accompaniment to the conversations. A band no doubt may and dees add to the cheerfulness and galety of the scene; but how few there are, when talkers are around, who listen to its dulcet strains?

If there is a vocalist present, the guests must present to manage. No lasting impression can be made upon them, as well try to write your name in water, nor can you lift them out of the sloughs of the scene around who listen to its dulcet strains?

If there is a vocalist present, the guests must presblance of attention for courtesy's sake. But even this semblance is not required to be shown the talking goes.

ed pop is are a greater torment of thomse res or their friends. They not only make a have of their own leves that are a hindrance to everybody else. Of all people they are the most difficult to manage. No lasting impression can be made upon them as well try to write your name in water, nor can you lift them out off the sloughs of despond they are always getting into. If they do not know what they want themselves how can anyone else know for them?

Some people are undecided through incapacity of the services of much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see too much all round a subject, and this unsettly see to much all round a subject, and this unsettly processed to particular them by lementations, hesitations, and sudden changes of front. The men who disappear on their horison are liable to particular them by lementations, hesitations, and sudden changes of front. The men who disappear on their wedding days are unhappy nesitators who have allowed their indecision to run away with them. Undecided women are the "bete hoires" or the shopman wedding days are unhappy nesitators who have allowed their indecision to run away with them. Undecided women are the "bete hoires" or the shopman and balance probabilities till the brain reels. Every moment the capacity for deciding grows less and desay while the proposition of the shop than the regrets Begin! Undecided people are dreafful to travel with. Till the eleventh hour takey cannot decided women are the capacity for deciding grows less and less to specify t

you have done with him.

Ten to one he will reappear, on one pretext or another, more or less to your dismay. But perhaps it is at bridge that the vacillating person is the greatest torment socially. Most of us have met him, and are familiar with his maddening ways. However much he knows about it, he never plays a good game. Think, hesitate, think again, and then play the wrong card! People who cannot make up their minds quickly, should never steer a boat, or drive a motor car. It is the wobblers who bring about the accidents! Watch them in London, at a crossing, and if you happen fo the wobblers who bring about the accidents! Watch them in London, at a crossing, and if you happen to be driving along in the country, pray that you may never meet the serpentining cyclist. He has a way of appearing at all the awkward corners, and will infuse an element of danger into the safest and most straightforward portions of the King's Highway. In love and war, and business the undecided are equally unsuccessful. Water is always running under the bridges. No one can be waited for. To decide on a wrong course, stick to it heartily, find it wrong and then alter it, is quicker in the long run than sitting on the fence. on the fence

In fact to make sure at the beginning of what is the wrong way, is not a bad method of finding out the right one. Anything is better than the hopeless in-

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

The pursuit of the new fashions seems to me the most fatiguing effort of all our modern activities, and you certainly have to be up in the morning early if you mean to catch fashion on the wing in these days.

First we have to put our waistbands up under our First we have to put our waistbands up mider our arms, anon we dangle our sashes round about our knees and then someone tells us with calm effrontery that the waist belt is now worn in the natural position! What is the natural position? I wish somebody would tell me, and I would fasten my belt into position with a hammer and tin-tack and would keep it there permanently. I hear that what the Parisians are pleased to call a modified Renaissance style is the latest thing in the Paris world. The "Empire" is dead, the "Directoire" is said to have taken a serious complaint which will very shortly cause its demise; and behold the straight-likirt, the long rever, theiclose cut sleeve and the plaque, worn by the ladies of Europe in the period of the revival of learning. A lady in Edward IV.'s reign wore a gown almost parallel to some of the models described—the bodice opening in a V. from shoulder to waist, with a plaque of embroidery shrouding part of the chemisette, and probably a band of fur round the hem of the gown, a fashion which in Paris, at the moment, is all the rage. Big round hats are no longer so fashionable, and toques are rapidly taking their place, especially huge fur toques or ruckled velvet turbans of Brobdignagian size. The toques are worn right over the eyes, and they are trimmed with long quills argusely eyed pheasant being a popular form of adornment, yieing with ostrich feathers cut like quills.

yieing with ostrich feathers cut like quills.

Velvet is a passion and is used both for coats Velvet is a passion and is used both for coats and skirts. The coats are slashed up at the sides and end in points; or else Princess dresses trimmed with heavy passementerie and the bands of fur I have already mentioned, are to be seen. Tight-fitting bodices may be looked forward to immediately, and we shall wear dresses in future with a separate coat, so they say; but we have said this so often before that one may be permitted to doubt whether for the ordinary morning wear the comfortable blouse bodice will ever be done away with altogether. For the smart reception gown there can be no doubt about it. Blouses are hardly ever worn now and the newest and certainly the nicest, are those made of very coarse tulle of the exact color of the gown they accompany, and the alternative choice is a blouse of ninon, or chiffon trimmed with chenille or soutache embroidery. Then again, long sleeves I hear are quite de rigueur. Then again, long sleeves I hear are quite de rigueur, even for evening wear. Tight transparent chiffon sleeves, such as were the fashion eighteen years ago. have come back with full vigor; but at the same time there are a great many gowns still made with sleeves which are cut to the elbow only, or are mere straps of

embroidery or figments of lace.

There is no "spring" to the new skirt. The curves and shapeliness are for the moment subordinated to and snapelness are for the moment subordinated to the desire for a quite straight effect. High waisted trimmings are much employed, but they are not in the smallest degree like the high waisted decoration of Empire style. Only millionaires can be "dressed" now-a-days. We can be clothed, we can be clean, but the attempt to follow in the wake of fashion would necessitate discarding every single garment one pos-sessed every three months, while the home dressmaker sessed every three months, while the home dressmaker would be in the chronic position of picking her clothes to pieces, and life really is a little too short for that sort of thing. The whole gamme des couleurs ranges from palest Havana to deep earth brown, and includes all the reddish and mustardy tints which have ever been discovered by the skilful dyer. But of all the exquisite tones perhaps, what is best known as saule, pale willow green, is the most distinguished shade for afternoon gowns. It is superb in either satin, velvet or cloth, and shows up the depths of sable and any other good fur in the happiest manner. Anything more gorgeous than the furs which are worn in Paris and London can scarcely be imagined I hear. Quantities of chinchilla and ermine are employed, and a stole which has created quite a sensation which was made for a reigning princess was of chinchilla, with bands of ermine and old lace laid between, while the fastening took the form of an old barbaric buckle.

Fringe as a trimming has never been exploited to

barbaric buckle.

Fringe as a trimming has never been exploited to such an extent. All the draped dresses are tringed, the plaques of embroidery are scarcely complete without a border of colored pendant fringe, and tabs and tassels of the most splendifferous description adorn the capes and coats for evening wear.

AN EXCELLENT THING IN WOMAN

Who does not think with Shakespeare that a voice "ever soft, gentle, and low," is "an excellent thing in woman?" Yet, alas! this most excellent thing is fast disappearing from our midst, and the question arises, What is the cause?

What is the cause?

Is it the din and roar not of the battle, but of the motor-bus and van—that obliges people to raise their voices, and make themselves heard and noticed? Another suggested cause for the babel to be heard in a drawing room for an "at home" for example, is the practice that is so frequently followed now-a-days at

an," soft, gentle and low.

AN UP-TO-DATE DINNER FOR TWELVE

The following is the menu, and working menu, for a really smart dinner for twelve persons such as should be quite within the powers of any good plain cook, as none of the dishes are too elaborate, and they are most carefully arranged with a view to dishing up.

The Melon Cantalupe is merely a hot-house melon



The La'est Dinner-Gown of cloud-grey ninon, trimmed with cut steel beads and padded grey silk embroidery.

and can be prepared beforehand, so as not to inte fere with the dishing up of the remainder of Many of the dishes are those well-known to every cook, such as are used every day, and I have, I think given the full particulars of all those which are in

any way, likely to be strange to my readers. The

Menu Melon Cantalupe Consomme a la Savoy Sole au Gratin

Sole au Gratin
Langue de Boeuf a la Mirelle
Selle de Mouton
Faison
Mousse au Cafe
Tartellettes de Fromage Glaces en Corbeille The working menu for which is as follows: Clear Soup a la Savoy Braised Tongue a la Mirelle Saddle of Mutton Spinnach and Browned Potatoes

Spinnach and Browned Potatoes
Currant Jelly, or Compote of Cranberries
Roast Pheasants
Bread Sauce, Crumbs, Potato Chips
Beetroot and Celery Salad
Coffee Mousse
Cheese Tartlets
Basket of Ices. Petits Fours

The recipe for the Melon Cantalupe I have already given. The next item which needs description is the

Consomme a la Savoy

This is a good light-colored clear soup. Allow one quart and a quarter for twelve persons. For the garnish, take four chicken livers, and simmer for ten or fifteen minutes until tender. Cut into small dice. Add two tablespoonsfuls of cooked ham cut into dice, and some fine shreds of green tarragon. Make the soup very hot, and add the garnish. As there is the meion, with which to begin dinner and the soup is one which can be kept hot after being finished off, without spoiling in the least (except that the tarragon must be added just as the soup is dished), and the fish may also be made ready and keeping hot, this leaves the cook free to attend to the entree and the other hot dishes. The following are the recipes for the fish and The following are the recipes for the fish and

Sole Au Gratin

will appear as such on the menu, as the appearance is better, but in reality flounder will have to be used,

as sole is unobtainable here. The fish is to be filleted. Allow one fillet to each person, with two over. Thick-ly butter two china gratin dishes, mix two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley and one of chopped shallot, and sprinkle ball down the centre of the dish. Put seven fillets in each dish, arranging them neatly down the centre. Place the rest of the parsley and shallot over, dust with salt and white pepper and a squeeze of lemon juice. Cover with three tablespoonfuls of browned crumbs and some pieces of butter. Pour round a little fish stock and white wine and bake in a moderate oven for ten to fifteen minutes. Serve very hot in he dishes in which they were cooked.

Langue a La Mirelle. Braise a tongue early in the day, leave it in the liquid and make it hot when required. Take two very hot silver dishes and arrange down the centre of each a neat bed of mashed potatoes. Cut slices of the tongue and trim them neatly, place seven on each po-tato border with a slice of cooked tomato between each. Have ready a brown sauce made with the linice menu for a smart dinner, and you can see that it really is simple to prepare. Sherry should be served with the soup, and then sparkling wines, while liqueurs follow, as I stated above with the ices. As to expense, one cannot expect to give a dinner like the above, without a certain amount of expense, but I venture to say that for the kind of dinner, it is nothing out of the ordinary in the way of expense while it is more than ordinarily nice in the way of a menu.

PRINCESS GOLDILOCKS

Where is she to-day?
Where are the blondes of yester-year?
This is the question we are asking each other, where are the fair-haired people we used to admire, are they hiding? Or worse still, is the blonde type disappearing? Look where we will, brown or dark har predominate, this is no fancy, indeed there are some who tell us that the time is coming when the genuine golden-haired beauty will be as rare as the "copper" butterly, and that to have a head like. "copper" butterfly, and that to have a head like a wheatsheaf will be to proclaim aloud that the coiffeur's artful aid has been invoked.

Feur's artful aid has been invoked.

Fair hair is not only a beauty in itself, but for some unexplained reason or other, is generally accompanied by actual beauty.

Reviewing all our acquaintances who have been fair-haired, we find as a rule, that good features and fine eyes have gone with the pretty locks. If ever by any chance beautiful golden or fair hair is given to a any chance beautiful golden or lair half is given to a girl who is otherwise plain, the result is to, in a great measure, take off attraction from this plainness. Attention is attracted to the beautiful hair and, although it does not like beautiful eyes, or a good mouth, alter a person's expression, yet to my mind it helps a very great deal to compensate and beautify a homely face.

And another thing is, that so often though the face may be homely and the other features bad, the beau-tiful eyes, go along with the beautiful hair. But a word here, as to artificial "goldliocks." If a plain person has been born with dark hair, no dyeing ar tinting will ever make matters better, it will rather

of pansy-colored velvet with white for furs.

make the face more noticeable, and it is a mistake to think that one will ever get hair to "match" one's fare better than that which we have been born with, there will always be something odd looking somewhere, so we need to be very careful how we resort to art.

Perhaps one reason why we associate fair hair with beauty, is because it belongs specially to youth.

The fair hair of childhood and infancy, how charm-

ing it is, whether flaxen or with gold tints, and ah. with what regret we watch it changing and darkening as it almost invariably does.

In the dear old fairy tales of our childhood, it is

We really cannot afford to lose the type, which for so long has been characteristic of the English peo-ples, and has afforded such opportunities of contrast

How are we to preserve it? Would it be any good to prehibit fair women meeting with dark men and

which glorious though some of it is, is not the same thing although for the consolation of the red-haired, let me say that they have the reputation of being very clever and spirited. And what exquisite shades of red there are, glorious warm tints, beloved by painters of all times!

- But we do not want to lose our blondes, our Princesses of the Goldilocks," can we do nothing to

It is one comfort that so far we have not lost our fair-haired little ones, and many types of them, "curly locks" by the cottage door may have a ruddy head, or a head of paiest gold, or light floss silk, and there are babies everywhere delictons babies, as fair haired as they make them. Also, that this beauty is so fleeting! There are other reasons for lamentation, more serious, it is true, than any we have mentioned yet.

Mr. Balfour has been telling us that to become dark-haired is to degenerate, the conquering races are always fair. They have certainly been so in the past,

to poet, novelist, and painter.

vice versa?

save them?

quor from the tongue, flavored thickened and browned. Pour round. With a bag and pipe, arrange roses of mashed potato round the edge of the potato horder, which should be wider than the slices of tongue, and peur the hot sauce round. Place the dishes in a baking tin, with hot water in it, and keep hot in the oven. In this way silver dishes may be placed in the oven (if of a moderate heat) but they must never be put on the hot shelves without protection. The saddle of mutton, and the roast pheasants with their various accompanying dishes need no description from me, all should be "done to a turn" as old-fashioned cooks say, and all should be served nice and hot, and the courses should follow on each other without long "stage waits." without long "stage waits."

Charming Evening Gown

silk, and showing the new method of knotting the tunic.

Bestreot and Celery Salad

is made as follows:

Cut crisp selery into small pieces, and put it in the centre of the bowl, make a border of sliced bestroot, and dress in the centre with whipped cream, flavored with salt and pepper.

Mousse Au Cafe

In the dear old fairy tales of our childhood, it is always the "fair maid with the golden locks" who is one of the earliest heroines we fall in love with and is perhaps responsible for some of our admiration for the blonde. There is the church-window type of fairness too, with hair much lighter.

Dorcases have it too, and widows putting in their mites, and little Shunammite's sons being reserved by prophets; very unlikely, most of them, to have had hair and complexions as represented, but they show very clearly how goodness and fairness have constantly been associated in the human mind.

Angels are always fair of course.

Mind you, I know everyone does not admire blondes, but I know also, that the large majority do and many of those who profess not to, have never seen a perfect blonde in their lives!

We really cannot afford to lose the type, which for Mousse Au Cafe

Take two souffle dishes and tie a band of white paper round to protrude three inches above the top. Have ready a teacupit of perfectly black coftee (it must be very strong). Put the yolks of three eggs in a basin, with four tablespoonfuls of castor sugar and the coffee. Whisk well, and stand in a pan of hot water on the fire and whisk until you have a stiff fasth (on no account let it boil, or it will curdle). Strain into a basin, and let it cool. Dissolve seven sheets of gelatine in half a gill of hot water. Whip the cream and the whites of three eggs. Stir the cream into the egg yolks (it is nearly cold by this time), then fold the whites lightly in, and then stir in the gelatine and continue to stir gently until it sets. Then pour quickly into the souffle dishes. When cold take away the paper. Make two wide bands (to form a cross of chopped pistachlo nuts, and fill the spaces with powdered maccaroon. This pudding can be finished early, and but away in a cool place until it is waited.

The Savoury Tartellettes de Fromage, are

The Savoury Tartellettes de Fromage, are merely finy tartlet cases of cheese pastry, filled with anchovy-flavored custard, garnished with a star of filleted anchovy. They are simplicity itself to prepare. They may be prepared and baked beforehand, and then made het when required. The ice too, is a very simple one, though it is an exceedingly practione, and looks most elaborate. Use any good cream ice, flavoring one half with strawberry and the other with vanilla. Place in little pretty paper cases and decorate with different glace fruits. Arrange in a silver (or silver and gold) wicker-work basket, and serve with petits fours and liqueurs. This is a very

but will they continue to be so in the future?

That is another question, and a deep one, and a think I had better finish my article here, last we go into deeps that will take an awful amount of wading through before we come to any solution of the question I had rather leave it with those who spend their time unaveilling such "knotty problems" as these time unravelling such "knotty problems" as these.

THE REVIVAL OF EARRINGS

The wearing of earrings is likely once more to become general. Hitherto it has been only the few who have favored the revived fashion, which in early and Mid-Victorian times was an all-prevailing one. Why a mode so becoming to most faces and rarely unbe-coming to any was allowed to lapse was doubtless one of fashion's fifful freaks, though it has been ascribed to the influence of the aesthetic few, who ruled it inartistic to suspend jewels from holes made in the ears, at that time the only way known to wear earnings. Widely different from the immensely long golden earrings worn in her youth by the late beloved Queen Victoria—to whom they were particularly becoming—were the tiny studs that timidly crept into fashlon after a long lange of vers. Diagnonds were fashion after a long lapse of years. Diamonds were the favorite stones for these minature jewels, and diamonds are so still, for the clusters that now glitter in pretty ears, although several small stones grouped together, are less costly than single large ones, which sometimes are as much as £1,000 apiece. Ropes of small pearls nearly two inches long, have been devised as a novelty for earrings, and are quaint, and ver pretty, though this is but one of the countless dainty devices for securing favor. Colored stones are worn with dresses of harmonizing tint. Amethysts look lovely with mauve, or indeed, any shade of purple, and this combination has for some time been a very favorite one with Queen Alexandra. The choice of earrings as regards the shape should be guided by the form of the face. A purely oval face will look well with earrings either long, or short, but it will often be found that a short full face is best suited with long carrings, and a long one, especially if thin, with those of shorter, broader make. The choice of these jewels, even more than others, as they are so near the face, requires much consideration both as to form, size, and color as their power is immense either to add refinement or to vulgarize the wearer. It is when the latter happens too frequently that the pretty trinket gets the ill-credit of being "common," and then alas! its day is done. Among Royalties who have faithfully adhered to the earnings are the Princess of Wales, who, among many others in her large collection, has some wonderful Indian gems given to her during her Indian tour.

Indian tour.

Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain, has worn earlings both before and since her marriage and looks remarkably well in them. Her Majesty possesses very pretty ears, features that are too often overlooked among other points of beauty, to which however, they can add greatly in a quiet inassuming sort of way. How beautifully well chosen earrings may set off some special type of beauty was strikingly illustrated the other day when Mr. Winston Churchill's bride, wore as her only jewels, her bridegroom's tactful wedding gift!

SOCIAL SNARES

Some little time ago I received a problem or trial in tact from one of my correspondents. It was couch-

ed somewhat as follows:
"Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. live in the same neighbor-"Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. live in the same neighborhood near a small country town. The former is poor, but of good family, and has many connections near her who visit her constantly; the latter is well off, but of no birth or breeding. Both have sons at the same school. One day Mrs. B. says to Mrs. A.: "I hope I may call on you. My son is very friendly with your son, in fact he has helped him out of many a scrape." What should Mrs. A. do? Personally, it seems to me scarcely possible that anyone, however lacking in breeding would have made such a request in so very crude and untactful a form without some reason, or some preliminary advances, not given in the problem.

But it undoubtedly embodies a difficulty often met with in society, the difficulty of repulsing people effectually; but at the same time civilly. Taking the above situation as it is revealed in the problem, and without any extenuating circumstances which might make Mrs. A. ready to know this very pushing lady. I should say she would be quite justified in administering a snub, and in showing the latter quite plainly that she has no desire for her acquaintance. As, however, they both live in the same neighborhood, the attuation is doubly awkward, and we are not told whether Mrs. B. knows people and whether Mrs. A. is likely to meet her constantly. If this is the case, I think she will have to let Mrs. B. rall on her, and either hope to be out when she does so, or take steps either hope to be out when she does so, or take steps to avoid seeing her, such as telling the servant to say, "not at home," when she calls. Mrs. A need not re-turn the call for some time, and of course need not accept her invitation, nor send her any. If, on the other hand Mrs. B. sees her way to avoid any direct intercourse with her, I see no reason why she should

submit to an acquaintance heing forced on her to which she much objects. I think she might say in a perfectly civil but very cool tone:

"It is very kind of you, but I am going away almost directly and do not know exactly when I return," or, if this is impossible, "I am so very busy just now, I am afraid I could not fix a day." The form must be civil, though the intention be the reverse, but anyone who would make so "gauche" a speech as Mrs. B. did, deserves a snub, and is pretty certain to get one. Of course the degree of acquaint-ance between the sons might make a difference. These situations are delicate, and require much tact to carry them off, but the woman of the world knows very well how to suppress and snub the person she does not wish to know, without being in the least rude, in ac-tual words, or manner.

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

Tears

Ah, what are tears?

Penance for harsh words spoken,
Solace for sad hearts broken,
Emblems of bitter sorrow, Balm of the coming morrow And future years. -Preston M. Willis.

Once a careless little boy
Lost his ball at play;
And because the ball was gone, A Foolish Boy . Threw his bat away.

Yes, he did a foolish thing, You and I agree; But I know another boy Not more wise than he.

He is old, this other boy, Old and wise as you; Yet, because he lost his kite, He lost his temper too.

A Song of Far Travel Many a time some drowsy oar 'Twixt uplifting and down-setting Crossed, a narrow stream, and bore In among the reeds moon-lighted; There to leave me on a shore

Many a time a mountain stile, Dark and bright with sudden wetting. Lured my vagrant foot the while "Twixt uplifting and down-setting— Whither? Thousand mile on mile Beyond the last forgetting.

No ferryman hath sighted.

Still by hidden ways I wend, (Past occasion grown a ranger); (Past occasion grown a ranger); Still enchantment, like a friend, Takes from death the tang of danger; Hardly river or road can end Where I need step a stranger! of casting

It is with peri floats do the air, a motion 1 a feather, cannot. such art that dry perfection fish upsti This, the streams the north rapid and not gener

Dry f with a si visibly for selects h for a cast casts in the fly is it alight fish and short or ed some it must l air two tackle be clumsine fore the will go o bungle o puts the it is rem close to sent dow

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EARRINGS

once more to beonly the few who which in early and vailing one. Why se was doubtless gh it has been asetic few, who ruled holes made in the nown to wear ear-nmensely long golby the late beloved it timidly crept into ears Diamonds were inature jewels, and sters that now glitter small stones grouped gle large ones, which are quaint, and very of the countless dainty Amethysts look uld be guided by the st suited with long if thin, with those so near the face as to form, size, and either to add refine-It is when the latter pretty trinket gets

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LIPPINGS

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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

HOW TO USE A DRY FLY

RY fly fishing is comparatively unknown among our anglers—at least in practice. Yet there are two months of the season (July and August), when the waters are very low and bright, that the larger trout fail to rise during the day to the usual method

of casting and the dry fly alone will lure them It is dropped on the surface of the water with perfectly dry wings, cocked, as it were; floats down some distance, is then lifted into the air, and, if wet at all, is dried by a peculiar motion back and forth, and dropped, light as a feather, as before. Even the wariest trout cannot, it seems to me, distinguish between such art and nature. It must be remembered that dry fly fishing is practiced and brought to perfection in England, where they invariably fish upstream or against the flow of water. This, then, is more practical in slow moving streams like the Test, Itchen and Avon. In the north country streams, which are more rapid and run through rocks, dry fly fishing is

not generally in use. Dry fishermen angle almost exclusively, with a single fly, and only when the fish are visibly feeding at the surface; then the angler selects his fish, gets below him, and prepares for a cast/upstream. Taking two or three false casts in the air to judge the exact distance, the fly is thrown with the intention of making it alight gently a foot or two above the rising fish and exactly in his line. If the fly falls short or wide, it should be left till it has floated some distance to the rear of the fish, when it must be picked off and whisked through the air two or three times to dry the wings and tackle before again trying. If there is no clumsiness, several trial casts may be made before the exact distance is found, and the fish will go on rising undisturbed; but the slightest bungle on the part of the angler is fatal, and outs the fish down for the next half-hour. If it is remembered that most of the best fish lie close to the bank and that the fly has to be sent down, floating correctly to the very inch. it will be seen that there is room for real skill

The angler's fly always has to compare with the natural insects floating down, and little sport is to be expected unless the artificial fly is most skillfully made and thrown so as to float "cockily" like the real fly. Angler's fishing with either wet or dry flies should make a practice of studying the flies in season, so as to readily recognize those on which the fish are feeding, and to be able to match them with good imitations. Furthermore, it is important that the trout should see nothing of the angler's person, and nothing of his tackle but the fly. The effort, in short, is to make the trout notice the fly without noticing anything else. It is of this that the fine art of dry

and a vast amount of it.

fly fishing consists. The fly must float with perfect accuracy to the exact spot where one particular trout has been seen to rise some moments before. Sometimes a trout is attracted by seeing the fly actually alight upon the surface, but it is gerous as the African lion, for the simple rea-well to pitch it some distance ahead, so that son that, being a much smaller and more acthe fish does not notice it till it arrives before a tive animal, it is very much easier to miss a him. Watch the natural flies. They skim vital part in the snap-shot, which is about cheerfully over, drop for a second, rise again, one's only chance on ordinary occasions, and then alight for a short time as if to rest, and floating down with the current, suddenly disappear-sometimes without a splash, or even the well-known circling rings so dear to /the sight of all anglers.

Dry fly fishermen should use an imported six-foot leader of the finest make. They come pretty high in price, but it is absolutely necessary to have the leaders fine, light and extremely pliable; and the lines should, accordingly, taper to it, so that the fly will drop before the leader touches the water. This, I admit, is a difficult undertaking, especially against a wind; for, like archery, fly casting has to be carefully judged as to the wind taking the fly from the desired spot. I have practiced for hours on my own lawn, using a hook with the point taken off, and a small Coachmen—the white wings making it easier to see if it reached the mark intended.

Personally I do not like a very light rod. I can handle the line, as well as the fly, with a seven and even a nine ounce rod, and have found my Bristol steel rod much more effective than one of bamboo. It has a slow movement, and a strength in forcing the line that I cannot get out of the bamboo. But others may find it otherwise.

The beginner in dry casting should certainly be acquainted with the general rules of common casting before he tries the dry fly, and even with much practice it will be some seasons before he is able to effectively keep his fly dry on the surface. He may be able to drop it lightly, without going under water, but to pick it off dry is another matter. Most of the dry flies are made with cocked wings, and tied on eyed hooks. They are marvels of fine, delicate workmanship in every respect, the eyes being so small that our common leaders will not go through. Indeed it is flecessary to use flies, leaders and line of imported make.

Regarding the method of casting, there is no rule to go by. A written description is of no service-except that it is well to take long, slow movements, and when the leader goes forward at the proper time, give a little jerk to tree. put the fly in front, so it will drop slowly and lightly on the water. Often before the line reaches its limit the fish will get the fly. In that case the strike will be of little use; but always be prepared to strike with the greatest amount of quickness and decision that can be

fly fishing is an art used when the common out midst orange groves, palm trees, and belts reverge, and I had to prod him off with the mouths (because there is as yet no room for to hook them when rising.

It is hardly possible to say what is the best selection of flies to use in our waters. In England the trout flies are not so large, or gaudy; color being almost always quiet in tone, such as gray, brown and black. From my own experience I have found that the color of the body has more to do with success than the color of the wings. Outside of the Palmers and Black-gnats I find that a silver, gold or red body is most effective, the bright tinsel being a favorite. What we know as the Silver Doctor trout fly, made with cocked wings and of a small size, has caught fish till absolutely worn out. Our good old friend, the late William C. Harris, laughed at dry fishing, and once said to me, "We have not got to that yet. Our fish will rise when they see a fly on top or underneath." And he jokingly remarked that they had so few fish in England that something outside of the old methods must be used to catch any fish at all. This may be so, but I am inclined to think that those who practice dry fishing for enoviment are not content with the utilitarian view which measures a day's sport solely by the weight of the basket. There are two kinds of anglers-those who fish with a wide intelligence and those who angle with but one object-to get fish. Of the latter class I have met queer specimens. I have seen sixteen hundred trout brought to one hotel in three days, seventy per cent, being fish not over six inches. On the other hand. I have seen an angler sit two hours on the banks of a stream waiting for a rise'; but he would in the end .be the proud possessor of a four-pound trout; and most sensible men would rather have one two-pound

than a dozen quarter-pound trout. In conclusion, I would say that if any angler wants to follow up this short article and desires more light on the subject than I have given, let him get "Dry Fly Fishing" by Frederick M. Halford, the greatest authority on the subject. It will give anglers some idea what a high and noble art angling can be made.-Outing.

SPORT IN PARAGUAY

The wilds of Africa are better known today than the backwoods of Central South America, and so far the Englishmen who really know anything of the sport obtainable in these dark and sombre woods may be numbered upon the fingers of one hand. The insect pests—mosquitoes and ticks—are terrainly exasperating, but in the chase one must as a matter of course be prepared to suffer a certain amount of personal inconvenience. In the way of compensation, the excitement of casual encounters without very much warning, and quite unforeseen, is the rule rather than the exception. In the forest shades and dense undergrowth all shooting is done at short ranges, and it is quite impossible to say what kind of game will cross your path. The jaguar of Paraguay and Matto-Grosso is almost, if not quite, as danit permitted to come to clawing his man at close quarters when wounded he will settle the business as quick as any feline living. Hunting in native fashion, with a pack of dogs. and shooting the animal like a possum when he takes to a tree is not a fair, sportsmanlike method for a white man. In the Alto-Parana -above the Guayra Falls-we also find the black jauguar, a much rarer animal. /The deer most commonly met with belong to four different varieties. The smallest, the "guassuirah," or grey forest deer, weighing from 45lb. to 50lb., is of solitary habits, and frequents the borders of the woodland to sleep away the hours of sunlight till the shades of night begin to appear, when he sometimes takes an airing in the prairie, never going far from shelter in the tangled woods. He is a cunning little fellow, and seems to hold his own right up to the towns, coming out at night to raid the native corn-fields. The other forest deer, the "guassu-ipitah," or red deer, is a very handsome animal, beautifully formed, and as glossy as a well-groomed racehorse, weighing from 80lb. to 100lb. when full grown. Unlike his grey cousin, he prefers the depths of primaeval orests, from which he rarely emerges. Both kinds have short, sharp spikes from 4in. to 6in. long in place of branching antlers. An antlered deer would soon get hopelessly tangled up amongst the vines and creepers. The venison is the best in the world, being remarkably fine grained, tender, and sweet. We also find a large prairie deer in all unfrequented districts, not unlike our English red deer, away up in the north of Paraguay, and in Matto-Grosso they may sometimes be seen in quite large herds. In the same parts of the country we sometimes see a very much rarer animal, the white prairie deer of South America. Another denizen of the woods which may provide a lively quarter of an hour is the large black peccary. In his hundreds he is quite irresistible, unless one had a machine gun to stop the furious rush, which results if one happens to shoot the leader of the herd first. In that case the hunter may have to take refuge in a

The following notes of an outing in Central Paraguay will give some idea of the country, as also of the class of sport which may be expected, although the shooting was merely incidental to rather than the primary object of

method has failed to persuade them to rise or of scrub, all that is now left of the original forests. Here and there the path descended into low tracts of grass land, until we finally crossed the Tibicuari, a small muddy, rapidflowing river. From thence we either skirted long stretches of virgin forest, or else took short cuts across open plain. Ten leagues out we passed the deserted cattle ranch of one of the richest and most influential men in Paraguay during the first years of the war. The former owner, Senor Varela, had the misfortune to be exceedingly popular as well as enormously wealthy. In the days of Lopez either the one qualification or the other was sufficient to ensure his fate. So he was thrown into prison and executed without a trial of any kind. The cattle, to the number of 70,000, were confiscated, but the treasure in coin proved to be securely hidden away, presumably buried in the earth, and has up to the present remained undiscovered. We halted here to refresh the inner man and lay in a stock of golden oranges. From thence our way now led north into the primaeval solitudes beyond. As we rode onwards the rich, glowing colors of the tropics were bathed in sunshine, many-colored butterflies flitted lazily from flower to flower, gay-plumaged birds of many kinds, from the tiny humming-bird up to the gorgeous macaw, sang the song of sylvan happiness as they fluttered from tree to tree. The sharp, mechanical tapping of the red-crested woodpecker as he searched for his prey could be heard in different parts of the forest, while the clear, ringing, metallic piping of the cicadae was continuous in all parts of the woods. From the top of a ridge near Varela's old house a scene of singular beauty presented itself-the sluggish, serpentine course of the Leiva Arroyo winding in and out between the "montes," these clumps of wood dotting the soft, undulating landscape, for all the world like little islands in a sea of verdure, giving the impression of a world in the process of drying up after a deluge. This alternation of wood and prairie is one of the charming characteristics of Paraguayan scenery. Crossing the Arroyo, we skirted the banks of the Laguna Negra, really a deep. stagnant water-hole forming the extension of the creek we had just crossed, all outlet being blocked, except in flood time, by parasitic vegetation. Then, passing through a long, disused forest cutting, we arrived at the borders of the Laguna Grande. Still travelling north, we now traversed a narrow belt of prairie lying between the lagoon and the great forest. In an attempt to pass through the woods to the east we were foiled and had to turn back, it being impossible to get the horses through the thick undergrowth.

Just here we had a distant glimpse of some animal moving about in the long grass away in front. Dismounting, I stalked him carefully until within range. It proved to be a huge red wolf having a good time on his own account, hunting rats or some other small animals. It was an interesting sight, as, wholly unconscious of a human intruder, he took long bounds in pursuit of the little rodents, as most people have seen their domestic doggies leaping high in the air to get sight of a mouse amongst weeds or straw. He appeared to be enjoying the sport thoroughly, yelping with excitement, and every line of his body a picture of grace. The black mane standing erect had a very fine effect, and gave him rather a majestic appearance. While I was watching these manoeuvres he caught a rat and lay down to eat it at his leisure. I could just see the tip of his tail wagging with apparent satisfaction above the long grass. When he got up he must have winded me, for he made off. At the crack of the rifle he rolled over, snapping and growling most fearfully. The quick shot was rather low, and almost cut away one of the forelegs just beneath the shoulder. Neverthe less, he scrambled off as best he could on three legs. The next shot turned him, over, This American wolf is rather a fine-looking animal, standing about three feet high at the shoulders. In cattle districts he is responsible for the loss of a certain number of young calves. That night from our camp we heard the roar of a jaguar near by, but did not get a sight of him.

The next day we kept on towards the north end of the lagoon. At midday, just as we had tethered our horses out at a nice spot, two peccaries came out of the forest and crossed over towards the water, rather an unusual occurrence, for the peccary rarely leaves the shelter of the wood. After a short talk I managed to bag the two in succession with a quick right and left from my double-barrelled Express. The following morning we also had luck, for a fine red deer passed along the shore of the lagoon, travelling north. By a sharp run, taking advantage of the undulating ground. I succeeded in heading him off; but instead of keeping straight on, as I expected, he must have observed the horses, and was approaching them out of curiosity. I was thus obliged to take a very long shot. Perhaps the long run had shaken my nerves, for the result was a clean miss. The second barrel was more successful, breaking the foreleg just at the shoulder. The third shot gave him his quietus. That night we realized the simple life, with loins of venison and legs of pork roasting on improvised spits all around the fire. The next day, taking a turn in the woods for a change, I had a glimpse of a red "monte" deer, and, taking a snap-shot, sent a bullet through his heart.

In this same forest I had rather a funny adventure another evening. In some very the expedition. Leaving our plantation, near thick "monte" I raked the back of a collared combined with gentleness. In a nutshell, dry the townsof Villa Rica, our road wound in and peccary with a rifle bullet. The brute tried for they have since caught protruding from their

another cartridge on him. To get him out as comfortably as possible I tied the legs and sling him over the left shoulder and trudged off in the direction of the camp. Getting into low scrub by the edge of the prairie, the days of the setting sun, reflected from the scattered foliage, made it difficult to see distinctly. Suddenly some uncouth, antediluvian form loomed up amidst the shrubs and fernery right in front. There was no time for investigation, so on the instant I swung the rifle up to shoulder with one hand, and, taking aim somewhere about the centre of the creature, pulled the trigger. When the smoke cleared off I found one of the great ant-bears lying dead, with a good-sized young one clinging to its back and peeping over its shoulder. I have shot quite a number of these creatures, always females, strange to say-indeed, seemingly impossible upon the face of things. All the Indians persist in saying that there are no males, and that these animals are bi-sexual. I regret very much I did not hear, anything of this curious fact in time to investigate the origin of the story; moreover, I have never met anyone out there that has seen the male

of this species of ant-eater. There were many signs of tapins about. I have sometimes walked them up, but it is usually impossible to get a sight of the animals without dogs to run them to bay in a waterhole. They have certain favorite paths in crossing the country, and natives sometimes shoot them by laying in wait for them in this manner. This pachyderm has a strange antipathy to fire, often overcoming his natural timidity and stamping out one's camp fire at night, dancing about like a demon possessed by a legion of devils. The skin is highly prized for making bridle reins and like purposes on account of its strength.—A. K. Macdonald.

UNDERGROUND FISH IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Cape Daily Telegraph of Sept. 10 contains, under the above heading, a note from Bulawayo to the effect that a settler from Orangia, who has recently, taken up a farm in the Matopos district, when sinking a well to a depth of some 10 feet, reached a pool in which several barbel were swimming, one being at least a foot in length. An editorial comment in the same number expresses the opinion that the announcement will give "scientists food for thought," and that the discovery is of great scientific interest. It is suggested, however, that the reservoir discovered by the pioneers is really an 'underground' stream connected with a living river above ground. In my address to the Zoological Section of the British association at Cape Town, 1905, drawing a parallel between the fresh-water fish fauna of North and South Africa, I alfuded to the fact of fishes-cichlids, cyprinodonts, and barbels being often ejected by artesian wells in the Algerian and Tunisian Sahara, and I raised the question whether the subterranean reservoirs of some parts of South Africa were not likewise inhabited by fishes. The existence of "underground fish" in North Africa has given rise to much discussion, and a German author of an essay on the distribution of fishes has even proposed to bestow the term "realm of the Trogloidichthydae" to the district where it has been observed. But the fish from underground waters of North Africa are quite normal as regards the eyes and the coloration, and do not differ appreciably from those living at the surface; they are therefore not permanent dwellers in darkness. The latest investigator of the phenomenon, the distinguished. French engineer M. George Rolland, confirms the opinion, expressed by the late Sir Lambert Playfair and M. Letourneux in 1871, that these fish normally live and breed in the lakes and wells exposed to air and light, and that their presence in the underground sheets of water with which the lakes communicate is merely an episode, and, as it were, an incident in the voyages which they undertake from one open-

ng to the other. Barbels (Barbus), are among the inhabitants of the subterranean waters of North Africa, and as the genus is represented by several species in South Africa one might be tempted to still further extend the parallelism. But the misnomer barbel is usually applied by colonists in South Africa to the catfish of the genus Clarias, and it is therefore highly probable that the fish mentioned in the Cape Daily Telegraph was not really a barbel. The subject is, at any rate, an interesting one for future investigation.-G. A. Boulenger.

A BRACE OF FISH STORIES

Conrad Robertson, fisherman and first lieutenant on the staff of Judge M. J. Gordon, president of the Ananias Unprotected association of Spokane, recently let loose a few reminiscences to break the monotony of the camp-

"If you will take the time to investigate," he said, "you will find that the full-stomached trout in your catch will outnumber the emptystomached ones to to 1. This would seem to indicate that it is the trout which has already dined well that is eager for more, while the one which has not dined at all regards it with indifference.

"And this odd circumstance is not confined to brook trout. I have observed it in other fish in Eastern streams. Pickerel not only swollen with food, but having the tails of fish

barrel of my rifle, being disinclined to waste the newly taken victims in the capacious maw) will yet voraciously seize the tempting live bait of the fisherman. Out of a catch of 40 pickerel I saw taken through the ice one day last winter, only two were what one might call hungry. One of these had but one fish in its stomach—a small yellow perch—and the other had only two. The stomach of every other pickerel of the catch had perch and sunfish enough in it to make a satisfactory meal for a small family. One of these pickerel, besides having in its stomach 3 smaller ones and 2 big sunfish, had captured a bullhead almost 6 inches in length.

"Several years ago," Mr. Robertson continued, "I was engaged in work that took me twice a day to a trout region-once in the morning, going, and once in the afternoon, re-turning. There was a small bridge on the road over a spring run that came out of the thick alders on the upper side of the road and lost itself in a dense growth on the other side. Stopping my horse at this bridge one May morning, I parted the alders that hid the run below the bridge and saw that a pool of some depth lay in the stream, small and dark. It suggested a trout haunt. I happened to have sticking in the band of my hat a trout hook, tied on a foot or so of gut; I fastened the gut to the end of my buggy whip, dug a fish worm out of the soft earth at the edge of the road, impaled it on the hook and stealthily parting the bushes gently angled for the trout I knew must be lying in that hidden pool. The wriggling worm had scarcely touched the surface when there was a flash in the pool and a swirl of its dark waters. A few seconds later a good half-pound trout lay quivering on the grass at my feet. I tried my improvised tackle again, but, as I had suspected, to no purpose. My prize was the sole occupant of the pool. Returning toward evening, I fished the pool again, and, as I had expected, landed another trout. I did not try for more, for experience and observation had taught me it would at that time be useless. But I felt confident of the morrow. The next morning, with the same tackle, I took from that pool, another trout and another when I returned in the evening. Every day during that trout season (from May until July) I stopped at that little bridge, tied the gut-string hook to my whip, dug a worm at the roadside and angled in that pool. At the end of the season I gave the secret to my successor. Two years afterward I met nim and he said the little hidden pool continued to yield one plump trout morning and evening, as it is doubtless doing yet if the conditions of that alder-choked spring run have not been changed. This prompt coming in of one fish as a tenant is a way trout have and it is one of their mysteries that has always impressed me."-Sports Afield.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BEEFSTEAK

Speaking of food, I believe I have not mentioned the beefsteak which we brought with us into the woods. It was Eddie's idea, and he was its self-appointed guardian and protector. That was proper, only I think he protected it too long. It was a nice sirloin when we started-thick and juicy, and of a deep, rich one. Eddie said a little age would improve it, and I suppose he was right-he most always is. He said we would appreciate it more, too, a little later, which seemed a sound doctrine.

Yet, somehow, that steak was an irritation, It is no easy matter to adjust the proper age of a steak to the precise moment of keen and general appreciation. We discussed the mater a good deal, and each time the steak was produced as a sort of Exhibit A, and on each occasion Eddie decided that the time was not ripe—that another day would add to its food value. I may say that I had no special appetite for steak, not yet, but I did not want to see it carried off by wild beasts, or offered at last on a falling market.

Besides, the thing was an annoyance as baggage. I don't know where we carried it at first, but I began to come upon it in unexpected places. If I picked up a yielding looking package, expecting to find a dry undergarment. or some other nice surprise, it turned out to be that steak. If I reached down into one of the pack baskets for a piece of Eddie's chocolate, or some of his tobacco-for anything, in fact-I would usually get hold of a curious feeling substance and bring up that steak. I began to recognize its texture at last and to avoid it. Eventually I banished it from the baskets altogether. Then Eddie took to hanging it on a limb, near the camp, and if a shower came up suddenly, he couldn't rest-he must make a wild rush and take in that steak. I refused at last to let him bring it into the tent, or to let him hang it on a near-by limb. But this made trouble, for when he hung it farther away he sometimes forgot it, and twice we had to paddle back a mile or so to get that steak. Also, sometimes, it got wet, which was not good for its flavor, he said; certainly not for its ap-

In fact, age told on that steak. It no longer had the deep, rich glow of youth. It had weatherbeaten, discouraged look, and I wondered how Eddie could contemplate it in that fond way. It seemed to me that if the time wasn't ripe the steak was, and that something ought to be done about a thing like that. My suggestions did not please Eddie.

I do not remember now just when we did at last cook that steak. I prefer to forget it. Neither do I know what Eddie did with his piece. I buried mine.-Albert Bigelow Paine

Brief Journeys to Dreamland

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.

"Your old men shall dream dreams; your young men shall see visions."—Joel, ii: 30.



NE meets strange characters in every city, great or small. Men and women in all the walks in life, educated, ignorant, good or vile-you can take your choice out of the multitude that pass like the figures of a panorama or a moving picture film. People

whom you meet at the hotels are of every na-tionality and creed. If they are men who have seen better days, they are almost always cynics, who criticise the characters of their fellow-beings without mercy and call down the direct calamity on mankind. If they are women of the cynical mental trend they are suspicious upon first acquaintance; but when better known they grow communicative, abusing their sex, narrating their own wrongs with tearful emphasis, and letting you into their deepest heart's secrets. When you run across a chronic cynic you see that while he is willing to talk of the shortcomings of others he sel-dom tells you much about himself, and you al-ways feel that he is keeping something back. But a woman, once you have won her confidence, keeps nothing from you-not even the skeleton in her closet. I read the other day how the saying, "the skeleton in one's closet," originated. A lady calling on a friend remarked that she appeared to be thoroughly happy.
"And yet," replied the other, "you have never seen what I have here." As she spoke she opened a closet door and exposed hanging therein an articulated skeleton.
"That," she said, "is the skeleton of my

first love, which my jealous husband compels me to keep there. It is my skeleton in the closet." The phrase is now used to refer to family secrets that are concealed and should

not be bared.

I was seated one evening a few weeks ago in the rotunda of a fashionable hotel in this city. Animated groups of well dressed men and gaily-frocked women promenaded to and fro, or gathered in little knots to discuss the latest political or social gossip, the sweetest thing in hats, or the pretty baby the stork had just brought one of the lady guests. An excellent orchestra discoursed delicious music and added to the charm of the scene. I was much interested in the cheerful picture before me and the sweet strains of the band had a lulling, soothing influence on my nerves. After reclining for a few moments a deliciously drowsy feeling stole over me. I seemed to float in the air and imagined myself a passenger in an aeroplane, gliding swiftly through the atmosphere and gazing interestedly upon receding objects far below. Strange sounds broke on my ear. As we sailed swiftly toward a black cloud from which flashed fitful gleams of lightning, rain and snow and hail fiercely pelted the machine in which I rode and fell on the wide-open wings with a rattling sound that deafened me. Except myself, there was no sign of life in the strange craft; I seemed to be alone, and I went on and on and up and up! until earth faded from my vision. Then I grew cold and looked about for warm covering, but there was hone. I became impressed with the idea that the machine must have broken from its moorings while I was inspecting it and had carried me away an involuntary passenger bound for the Lord only knew where. And so I found myself afloat in the wide waste of air without a pilot, a rudder or a compass to guide my flight. When I realized that I was alone and that the machine was a derelict I tried to cry out. My lips were as though they had been locked and the key thrown away. I tried to rise, but my limbs refused to act, and I lay as helplessly on the floor of that strange craft as if I had been bound hand and foot and gagged by a midnight robber. Presently a queer sensation crept over me and I seemed to be going down as rapidly as I had ascended. The air grew warmer, the storm ceased and the bright sun forced its way through the clouds and bathed the machine in rays of glory. Next I heard the confused buzz of many voices and then the delicious strains of music reached me. The lock on my mouth suddenly became loosened, my limbs lost their rigidity and as I stretched my legs the machine stopped with a jarring crash, and I found myself lying huddled up on the floor of the hotel corridor. I had been asleep, and dreamed that I was "up in a bal-loon, sailing round the moon," and in my struggles as a climax 'had slipped from the sofa to the floor.

A group of ladies and gentlemen and a small girl, attracted by the noise of the fall. surrounded and gazed curiously at me. One of the group was a lady who in an anxious, sympathetic tone, asked:

"I hope, sir, you are not hurt. You fell very heavily."

"Oh! no," I replied, trying to laugh, "I dreamt I was sailing through the atmosphere

in an aeroplane and that I fell out." --- ! The group, as they moved away smiled incredulously, and the small girl remarked in an audible whisper to her mother, who was dressed in mourning:

"Perhaps the gentleman has been drinking. Father used to fall that way when he—" The mother's hand was clapped over the

that lady's skeleton in the closet. Near the lounge from which I had fallen I

I"'ttle tell-tale's mouth and I heard no more of

me a cigarette, and after lighting one for him-

"I watched you sleeping. You struggled hard. You must have had a bad dream, for you fell hard. Did you travel far?" "Something like fifty miles," I replied.

"About one minute and a half;" he said: One minute and a half! Why, I went many miles high and butted against the clouds and came back here in that brief period of

time. Impossible!"

"Quite possible," the gentleman said. "I once crossed the Atlantic in a dream, staid in London a week and got back to New York before I awoke and found I'd only been gone two minutes!"

Speaking of dreams," he continued, " had a queer dream in this Victoria of yours years ago I was a traveler for the big Toronto firm of - & Co. In the discharge of my duties I came here and put that I was dodging mud in the shape of grave up at the famous Driard. I may say that charges hurled against my moral life, and

when at home in Toronto I played the game of politics. I had been an alderman for one term and thirsted for more political preferment and the municipal contest was on.

There was a pretty tough fight raging. But I am a hard hitter and always return as good as I am sent. I was the centre of the conflict and was mauled on the platform and through the press until I became a lighthouse to warn ambitious politicians to keep clear of the rocks on which I had come to grief for I was beaten, hands down.

"After my defeat, I took to the road again and, as I have said already, put up at the Driard. The first night, before retiring, I went to the bar and put three or four highballs beneath my vest. So when I had said my prayers I turned out the light, pulled the clothes up to my chin and fell asleep at once.

"It must have been an hour or two later that I began to dream. I thought the fight for municipal preferment was on again and

pelting the stuff back again in great black patches that dripped from the heads to the heels of my enemies. The fight grew hotter and hotter and the worst of the conflict was that some of the bad things they said about me were proved.

"One day—the election was only a few days off-I thought that I sat in my office with my head buried in my hands, thinking how I was to get over the latest charge that had been preferred against me, and wishing I had never entered the contest, when a timid little knock came to the door.

'Here's another of the boys come to collect some more election provender,' I said to myself. My bank account was about cleaned out by this time and I was away down in the doleful dumps. 'Come in.' I said in a despair, ing tone. Whereupon there hurried into the office one of the brightest, daintiest, sweetest little women eyes ever rested on. She was about twenty-two, with fair hair, dazzling white complexion, dancing blue eyes soft, liquid and laughing. Gad! she was a beauty

Her every movement was graceful. She was nicely dressed, too, in a close-fitting garment. A coquettish bonnet perched on her lovely head completed the delightful picture. She laughed. A soft, gentle little laugh it was, and she seemed to blush as she said:

"'Mr. —, I believe?'
"'Yes,' I replied, while I gazed spellbound at the lovely creation, and offered her a chair. "Now, Mr. -, I will tell you what I come for. I want money, or something that represents money, from you.'

"'Money-from me? Are you, then, a canvasser for votes and are you here to tap me? Why, girl, I'm bled white already. I haven't a bean left. If meals were twentyfive cents I couldn't buy a mouthful and couldn't even buy a Daily Globe for a penny. Oh, let up on me,' I cried, 'and open that door. Do go away!' I begged in pitiful tones. I felt like a bird caught in a snare.

"I tried to rise. She pushed me back into the chair. I was so overwhelmed with surprise that I was too weak to resist and re-"'If you have no money,' she said with a mained seated.

frown, 'you have diamonds and pearls.' "I wore a large solitaire on my little finger, two pearls in my sleeve-links and a handsome diamond scarf-pin. The whole outfit was

worth \$500 or \$600. "She pointed to the gems as she spoke and said in a menacing tone, Give them to

"I am no coward, but there was something about the beautiful young girl that cowed me. A look of determination and desperation stole into her face and murder written in large characters flashed across her blue eyes, which had lost their appealing glance and now glistened and shot from their depths shafts of hate and malignity.

"Hurry up!' she cried impatiently. 'I have no time to waste on you.' "'Heavens,' I thought, 'is this my beau ideal of a lovely woman? How changed!'

"Thoroughly frightened, I made another effort to rise. She caught me by the sleeve and pushed me back. Then as she held me down with her left hand, she raised her right. In it gleamed an ivory-handled revolver. Pressing the weapon against my temple, she hissed:

"'Move again and you are a dead man! As I sat motionless she removed the solitaire from my finger, the links from my cuffs and the pin from my scarf with a deftness that could only have been acquired by prac-tice. I was so overwhelmed with surprise that I could not resist. Then, backing towards the entrance, still pointing the pistol, she left the room, slamming the door after her. As the door closed, I heard an exclamation from the other side. Then the door was shaken violently and the handle was turned. The fastening was a spring lock and could only be release without a key from the inside. And then I saw the cause of the exclamation and the agitation at the door. Between the door and the jam appeared part of the girl's skirt. She was caught in a trap of her own setting.
"I took in the situation in a moment.

"'Ah ha!' I cried, 'you young fiend, I have you! It's my turn now!

"My first impulse was to open the door and seize her, but I remembered the pistol and hesitated. I looked about the room and saw a bell button. I rushed to it and pressed it with my finger, and held the finger there, jabbing the button until the night clerk must have imagined the house was aftre. Soon heard hurried footsteps in the hall, then a loud knock at the door.

"'What's the matter?' asked a man's voice "Tve been robbed of my diamonds,' I shouted. "The thief is a woman, or Satan in woman's dress! She's caught by her gown in the door! Seize her, hang her, shoot her, do anything you like with her, but get me back my jewels. Look out, she's got a pistol and will shoot!

"'There's no woman here,' cried the night clerk, for it was he. 'Open the door.' "She was there a moment ago," I per-

"'I tell you there's no woman-no person -here. Open the door. You must be crazy. "I obeyed cautiously and saw indeed that there was no girl there. I looked and my stick-pin diamond and cuff pearls were where I had left them when I went to bed. The big diamond sparkled and glistened on my little finger like a welcoming friend.
"You've been having a bad dream, said

"He had taken in the situation at the first pop and I awoke to find that I had made myself ridiculous.

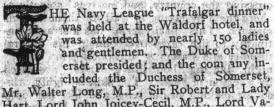
"I stood the wine for the guests at my table at dinner that night and have never since drunk a highball or worn jewels, or accepted attentions from pretty women while on my travels. You see, I carry nothing but this nickel watch. It cost me one dollar and a quarter. It keeps good time, and I have in my pocket a few silver coins to meet daily expenses. The dream was a warning lesson to me to be more prudent."

As I sat pondering over the strange story the traveler rose.

"I will now say good night and good bye," as he extended his hand, "I hear the screech-owl on the Princess Victoria hooting, and I must away. It you should at any time visit Toronto look me up and I'll give you the time of your life. Perhaps," he added with a mischievous grin, "I'll join you in a trip in a flying-machine."

Then, like ships that pass in the night, we two dreamers sailed away and saw each other no more.

MR. LONG ON NAVY POLICY



Hart, Lord John Joicey-Cecil, M.P., Lord Vafentia, M.P., Sir Francis Lowe, M.P., Mr. J. Gretton, M.P., Colonel Sandys, M.P., Mr. C. D. Rose, M.P., Mary Lady Inverclyde, Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, M.P., Captain Faber, M.P., the Hon. Gervase Beckett, M.P., Mr. P. Thornton, M.P., the Hon. T. Cochrane, M.P., Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., Mr. A. S. Wilson, M.P., Mr. S. Roberts, M.P., Major-General Sir John Slade, Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., Sir F. and Lady Pollock, the Hon. W. P. Guinness, M.P., Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P., Mr. J. T. Middlemore, M.P., I Colonel Sir C. Wyndham Murray, Captain Kincaid Smith, M.P., Mr. J. M. Paulton, M.P., Mr. G. Fetherstonhaugh, M.P., Mr. A. Mond, M.P., Mr. W. B. Smith, Mr. H. Seymour Trower (chairman executive committee of the league), and Commander Crutchley, R.N.R. (secretary).

After the loyal toasts, the toast of "The Immortal Memory of Nelson," submitted by the Chairman, was drunk in silence, all upstanding, and was followed by the song, "The

Death of Nelson." The Chairman, in proposing "The Naval and Military Forces of the Crown," said that they had met under the auspices of the Navy League, which was the recognized organ of public opinion for bringing pressure to bear on the government to keep up the navy. It was shown in 1884, 1888 and 1893 that public opinion must be exerted to make a government do its duty as regarded the Navy. He was, therefore, a little alarmed to find that the British Navy League should be so poorly supported in comparison with the German Navy League. The British League had 20,000 members and associates, an estimated annual income of £3,500, and 86 branches; while the German League had 1,018,000 members and associates, its annual income was stated to be £50,000 of which over £30,000 was known to be from the members' subscriptions, and its branches numbered 3,000. The fact that one-fourth of the German naval expenditure in such perishable matter as warships was paid for by borrowed money refidered it the more certain that it was intended for war in the near future, for the process of borrowing money could not go on indefinitely. The whole weight of all organized opinion in Germany, except that of the Socialists, had been exercised in favor of the increase of the Navy. In England, on the contrary, members of Parliament were invited on three separate occasions to sign memorials to the Prime Minister in favor of cutting down the Navy. The present Government had given us three shipbuilding programmes, which provided a considerably ess tonnage of warships than the three corresponding programmes of one foreign Power. The public must not be taken in by naval reviews when ships might be made to look very smart with a coat of paint, and yet be quite unable to steam at half-speed. Only that day the Navy League had drawn attention to the fact that eight out of 14 battleships of the Channel Fleet had been for some time, and throughout the recent crisis, refitting in the dockyards. Taken together with other points on which fault was found, such as the dangerous depletion of war stores in all the dockyards, one could not help thinking that the administration was at fault. Changes were

Mr. Long, replying to the toast, said it would be a deplorable thing if the Navy were to become involved in ordinary party warfare, but it seemed to him that this argument could easily be carried too far, inasmuch as it might be used practically to prevent all criticism or help regretting that there was not, from time observed seated a short; middle-aged man to time, in the House of Commons an oppor- sion as something like to per cent, over the with a pleasant and amused face. He offered tunity for discussing naval questions in such combined strength of the two strongest

carried out in 1904 which centred power far

too much in the hands of the First Sea Lord,

and it was a question whether the time had

not come for inquiring into the working of

these changes. (Cheers.)

division, and to afford a full and free opportunity for everybody interested in the question to express their own views, and for the government of the day to hear those opinions freely expressed without having regard to the result of the division. (Hear, hear). He regretted very much to notice that in some quarters there had recently been charges made against those who criticized the present position of the Navy, and it had been alleged that there was an attempt to create "scares" and to cause alarm in the public mind for which there was no justification. Intemperate language of this kind had been used which, in his judgment, was altogether unjustifiable and, indeed, grotesque when one realized the quarter from which many of those criticisms had come and the form in which they had been made. One had only to think of some of the articles which had recently been written to realize that, apart from the grave statements of facts contained in many of those articles, the character of the articles themselves, and the journals in which they had appeared, af-forded sufficient proof that, whether the writers were wrong or right in their conclusions, they were actuated by purely pa-triotic motives and not by any desire to create "scares," or to cause alarm in the public mind without justification. (Cheers.) He had no desire, there or elsewhere, to attack the First Lord of the Admiralty. He looked upon the office of First Lord as one of the most difficult and one of the most responsible in his Majesty's Government, and he thought the fullest time should be given to the new occupant of the office to enable him to take a complete survey of the whole position, to make up his mind between the various opinions expressed, and to decide what was the right course to adopt. It would not only be unfair to condemn a Minister who had been so short a time in office as the present First Lord had, but it was extremely impolitic to do so, as it forced him into a position of defence, and made it more difficult to him to weigh the various arguments and to impartially examine the various statements made.

There was in many quarters a very considerable feeling of anxiety as to the position in the future. Those whom he was addressing were well aware of the fact that there had often been a demand made that the heads of our Navy and our Army should be sailors and soldiers and not civilians. So far as the Navy was concerned, if we had not attained precisely to this result, we had, at all events, had something very nearly approaching it. We had had a very distinguished sailor in a position of great responsibility and power at the Admiralty—a position which he had occupied for a very much longer period than any of his predecessors. Everybody would, he thought, admit that very good work had been done and many admirable reforms had been adopted, but, none the less, he thought the majority of people in this country had serious doubts as to the present position of affairs, and entertained grave misgivings as whether adequate steps had been taken to make the future secure. (Hear, hear.) He believed himself, and he had been at some pains to examine the facts and figures, that the Navy was never more efficient than it was today. He was quite sure that officers and men were of the same splendid type that had ever distinguished the British Navy (hear, hear), but as things stood he was afraid there were some serious grounds for anxiety. In regard to the two-Power standard, we had had strong declarations from the Prime Minister on more than one occasion, and nobody doubted for a moment that the Prime Minister meant to the full every word that he had uttered. At the same time, he was bound to say, having read all the declarations made by him, both in Parliament and outside, with the utmost care and attention, he yet felt that there was some ground for doubt. What we wanted to be assured, in explicit language, was that it was the firm determination of the Government to maintain the Navy at what had discussion at all. (Hear, hear.). He could not - always been understood to be the two-Power standard, interpreted on more than one occa-

manner as to avoid the necessity for a party Powers in ships. This was a standard which they believed to be, and which, indeed, he believed the Prime Minister had, when in Opposition, described to be, the minimum which would secure for us safety in regard to our possessions. (Cheers)

With regard to the shipbuilding programme, there could, he thought, be no doubt that the present Government had fallen seriously below the standard that was laid down by their predecessors in regard to laying down ships (hear, hear), and it was undoubtedly the fact that there had been very grave delay in completing the ships laid down. Having regard to the fact that in dealing with the Navy one must always think of the future even more than the immediate present, it was, he ventured to say, of vital importance that the shipbuilding programme should be carefully thought out, and, when once laid down, firmly adhered to. (Cheers.) In regard to stores all the information at his disposal led him to believe that a very serious risk had been incurred by their depletion; and when he came to the training of the Fleet, he thought one did not require to be an expert to feel satisfied that if dur shores were to be adequately protected, the fleet upon which we relied for the purpose should be most fully and completely trained. He could not help thinking that the practice of breaking up the Fleet into two or three fleets under distinct commands was a mistake. In regard to the programme of shipuilding, while it was absolutely necessary to maintain perfect freedom of action, it was most desirable that the programme should be laid down for a definite period, if not for four years, at all events, at least, for two. This would give much greater continuity; it would remove much of the room which now existed for doubt and for anxiety; and it did not seem from the point of view of expenditure or of the right of the Admiralty to make their own dispositions. He did not desire to attack naval Ministers or to create a feeling of alarm; on the contrary, he was more than anxious to support and back up the Ministry of the day so long as it was clear that they intended to maintain the Fleet at what had always been admitted to be its minimum strength. (Hear, hear. The Navy League ought to be welcomed by all those who were true patriots, be-cause it would be able to keep public opinion informed and to arouse unceasing interest in the public mind, without which it was hopeless to expect that we could have a fleet in all respects such as we desired—one which would be able, if called upon, to do its duty, and protect the vast interests of this great Empire.

USE OF STERILIZED WATER BY GREEKS

The ancient Greeks already recommended the use of sterilized water. Rufus of Ephesus in the first century of this era taught that "all water from rivers and ponds is bad, except that from the Nile. Water from rivers which the clerk. flow through unhealthy soil, stagnant water and that which flows near public bathing places is harmful. The best water is that which has been boiled in baked earthenware vessels, cooled and then heated a second time before drinking."

This hygienic prescription was intended both for healthy and sick people, since it was applied to the armies. "During marches in the camps pits must be dug successively from the highest to the lowest level of the place. These holes should be lined with clay such as is used for making pottery and the water should be made to percolate through it. The water will leave all its impurities in these pits."

It may be inquired how the ancient Greeks, knowing the processes of sterilization and filtration of water which they applied to that of the most limpid rivers, should have drunk without precautions the waters of the Nile, which our microscopes allow us to decide "sound," but which is in appearance the most worthy of suspicion of all, and is so muddy, so yellow, that it resembles wine.-From Gazette des Eaux et Revue Scientifique .

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PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

During the week a very terrible disaster took place in a coal mine in Westphalia in Germany, in which three hundred miners lost their lives. Among all the inventions of this wonderful age no one has round out how to rob the explosive gas of the coal

The Grand Duke Alexis, uncle of the Czar, died on Nov. 14 in Paris. This nobleman has really been an exile since the war between Russia and Japan. He was formerly at the head of the Russian navy which was so disgracefully defeated by the Japanese warships. Alexis was fifty-eight years old and towards the end of his life was hated by his countrymen.

All the children living near the centre of the town will be pleased to learn that the vacant space on Pandora street is to be made into a pretty little park where grown folks can rest and little children play in the fine weather. There will be music for the young people and greenness and shade for all. It is to be heard that more year he grared to lay out this park ped that money can be spared to lay out this park

In the great northern province of Manchuria all nations are allowed freedom of trade. The United States merchants complain that the only people doing a profitable business there are the Japanese. The ambassadors of these nations are talking over the matter. Perhaps the new emperor of China will think that his nation should be consulted about what goes on in his own dominions.

The United States has fulfilled her promise of giving the island of Cuba self-government. There has been an election there and a president has been chosen. The name of the president of this newest republic is Jose Miquel Gomez. Whether the people of Cuba are more fitted for self-government than the rest of the Spanish American Republics remains to be seen. There is a large number of negroes on the island which as most of you know is noted for the production and manufacture of tobacco and tropical

The emperor of Japan has reviewed his fleet consisting of one hundred and twenty-four vessels. Admiral Togo was received at Kobe, where the review took place with the greatest entinesiasm. What an immense sum it must take to keep this great fleet in working order and what an immense number of Japanese sailors it must take to man the fleet! Will Canadians ever be willing to make as great sacrifices for their country as do the people of Japan? Our great land gives us all a comfortable living and makes some of us wealthy. Most of us are content to take all we can get and but few feel that their country has a claim on their services. This is not how nations in the old time became great.

Only a very small part of British Columbia is now settled. It used to be thought that this great province would only make homes for miners, lumbermen and fishermen. We now know that in its valleys great numbers of farmers will in the future, make their homes. News comes from Prince Rupert that the valleys glore the western part of the line of the new homes. News comes from Prince Rupert that the valleys along the western part of the line of the new railroad have a fertile soil and a fine climate where hardy fruits can be grown with profit. If industrious men go into this country, with a little money so that they can live while their fruit trees are growing they will do well. The valleys described are the Kitimaat, Lakeside and Kitsumkalum. It begins to look as if farming was one of the things the boys of British Columbia should prepare for.

The emperor of China and his mother are both dead. The real ruler of this great empire for many years has been the dowager empress. The emperor was a weak and sickly creature who was not fitted to was a weak and sickly creature who was not fitted to rule and was really a sort of prisoner in his own dominions. The successor to the throne is the baby son of the late emperor but the real ruler will be the regent Prince Chun, his uncle. There is said to be great excitement in China but that country is so large and so far away that it will be some time before the real state of affairs will be fully understood on this side of the ocean. Whether China, with her immense population and her long history will become again a mighty nation or whether she will fall a prey to quarrels within and foes without cannot be foretold by the wisest onlooker.

When France by the treaty of Paris, yielded Canada to England she kept the two little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland as fishing stations. St. Pierre or "French St. Peters," as it is called by the people of the eastern maritime provinces, was long noted as a place where smuggling could be easily carried on. French brandies and wines as well as silks were brought there in French ships and could be easily taken in fishing schooners or other smal vessels to the mainland without the knowledge of th

vessels to the mainiand without the knowledge of the custom house officers. In these days there is not much smuggling done, but the little island is making a noise in the world.

The people of St. Pierre, like the French of Quebec are very religious. They love their church and religions is taught in their schools. The French nation has lately made a law declaring against teaching tion has lately made a law declaring against teaching religion in the public schools. It seems the same law holds good in all French dominions. There are only about as many people on the island of St. Pierre as there are in Nanaimo, but they declare that sooner than allow their children to go to a school where religion is not taught they will join the United States. They are so angry that it is said, the British warship stationed at Newfoundland will keep the peace till the French government can put down what looks like a little rebellion.

On Nov. 11, the corner stone was laid for the New Sanitarium at Tranquille. What boys and girls in British Columbia want to do is to live so that they need not go there. The greatest enemies of consul need not go there. The greatest enemies of consump-tion are good food plenty of exercise and fresh air. Children here, unlike those in many places can almost Children here, únlike those in many places can almost all have good food. There is a danger, indeed that many of them will eat more nice things than are good for them. Plain food and plenty of it, makes strong men and women. Physical drill and outdoor games are nearly as important for city children who have little work to do at home. Fresh air is not so easy to get. Many doctors say that we would all be better if we slept out-of-doors. At any rate houses can be well aired during the day and there are few bedrooms where the windows cannot be opened at night. If with good food, exercise and fresh air growing boys and girls get plenty of sleep and bathe often there and girls get plenty of sleep and bathe often there will be little danger of the young people of this province going into consumption. Yet we must not forget that we must help to cure those who are sick and take care of those who will never get well. If they belong to our own family we cannot be too kind to of the greatest care. It is not a nice thing to talk about spitting, but if every boy and girl learned, when they have colds to spit in a vessel that had a disin-fectant in it or to use a cloth that could be burned and to be very careful about solled handkerchiefs much of the danger of spreading consumption would be avoided. No one should ever spit on the street or

The German Emperor some time ago had a talk with an Englishman in which he said, among other things, that he had given advice to his grandmother. Queen Victoria about the campaign in South Africa. The plan he had made he said, was very like the one Lord Roberts had followed which brought the war to a successful end. This conversation was reported in an English paper. The English people were indignant that any foreigner should claim the credit due to Bri-

But the excitement in England was nothing like as great as that which was aroused in Germany. The people of that country say that the emperor has no right to endanger the peace of the country by letters and speeches. The emperor, his people think, has no right to speak as freely as if he were a private man. His chancellor, or what we would call the premier, Prince Von Buelow, has been much blamed for allowing this interview to be made right. ing this interview to be made public and it is said he will resign. In England, the king only acts upon

the advice of his ministers and he cannot be blamed for what he does. In Germany the emperor has more power but the people seem to be determined that he shall not use that power so as to endanger the nation. Since this paragraph was begun, the German emperor and the Prince Von Buelow have had a very ong conversation. The Prince plainly told Emperor William, that the different kingdoms which make up the great German empire were greatly dissatisfied and that unless his majesty promised for the future to speak on matters only that concerned the nation as to speak on matters only that concerned the nation as advised by the premier, he must resign. The emperor very readily promised to be more careful in his speech in future, and said he had the greatest considence in the premier. The German people believe that this promise means that in future the Emperor will act as the nation wishes and they are greatly pleased. Perhaps some of the older boys and girls can think of an English king who learned that he must rule according to the laws of the laws of the laws. ording to the laws of the land and not as he liked

It is strange to hear a man talk of living near the North Pole, as if it were an every day affair. Yet that is what Mr. Leffingwell, who went to the Arctic Ocean with Captain Mikkelson in the steamer Duchess

evenings ago. Along the north of Alaska and of Canada as far west as the mouth of the Mackenzie there are tribes of natives, and white men who live as they do can keep themselves comfortably warm. Mr. Leffingwell has made maps of this region and has discovered fossils and interesting rocks but did not see any sign of gold. There is need of teachers and missionaries among the natives of this region, Mr. Leffingwell de-clares. It will be very dares. It will be very hard-to make most people believe that it does not need great self-denial and bravery to spend years in this sold and desolate part of the earth. Yet the love of knowledge, the love of gold and the love of God have made men leave comforts and ease leave comforts and ease to endure the greatest

of Bedford did a few

Many wonderful things have been dis-covered in this country, but none that doe more for the comforts of man than what is called cold storage. Fresh food whether meat, fish or fruit can be carried for many thousands of miles without being injured in the least. Last year we heard that English people were eating our people were eating our apples as fresh as when they were picked from the trees in Okanagan or Victoria orchards. or Victoria orchards.
The other day a gentleman told a reporter
that Salmon caught on the Skeena were sold and eaten fresh in Lon-don restaurants. The gentleman who said this, Mr. Burton, is preparing with a number of other gentlemen to send fishing vessels to the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the rivers of northern British Combia to catch salmon halibut, cod and other fish to supply the mar-kets of the large cities in England. For hundreds of years the fisheries of the north of England and of Scotland have given work to thousands of men and women and have made the fortunes of ship Mr. Burton thinks that British Columbia may be equally or more greatly noted for the wealth of its seas and

Many boys and girls mer governor of British Columbia, Sir Henry Joli Lotbiniere, and will be sorry to hear that the kindly old gentleman is dead. Yet perhaps no one should mourn when a man who

lived an upright honorable life is taken away from the weakness and suffering that so of-ten accompany old age. Sir Henry Joli was an able as well as a good man and was, what is becoming too rare in these days an honest and a fear-less politician. There are times when a good man must oppose wrongdoing even if he makes enemies of wrong doers. But Sir Henri's contests were over when he came to British Columbia and he lived a quiet peaceful life in our beautiful city. Like most able men, the old gentleman had a hobby. His was the preservation and culture of trees. He knew all Canadian trees and the soil best suited to their growth. He would have had Victorians preserve their native trees and plant many others. Our str would be much more beautiful if we followed his would be much more beautiful if we followed his advice. No more fitting memorial could be made of this good man than that proposed by the editor of the Colonist in Tuesday's issue, an avenue of trees ernor of British Honduras, Colonel Swayne, is said to be coming to this province to enquire into the suitability of the Hindus as immigrants into that province.

The children have this month been very generous with their pictures. Those which have not been published will appear soon. The editor would like very much to receive letters from children telling about their schools and homes in different parts of the country. They need not be long. Perhaps some girl or boy would like to write about their old homes in England or on the prairies. These would be very welcome. Suppose some of you tell how you spend your long winter evenings.

About two hundred men and women from the north of England, called the Sheffield choir have been delighting the people of Eastern Canada by their beautiful singing. Some of these singers are rich and well educated. Others are men and women who earn their living with their hands. But every one, be they gentle or simple, love music and have a talent for singing. They give up their spare time to the cultivation of their voices. These practices are not only a source of pleasure to themselves but their concerts give delight to hundreds of thousands of others. The climate of Vancouver Island is very like that of England and there should be no reason why men and women in Victoria should not be able to sing quite as well as those of Sheffield. The boys and girls in the

which in the years to come will spread their branches over merry children as they play in the new park.

In India there is discontent and an attempt was made to kill the Lieutenant-governor of the great province of Bengal. The people of India like all the rest of the world, want to govern themselves. Until the English conquered that great country it was governed by many princes who lived in the greatest splendor but kept the people in poverty. England has governed the people for their own good. Great public works have been undertaken and the people have been educated. The best and wisest of English statesmen educated. The best and wisest of English statesmen have undertaken the government of India. Now these educated Hindoos think the time has come when they should govern themselves in the same way that Canada. South Africa or Australia does. The king of England, who is also the Emperor of India, has promised the people of India a share in their own government.

overnment.

It is to be hoped that the rash action of wicked nen will not hinder the progress of the nation towards freedom.

The Hindus of our province who went to British

Honduras report that their countrymen are needed there and that the country will suit them. The Gov-

tice rankling in his breast. It was all so easy of explanation if he had been given a chance to explain.

The day before he had heard his uncle complain that the pens, ink, paper, and blotting-paper on his desk were never properly attended to, and just before he left for home Joe had slipped into the little room to overhaul the things on the desk. This was no part of Joe's duties, but the boy who should have done it was a lazy rascal who neglected his work on every t was a lazy rascal, who neglected his work on every possible opportunity. Joe was grateful to his uncle for taking him into the firm, and had thought that he could, without saying anything, occasionally slip into his uncle room the last thing at night or the first thing in the morning, and attend to those trifles which, if neglected, are so anneying and wasteful of the time of a busy man.

the time of a busy man.

And now, the very first time he had tried to work his little scheme, disaster had overtaken him.

If he had explained at once perhaps he could have cleared himself, but he had hesitated and stammered, not liking to get the other boy into trouble by saying that he was doing his work. Of course, his uncle had taken his hesitancy as a confession of guilt, and now now. poor Joe was an outcast. On and on he wande

red, as wretched a boy as there on and on ne wandered, as wretched a beginning could be found that day in the streets of the great city of London. Some-

how or other he could not bring himself to go-ing home to tell his ing home to tell his mother. Not that he mother. Not that he expected for one minute that she would believe him guilty of such a crime, but he knew what the small sum he had been bringing home weekly meant to their tiny household. Ever since his father died they had been desperately noor and Jose ately poor, and Joe knew how difficult work

was to obtain.

Dinner time came and went, and still Joe wandered on, forgetting packet of the neat packet of sandwiches he had in his pocket. Misery had driven all thought of thought of eating from

Suddenly he heard the well-known but awe-inspiring clangour of a fire-engine's bell, and paused instinctively to watch its daredevil dash to save life and property. As it passed and the halted traffic resumed its course a sudden resolve filled his brain. He would be a fire-

man. By joining the brig-ade he would be able to assure a small income for his mother, and would at the same time have a chance of doing useful work in the world.

His new purpose gave him hope, and lifted a weight from his heart. Resolutely he set his face towards home. He would tell his mother of the injustice that had been done him and of the new work he had chosen in this busy

The Fire Station Thief It was a proud day for Joe Richards when, his days of probation over, he stood in full uniform with the other men of the George Road Fire Station for his first inspection. In two short weeks he had learned all there was to know about his duties without actual experience at a real fire. He had been shown how to work the life ladders and escapes, how to handle uncons-cious men and women, how to jump from win-dows two three, or four storeys high into a net held by his companions. He had learned the mysteries of the hook ladder and the water tower, and, above all, he had learned to be a Amid his new sur-roundings the thought

of his unjust dismissa

about it, and had decidabout it, and had decided in his mind that his cousin Vernon, who had been jealous of him from the very first day he joined the staff of Leete and Co., had selzed the opportunity of seeing him in the private office of Mr. Leete to work a wicked scheme for his undoing. Hav-ing decided that this was the probable cause of his

unmerited disgrace, he, practically speaking dismissed the matter from his mind, and in the excitement of his first inspection he forgot it altogether. (To Be Continued)

SHORT STORIES

The Strand Above

The sun rose on a bright September morning. A thousand gems of dew sparkled in the meadows, and upon the breeze floated, in the wake of summer, the shining silken strands of which no man knoweth the whence or the whither. One of them caught in the top of a tree, and the skipper, a little speckled yellow spider, quit his airship to survey the leafy demeane there. It was not to his liking, and, with prompt de-

there. It was not to his liking, and, with prompt decision, he spun a new strand and let himself down straight into the hedge below.

There were twigs and shoots in plenty there to spin a web in, and he went to work at once, letting the strand from above, by which he had come, bear the upper corner of it.

A fine large web it was when finished, and with this about it that set it off from all the other webs thereabouts, that it seemed to stand straight up in the air, without anything to show what held it. It takes pretty sharp eyes to make out a single strand of spider web, even a very little way off.

The days went by. Flies grew scarcer, as the sun rose later, and the spider had to make his net larger that it might reach farther and catch more. And here the strand above turned out a great help. With it to brace the structure, the web was spun higher and wider, until it covered the hedge all the way across. In the wet October mornings, when it hung full of shimmering raindrops, it was like a veil stitched with preclous pearls.

precious pearls.

The spider was proud of his work. No longer the little thing that had come drifting out of the vast with nothing but its unspun web in its pocket, so to speak, he was now a big, portly opulent spider, with the largest web in the hedge.

One morning he woke very much out of sorts. There had been a frost in the night and daylight brought no sun. The sky was overcast; not a fly was out. All the long gray autumn day the spider sat hungry and cross in his corner. Toward evening

to kill time, he started on a tour of inspection, to see if anything needed bracing or mending. He pulled at all the strands; they were firm enough. But, though he found nothing wrong, his temper did not improve; he waxed crosser than ever.

At the farthest end of the web he came at last to a strand that all at once seemed strange to him. All the wast want the way or that the suider knew experience.

the rest went this way or that—the spider knew ev-ery stick and knob they were made fast to, every one. But this preposterous strand went nowherethat is to say, went straight up in the air and was lost. He stood up on his hind legs and stared with all his eyes, but he could not make it out. To look at, the strand went right up into the clouds, which was

The longer he sat and glared to no purpose, the angrier the spider grew. He had quite forgotten how, on a bright September morning, he himself had come down this same strand. And he had forgotten how, in the building of the web and afterward when it had to be enlarged, it was just this strand he had depended upon. He saw only that here was a useless strand, a fool strand, that went nowhere in sense of reason, only up in the air where solid spiders had no concern. "Away with it!" and with one vicious snap of his angry jaws he bit the strand in two.

That instant the web collapsed, the whole proud and prosperous structure fell in a heap, and when the spider came to he lay sprawling in the hedge with the web all about his head like a wet rag. In one brief moment he had wrecked it all—because he did not understand the use of the strand from above.—The Outlook. The longer he sat and glared to no purpose, the

A Queer Needle and Thread

There is a plant in Mexico that will furnish a needle and thread all ready for use. That seems a queer thing to say, doesn't it? The plant has large fleshy leaves, similar to those of the cactus. Along the edge of the leaf are set the prickles, or "needles," and to get one ready for sewing it is only necessary to push it backward into the leaf, so as to loosen it from the tough outside covering, and then pull it gently out. If the pulling be done carefully, a number of fibres will stick to the "needle," and by turning the latter as it is drawn out, the fibres are twisted into a thread as long as may be desired. The action of the air on the fibres toughens them, and it is said that a thread of this kind will sustain a weight of five pounds.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

All About Bobby Bear, Bubby Bear, and Baby Bear Said Bobby Bear to Bubby Bear, "I think it would be

"For us to go to school a day, and learn to read and spell";
"It would, indeed," said Bubby Bear, "I'll go along with you."
When Baby Bear heard what they said, he called out, "Me go, too!"

Now Bobby Bear was clever, and he learned to write

at once. But Bubby Bear was stupid, and he had to be the While Baby Bear learned nothing but he looked so very wise.

The teacher though he knew it all, and so gave him

Curing Rosa May

On the morning when Beesle Norton was six years old she came down to breakfast to find a long bex, all tied up in pink paper, with a string that was like a little gold chain. The box stood on the table by Bessie's plate, and there was a card on it, with some writing. Bessie could read print, if the words were not too long, but she had not yet learned to read writing; so she ran to her mother with the card and asked her to read it.

her to read it.

ing; so she ran to her mother with the card and asked her to read it.

"It says, For Bessie with best wishes for many happy-birthdays," said mother, and then she helped untie the gold string and take off the pink paper.

When at last the box was open, there appeared the most beautiful paper doll that Bessie had ever seen. She had lovely hair, curling in little ringlets all over her head, and her eyes were large and blue and her cheeks like blush roses, and with her were all kinds of beautiful dresses. There was a light pink one for parties, with a hat to match, and a plain dark blue sailor suit for every-day wear and two dainty white ones to dress up in the afternoon. Each one had a hat to go with it, and there were also lots of dainty lace underclothes, and two hand-bags and a parasol. Bessie was so happy that she could hardly wait to eat her breakfast. As soon as it was over she took the beautiful doll, which she had named Rosa May, and went with her to the house of her playmate, Nellie Baker, who lived next door. All that day the two played together with Rosa May under the trees, and in the afternoon they gave a party, because, you see it was Rosa May's birthday just as much as it was Bessie's.

Many other days they played together too and

Bessie's. Bessie's.

Many other days they played together, too, and
Rosa May always had the best of care, and was taken
into the house and put to bed at the right hour. But

into the house and put to bed at the right hour. But at last there came a day when a band came marching by, playing beautifully, while Bessle was dressing Rosa May. She ran out to the fence, and then followed a little way down the street, and when she came back her mother called her in to supper, and poor Rosa May was forgotten.

It rained hard all that night, but of course Bessle did not know it, for she was asleep. But the next morning she looked everywhere for Rosa May, and could not find her. At last she went out under the trees, and there she found the poor doll, where she had lain all night in the rain.

It was a sad, sad sight. One blue eye was all washed out, and the other was nearly gone. Her right arm was doubled back under her and was broken, both legs were all twisted, so she could never stand up straight again, and in place of her pretty rosy lips

both legs were all twisted, so she could never stand up straight again, and in place of her pretty rosy lips there was only a great ugly red mark.

Bessie sat down beside her dear Rosa May and began to cry. Of course she could not help it. No little girl could. She cried so hard that she did not hear the sound of footsteps coming nearer, and she did not know there was any one about until a pleasant voice said, "My, my, little girl, what is the trouble?" The voice came from a pleasant-faced young man, who had a little box, like a trunk, in one hand, and a big light-colored umbrella and a bundle of sticks under his arm. Bessie showed him her poor Rosa May, through her tears. He took the doll tenderly in his hands, and said, "Well, well, she has met with a very bad accident, I see, but I think perhaps I can cure her."

"Oh, can you?" cried Bessie. "Are you a doctor?" The young man laughed. "Yes," he said, "I think I can cure this patient if you will let me operate just I think best."

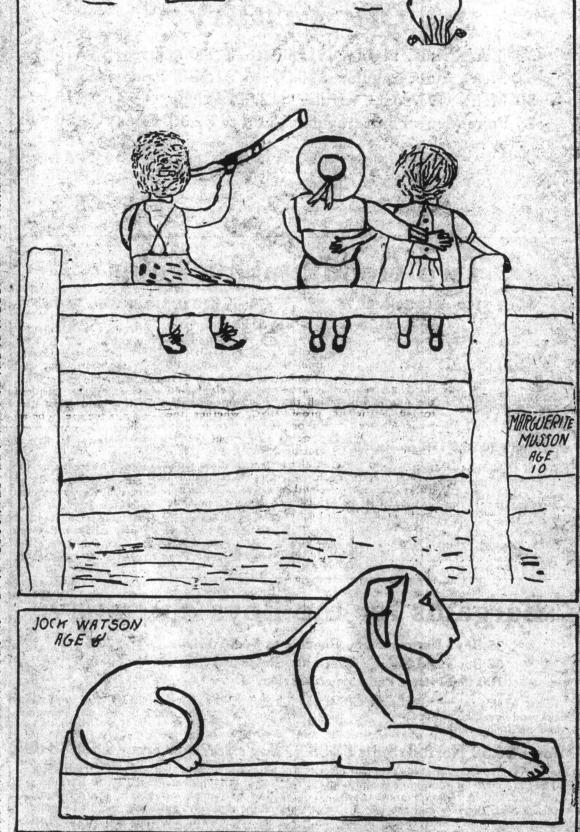
"Oh, yes, sir!" cried Bessie. "You can, if you will

"Oh, yes, sir!" cried Bessie. "You can, if you will only cure Rosa May."

The young man took out a little pair of scissors, and then opened his box and found some smooth, stiff white cardboard. Then he took poor Rosa May and cut her head right off! Bessie almost cried right out at this, but the young man was smiling so pleasantly that she did not. He took the cardboard and cut a new head, just like the old one, and then with a little glue from his box he fastened it on to Rosa May's body, so you could hardly see the place. Next there came out of the wonderful box a bundle of little tubes of paint, which he mixed in a small china pan, and in a few minutes the new face had two big blue eyes and a rosebud mouth and curly, golden hair and a pair of pink cheeks—just as Rosa May had had at first.

By this time Bessie was so happy that she was dancing up and down, and when the young man cut off one arm and both legs of Rosa May she did not mind at all, because she knew he would make new ones as good as the others had been at first. And he did, so that no one would ever have known that Rosa May had ever had any accident or been sick.

Bessie thanked him over and over again. She asked him if he was going to doctor some one else, and he laughed and said no, he was going to paint a picture. As he turned away he said, "You must be careaful not to leave Rosa May out at night again, for young children like her take cold, and sometimes you can't get a doctor whe knows how to cure them."—Xouth's Companion.



schools now have the opportunity of learning to sing. All children, boys as well as girls, ought to do their best to gain a knowledge that will give themselves

and others the finest pleasures all through their lives

FIRE-BRIGADE JOE

(By Ernest H. Robinson, in Chums)

"Yes, Joseph, I am more sorry than I can say to have to do it, but I must definitely accuse you of stealing that five-pound note from my desk."

"But, uncle—"

"I cannot listen to you, my boy. Your cousin, here, says he saw you in my reom at half-past six last night, bending over my desk, and as the note was in the drawer last night when I left the office, I am forced to the conclusion that you are a thief."

Joseph Richards—Joe, as his friends called him— gazed in amazement, first at his uncle, head of a great

City firm of exporting agents, and then at the latter's son, his cousin. Vernon Leete, who, with his eyes fixed on the floor, stood there nervously twisting his fin-

"Well, have you nothing to say?" asked Mr. Leete, ignoring the fact that but a moment before he had told his nephew that he could not listen to him.

Joe gulped down a sob, but for a moment he could make his mouth form no words. He wondered what his mother would say, his mother who had very little money save that which he brought her week by week. Then desperation gave him voice.

"Uncle," he replied, "I didn't take the note."

"Yes, uncle, but—"
"No buts, sir. Did you touch my desk?"
"Yes, uncle, but—"
"Yes, uncle, but—"
"No buts, I tell you," the old man almost shouted.
"You have admitted you were at my desk last night.
That is sufficient. You are my dead brother's son, and therefore I will not hand you over to the police as you deserve; but of course, you cannot remain in the employ of this firm. You must consider yourself dimissed. If I find you on these premises any time after five minutes have elapsed I shall place you under arrest in the hands of the nearest policeman. You may go."

Sick at heart, Joe walked from the room, took his

y go." Sick at heart, Joe walked from the room, took his

cap, and went into the street.

He walked miserably along, a deep sense of injun-

ed to the conclusion that you are a thief."

"Then my son is a liar?"
"No, he is mistaken, uncle."
"Were you in my room last night?"
"Yes, uncle, but—"

A Good Bargain List for Friday

For the last two days of our Four Days Sale we have unusually good values to offer. For men we have the very best bargains that have been offered

yet this season, and some values in boys' wear that are much better than usual. These with what the other departments

offer all over the house will make the last two days of this sale very busy ones



Children's Dresses on Sale Friday

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Dresses for 75c A quantity of Children's Dresses go on

sale Friday at this very low price. Think of the trouble you save by buying dresses all ready to put on the little one and the saving in money, too, is well worth while, as you can hardly buy the materials for what we ask for the dress complete. These dresses are made up in childish and attractive styles of flannelette in shades of red and navy with figures. Also checked flannelettes in red and white, navy and white with yokes of

red satin drill, the sizes run from 2

Books Make Splendid Gifts

Our Assortment Is Very Complete Now

LEATHER BOUND POETS, beautifully bound gilt tops, the following great poets, Shakespeare, Coleridge, Cowper, Burns, Scott, Dante, Gems of National Poetry, Wordsworth,

Books by Louisa Alcott, for girls, We Girls, Shawl Straps, Little Men, Old Fashioned Girl, Lulu's Library, Silver Pitchers, Eight Cousins and others. Price each 50¢

New Novels Price \$1.25

Little Brown Jug of Kildare, The Wheel of Fortune, by by Nicholson.

The Money Changers, by Sin- Cy Whitaker's Place—by Lin-

Lady of the Mount, by Isham. The Last Voyage of Donna The Man from Brodney's, by Isabella, by Parrish. McCutcheon. The Circular Staircase, by

Rhinehart. The Angel, by Guy Thorne. The Great Fight, by Drum-

mond. man, by Wharton.
The Web of Time, by Knowles. Treasure Valley, by Keith.

The Leaven of Love-by Barn-

A Prisoner of the Sea, by Hotchkiss. The Hermit and The Wild Wo-

We have just opened a shipment

of these dainty handsome dresses

made of lace and point d'esprit that are so useful for evening wear when

a garment of the full evening dress

kind is not desired. These dresses

are indeed beauties and marvelously low priced considering the qualities.

HANDSOME DRESS, made of

cream figured filet lace, blouse

and skirt. The blouse has rich

guipure trimming over the

shoulders and down the front,

also fine valenciennes lace and tucks, frills over the shoulder of

fine Oriental lace. New sleeves finished with tucks, the blouse lined with silk mull. The skirt

has a row of guipure lace down

the front edged with valen-

ciernes insertion, three deep tucks around the bottom, fine

DAINTY DRESS, made of point

d'esprit net over silk. Blouse

tucks on hips, drop skirt of silk mull. Price for the suit \$20.00

These are descriptions:

Hillrise, by Maxwell.

Pretty Dresses Suitable for

Evening Wear

Another Lot of Splendid Bargains for Men on Friday 33 Men's Suits, regular \$15.00 to \$18.00, Friday, \$9.75

62 Men's Suits, regular \$10.00 to \$12.50, Friday, \$5.75 50 Men's Overcoats, regular \$12.50, Friday - - \$6.75 75 Pairs Men's Pants, regular \$2.00 to \$2.50, Friday \$1.50

On Friday and Saturday you can buy clothing at the season's lowest prices. The last shipment of this season's stock of clothing bought at clearing prices arrived this week, and we are preparing for a busy time on Friday and Saturday. Nothwithstanding that conditions have improved considerably with Eastern manufacturers our buyer found many makers very pleased to accept our offer for a quantity of stock, and as a result of these purchases our customers are able to secure some good bar-

Two Good Suit Bargains

Men's \$15 to \$18 Suits \$9.75

Men's \$10 to \$12.50 Suits \$5.75

Just thirty-three suits in this lot, all good styles, made of nice quality tweeds and worsteds. No suit in the lot sold formerly for less than \$15.00. Double and single breasted coats and finished in a thoroughly up-to-date manner. Some big bargains in this assortment, Reg. \$15.00 to \$18.00 suits, Friday's price ... \$9.78

Men's \$12.50 Overcoats \$6.75

Fifty of these Overcoats to sell. They are Toppers, Chesterfields, and Full Length styles, and are made of waterproof cloths of different kinds, such as cravenettes, tweeds, etc. All are new styles and cuts, and are certainly a good bargain at this price. Reg. value \$12.50. Friday's

Sixty-two suits in this offering; just think of buying a suit ready to put on for such a ridiculously low price. These suits are well made of strong tweeds and worsteds, the very thing for ordinary wear, especially dur-

Men's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Pants \$1.50

We have seventy-five pairs of these pants to sell, seventy-five good bargains for seventy-five men. These pants are very strongly made of heavy serviceable tweeds and worsteds in dark serviceable shades, just the thing for working men, they will give good service. Regular \$2,00 and \$1.50 \$2.50 values. Friday's price ...

Bargains for the Boys on Friday

35 Boy's Norfolk Suits, Regular to \$4.50, Friday - \$2.85 52 Boy's and Youth's Overcoats, Regular \$5.75, Friday \$3.45 100 Pairs Boy's Pants, Special Friday - - - - 50c

Last week's sale in the Boys' Section has left us with a few lines that are broken in sizes, and must be cleared out. We have made the prices right, and if you want a bargain

Boy's \$4.50 Norfolk Suits \$2.85

We have thirty-five of these suits to offer. They are made of good tweeds and worst-eds and finished in a manner that will please both the boy and the parent. On account of the quantity being limited an early inspection will be the most advisable. Regular \$3.75 and \$4.50

Boy's \$5.75 Overcoats for \$3.45

There are fifty-two of these Overcoats for boys and youths. Fine natty garments they are, made of good fancy tweeds, cloths that have sufficient weight to make the coats warm and comfortable. A great chance to buy the little man an overcoat at a small price and a good saving. Reg. value \$5.25. Friday's price \$3.45

BOYS' PANTS, 100 pairs tweed pants, special Friday, per pair 50¢

Four Underwear Bargains Friday

Underwear Worth to \$1.50 for \$1.00

This offer, coming just at this time, should be a popular one. These are lines suited for wearing in the cool weather, and are marked at prices that show good savings.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, scarlet unshrinkable wool shirts and drawers, best manufacture, double breasted, warm and strong for hard wear, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Friday, per garment \$1.00

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, unshrinkable natural wool, elastic rib, shirts and drawers, good weight for winter wear, shirts double breasted, all sizes. Reg. \$1,25, Friday \$1.00

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, heavy imported English all wool shirts and drawers, large sized shirts, double breasted and spliced elbows, drawers spliced at seat and knees, reg. price \$1.50. Friday, per garment \$1.00

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, an extra good quality of soft lamb's wool shirts and

Sateen Underskirts for Less \$2.25 and \$2.50 Qualities for \$1.35

Two of the best lines of sateen underskirts that we

can obtain are offered at this very low figure. They are made of the very best quality of black mercerized sateen, a beautiful finished material that looks just like silk and will not fail or crack. The skirts are cut very full and well made and nicely finished. The styles are as follows: Black Sateen Underskirts, made with deep flounce finished with small ruffles and straps of self, regular value \$2.50. Friday . \$1.35

BLACK SATEEN UNDER-SKIRTS, made with deep pleated flounce finished with straps and small ruffles, regular value \$2.25. Friday \$1.35



Trimmed Millinery at \$5.00

We are keeping our millinery workroom busy making these wonderful hats at \$5.00. 'No two alike, all are th every latest styles, the newest shapes, the most wanted trimmings, and the colors that Dame Fashion says are just right. Many of these hats are worth twice the price asked. A handsome new

Women's 75c Underwear for 50c on Friday

A quantity of Women's Underwear at a very special price on Friday. This Underwear is the fleece lined kind, beautifully soft garments that will not irritate the most sensitive skin, a nice weight suitable for cold weather wear and very nicely finished.

We have both vests and drawers to offer in all sizes, some in white and some in the natural shade. The regular value is 75c. Friday's price will be, per garment 50¢

Wool Blankets at \$2.75

Three cases of Blankets that just arrived. These were bought at a figure much below the regular price, and we are offering them at a very close price to insure a quick clearance. They are good sized blankets and a very nice quality of wool. We consider them to be one of the best values that we have ever offered at this price. Friday's special price \$2.75

For Friday a Good Footwear Bargain

\$1.50 and \$1.75 Boots for 95c

This is a really good bargain, these boots being considerably below what you are usually asked to pay. Sixty pairs in the lot. Women's Common Sense Kid Congress Boots (elastic sides). The regular prices are \$1.50 and \$1.75. Friday's price 95¢

These Items May Help You in Holiday Selections

Christmas Stationery, a splendid assortment at all prices, starting at 25¢ Christmas Cards, a tremendous assortment, at, each, 2½c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 50¢

Calendars, a big assortment, nicely boxed, at prices ranging from \$1.75 to . . 5¢

Children's Toy Books, prices ranging from 50c to 5¢ Books, for boys and girls, each ... 25¢

Chums, price \$2.00

Christmas Cards, in boxes, at, per box, 25c, 35c and 50¢



Girls' Realm, price \$1.75 nuals, price, each .. \$1.75

Up-to-Date Shoe Shine in Our **Boot and Shoe Department**

has front of tucks and yoke of frills of fine lace edged with heavy insertion and finished

with bows of ribbon, high lace collar, sleeves sheath style

with rows of fine lace and insertion. Skirt, finished on hips

ciennes insertion, white silk drop skirt. Price, per suit. \$22.50

with tucks, deep flounce with six rows of French Valen

BLACK DRESS, made of black spotted net over silk. Blouse has front made of fine silk lace, deep tucks and rich silk orna-

ments, back of fine tucks and insertion, sleeves finished with

broad tucks. Skirt has four rows of fine silk insertion round

the bottom and two rows down the front, drop skirt of silk Price, the suit \$25.00

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Free Shine Coupons Given With Regular Footwear Purchases

POWER

VOL L. NO

Purposes

HELP PEA

British, Comm

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