

HEAVY BURDEN ON EXCHEQUER

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 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 Wyndham, as the amount to satisfy the land hunger of the tenants, was totally inadequate. The \$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 valued at \$500,000,000, the government intended to use the money necessary to complete these transactions, leaving about \$500,000,000 to deal with later.

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 entailed through the issue of the stock below par. The loss would total \$2,200,000 a year, which he proposed the imperial exchequer should lift from the shoulders of the Irish ratepayers.

Continuing, he said the government proposed to ask for money compulsorily to acquire the unequal grazing lands of the west of Ireland, which had been such a bone of contention, and which had led to such lawlessness in the past years. He said that about half the agricultural land in Ireland had already passed or was in the course of passing from landlord to tenant, but that to arrest progress in this direction would be an economic and political blunder of the first magnitude.

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Secretary Birrell in closing the debate declared his firm determination not to reduce the measure, and he passed his first reading amid Nationalist cheers.

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New Zealand Mails. Contract for Steamship Connection With San Francisco By Way of Tahiti. Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Canadian Trade Commissioner Larke, in Sydney, reports that the New Zealand government has made the contract for a steamship line to Tahiti, 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 of the Australian states is \$245,047,722, an increase of \$43,000,000 since 1901.

Winnipeg's Power Enterprise. Winnipeg, Nov. 24.—The board of control last night decided to call for tenders for the construction of electrical power works at Point du Bois, on the Winnipeg river, forty miles distant from the city. Half a

MARINE OFFICIALS WHO SECURED LOANS

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

St. John, N.B., Nov. 24.—Judge Caselle opened an inquiry into the affairs of the Marine department here today. Chas. A. McDonald, of the St. John works, was the first witness called. His firm supplied boats to the department, and had done work on steamers. The principal item of interest in his testimony was that in 1907 he had secured \$250,000 as Captain Smith's government steamship inspector in New Brunswick. The loan had not been returned. Previous to that he loaned Smith \$50,000.

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 fire at Donahue, and he thought he had better cover up. He wanted Mr. McDonald to be in a position to say on the stand that he had done nothing for Smith.

Mr. McDonald also said he had swapped cheques with Marine Agent Harding here. Harding cashed McDonald's check for \$275, but had not taken it. So far this year he had paid \$4700. Last year it was \$1400, but in 1906 it was \$1,000. He had also given presents to officers of the Marine department.

For Stealing Mail Bags. Hamilton, Nov. 24.—Robert Gimblett, 20 years old, pleaded guilty this morning to stealing mail bags from the transfer wagon, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Newspaper Burned Out. Port-Burwell, Ont., Nov. 24.—The plant of the Port-Burwell News, owned and operated by C. M. Burns, was destroyed by fire this morning, caused by the explosion of a gasoline engine. Loss about \$4,000.

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TORNADO WRECKS IN KANSAS TOWNS

Reports Indicate Many Dead or Injured in Track of Wild Storm

SEVERAL PLACES VISITED

Twenty-Five Killed and Thirty Hurt in Piney Lake Settlement

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 today.

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

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—A message received at the general offices of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain systems 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.

Port Smith, Ark., Nov. 23.—It is reported that a tornado passed over Port Smith, Ark. this afternoon, killing ten persons. No details are obtainable.

TEUGER'S CAPTAIN WAS IN BERLIN DISASTER

Was One of Fifteen Survivors—Tells of Experiences During Shipwreck

Steamer Teuger of the Blue Funnel line which reached port yesterday is in command of Capt. G. W. Parkinson, who was one of the fifteen survivors and a hero of the wreck of the Berlin, which went down off the Hook of Holland with 127 of those on board nine months ago.

Capt. Parkinson, who was then in command of the Blue Funnel liner Myrridon, which was wrecked at Amsterdam, was on his way with his chief officer, Capt. Starke, to join the steamer, as a passenger of the Berlin. Capt. Parkinson said the weather was clear but cloudy when they left Harwich on the fateful trip of the night of February 28. He was awakened by a bugle and saw a slight shock as though the steamer was going alongside the quay. He did not get up, but when a much heavier shock came half a minute later, he realized there was something wrong and getting up, put on his pants and stockings and went up the staircase to the saloon where the first class passenger entrance where the stewards and passengers were putting on life preservers.

Inspector Durfee to Michigan to investigate the case of the foot and mouth disease in Livonia county. There was some confusion in the minds of both federal and state authorities here as to whether the disease was being imported from the west, and looking through the port of Detroit, received a telegram from Detroit stating that fifty cases of the disease had been discovered near there. On the other hand, advice from Washington are to the effect that the cases under observation should be treated as if they were not foot and mouth disease.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 23.—The state authorities today followed out their plan to send a commission to call attention to the dangers of the foot and mouth disease, and by increasing the force at the disposal of the state veterinarians. The federal government has also detailed additional inspectors lately on duty at packing plants in the stock yards and places being placed on the public with the Pennsylvania officials.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 23.—Extraordinary precautions are being taken here to prevent the spreading of the foot and mouth disease now prevalent in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and a complete embargo has been placed on the export of animals, fodder, manure and fresh hides. The situation is so serious that not even dogs, cats or birds are allowed to pass the frontier.

SYNOB OF MONTREAL ELECTS NEW BISHOP

Dean Farthing of Kingston Gets Majority on Eleventh Ballot

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.

Up to the tenth ballot Dean Evans of Montreal had a majority of the clerical vote, while Dean Farthing had a majority of the lay vote. On the eleventh ballot, the clerical vote showed signs of breaking up, and the end of the fight came with the eleventh ballot 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 29, the ballots were taken without a choice being made. Dean Evans and Dean Farthing were the only candidates. On the seventh ballot the Bishop of Stepey was elected. He declined the honor the following day by cable. He was appointed a fortnight later as archbishop of York.

The synod at that time returned to this morning when the ballot was taken. The result being the election of Dean Farthing on the fourth ballot of the day and the seventh of the election.

"How fast does a motor car take you?" "It depends on what you mean," answered Mr. Chubb. "Over the roads it goes at the same pace, as most of them, but when it comes to running into a hole it goes as fast as a bullet."—Washington Star.

FOREIGNERS AFRAID OF NANKING RIOTERS

Example of Mutineers May Be Followed by Remainder of Troops

Pekin, Nov. 24.—The situation at Nanking, where a mutiny of part of the Chinese troops broke out on November 19, is still serious. There has been a steady stream of refugees into the city, and a portion of the foreign residents have taken refuge on board a German gunboat. The Chinese signers preferred to remain on shore.

This information was conveyed to Peking today in official telegrams to the legations here. There is also a German gunboat on the river. The American residents asked for a view point for their protection, but in view of the assurances given yesterday by Yuan Shi Kai, one of the grand councilors, that the situation was quiet and the incident of the mutiny closed, the legations declined to do so.

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 pending the conclusion of the negotiations. The new government at Nanking is firmly established, and the foreigners here do not entertain the possibility of an insurrection. The troops, however, are being closely watched, for example of the battery of artillery and the squadron of cavalry who hung out the banner of revolt last Thursday. The active press intimates that the trouble in Nanking can be traced to opposition to the missionaries, but this charge is without substantiation.

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH

Fishermen of the Manhattan Blame Able Cruise

"It was the roughest fishing trip we have had for years," remarked Captain Goste of the New England Fish company's steamer Manhattan, when she returned to Vancouver Tuesday night with 125,000 lbs. of halibut. Although scoters sneer at the super-

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

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| Flour | |
| Royal Household, a bag | \$2.00 |
| Lake of the Woods, a bag | \$2.00 |
| Wild Rose, a bag | \$2.00 |
| Calgary, a bag | \$2.00 |
| Snowflake, per 100 lbs. | \$2.00 |
| White Star, per 100 lbs. | \$2.00 |
| Three Star, per 100 lbs. | \$2.00 |

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| Shorts, per 100 lbs. | \$1.50 |
| Brans, per 100 lbs. | \$1.70 |
| Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. | \$2.00 |
| Barley, per 100 lbs. | \$1.50 |
| Chop feed, per 100 lbs. | \$1.50 |
| Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. | \$2.15 |
| Hay, Prairie, per ton | \$15.00 |
| Hay, Alberta, per ton | \$12.00 |
| Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. | \$1.50 |
| Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. | \$1.50 |

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| Vegetables | |
| Celery, per head | .05 |
| Lettuce, two heads | .05 |
| Onions, per lb. | .05 |
| Green Onions, 3 bunches for | .10 |
| Peas, per lb. | .05 |
| Cauliflower, each | .20 to .25 |
| Cabbage, new, per lb. | .02 |
| Red Cabbage, per lb. | .02 |
| Green Peas, per lb. | .02 |
| Beans, per lb. | .02 |
| Crabs, 3 for | .25 |
| Tomatoes, per basket | .05 to .10 |
| Beets, per lb. | .05 |
| Cucumbers, each | .05 |
| Carrots, per lb. | .05 |
| Sweet Potatoes, per lb. | .05 |
| Mushrooms, per lb. | .25 |

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| Dairy Produce | |
| Eggs | |
| Fresh Eastern, per dozen | .60 |
| Western, per dozen | .50 |
| Cheese | |
| Canadian, per lb. | .20 |
| Neufchâtel, each | .20 |
| Cream, local, each | .20 |
| Butter | |
| Manitoba, per lb. | .25 |
| Best Dairy, per lb. | .25 to .30 |
| Victoria Creamery, per lb. | .45 |
| Concord Creamery, per lb. | .40 |
| Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. | .40 |
| Alberni Creamery, per lb. | .40 |

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| Fruit | |
| Grape Fruit, per dozen | \$1 to \$1.50 |
| Oranges, per dozen | .25 to .30 |
| Lemons, per dozen | .25 to .30 |
| Pine Apples, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Apples, per box | \$1 to \$1.75 |

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| Meat and Poultry | |
| Beef, per lb. | .05 to .10 |
| Lamb, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Pork, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Lamb, per quarter, fore | 1.25 to 1.50 |
| Lamb, per quarter, hind | 1.15 to 1.40 |
| Veal, dressed, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Goose, dressed, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Quinea Poultry, each | \$1.00 |
| Chickens, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Chickens, per lb. live weight | .12 to .15 |
| Ducks, dressed, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Hens, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Hares, dressed, each | .75 |
| Bacon, per lb. | .25 to .30 |
| Pigs cooking, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Rabbits, dressed, each | .50 to .55 |

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| Nuts | |
| Walnuts, per lb. | .50 |
| Brazil, per lb. | .50 |
| Almonds, Jordan, per lb. | .75 |
| Almonds, French, per lb. | .75 |
| Cocoanuts, each | .10 to .15 |
| Pecans, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Chestnuts, per lb. | .10 to .15 |

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| Fish | |
| Gold salted, per lb. | .10 to .13 |
| Halibut, fresh, per lb. | .08 to .10 |
| Halibut, fresh, per lb. | .10 to .15 |
| Crab, 3 for | .25 |
| Smoked Herring | .12 1/2 |
| White Fish, per lb. | .05 to .08 |
| Black Bass, per lb. | .06 to .08 |
| Collops, salt, per lb. | .12 1/2 |
| Black Cod, salt, per lb. | .12 1/2 |
| Flounders, fresh, per lb. | .06 to .08 |
| Salmon, fresh white, per lb. | .05 to .10 |
| Salmon, fresh, per lb. | .05 to .10 |
| Smelts, per lb. | .05 to .08 |
| Herring, kippered, per lb. | .12 1/2 |
| Finnan Haddie, per lb. | .10 to .15 |

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| Meat and Poultry | |
| Beef, per lb. | .05 to .10 |
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DEATH DUE TO PURELY ACCIDENTAL CAUSES

Inquiry Held Into Circumstances of Death of Late Ernest C. Pendray

(From Thursday's Daily) 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 jury which investigated the circumstances surrounding the death of the late Ernest C. Pendray, who was almost instantly killed on Tuesday afternoon on Belleville street by being run over by a truck. The evidence submitted showed that the accident was accidental, and it took the jury but a minute or two to arrive at its decision.

Five witnesses, four of them eye-witnesses of the accident, testified. Although an employee of the B. C. Soap Works, driver of the truck on which the deceased was riding, stated that as he was driving from the soap works along Belleville street, shortly before 1 o'clock, Mr. Pendray, who had just arrived at the scene, jumped into the truck and seated himself on the seat, stating that he would ride as far as the truck went as he was on his way home to his residence. When the truck was in front of Mr. Pendray's residence on Belleville street, an approaching automobile started the horse, which started 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 out of the truck when the horse broke the other shaft, and the animal started off in the direction in which it had come. When Mr. Pendray jumped, Clough looked over his shoulder at the former under the wheels, the truck being dragged over the prostrate form, though Clough did not see the wheels strike Mr. Pendray. The truckload weighed about 2700 pounds. Both the truck and the auto were on the proper side of the roadway. The horse was not a vicious animal, but it was shied at automobiles.

Skull Was Fractured Dr. George Hall, who had been called to Mr. Raymond's residence to attend the deceased, stated that Mr. Pendray was dead when he arrived, there being a bruise upon the side of the face and a bruise upon the breast. The skull had been fractured, causing death.

P. S. Barnard, whose auto started the horse, testified to seeing the truck approaching, though he did not notice that the horse was started until his machine came closer. He ordered his driver to turn out further to the left and the automobile was slowed up. The horse reared up and turned towards the automobile, breaking a shaft and starting to kick. He saw some one jump off the seat and in doing so, apparently lost his balance and fell between the front and rear wheels, making a half turn in the air before falling to the ground. The rear wheel appeared to go over the deceased's head and shoulder. While the driver of the automobile got out and ran over to the truck, Mr. Barnard turned and sped into town in search of a doctor, but could not find one. He then went to the ambulance when he learned that Mr. Pendray was dead.

Investigation of the case of John Robertson Company was on his way from the office when he was met by another employe when he saw Mr. Pendray stop and get upon the truck seat. The puff proceeded along Belleville street, and when he reached the spot where he saw the automobile approaching from the other direction and stop as it neared the truck. This horse, which was shied at and it looked as if one of the shafts had been broken. The animal commenced to kick, and Mr. Pendray appeared to jump in, an arm and a leg being kicked. He apparently fell, and as soon as he landed upon his feet he turned half around and fell face downward upon the street right under the rear wheel of the truck, which passed over his head and shoulder. Mr. Robertson and two others carried the injured man in an ambulance to the late Mr. Raymond's house. Mr. Robertson stated that the automobile was not travelling very fast, but it did not quite stop until the horse commenced to rear.

May Have Been Kicked C. G. Dinkley, traveller for the B. C. Soap Works, identified the body viewed at the undertaker's as that of the late Mr. Pendray. His identification was far from that given by the other witnesses with the addition that from the limp manner in which Mr. Pendray dropped from the seat he looked somewhat as if the deceased had been kicked by the horse, as he appeared to fall rather than jumped from the truck.

Other witnesses were of hand to testify if called upon. Mr. Hart, the coroner, stated that he did not consider it necessary that any additional evidence should be taken, and the jury agreed with him. The evidence, the coroner stated, appeared to be quite clear and in fact it was seldom that such plain evidence is secured at inquests as that given in the present case.

The jury was composed of Joseph Wilson, foreman, Frederick Carney, Frederick A. Gowen, C. Brown, Charles H. Kent, William H. Wilkinson. The funeral of the late Mr. Pendray will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence of his father, 309 Belleville street.

WHALING COMPANY WANTS THE PRINCESS ENA

Is Seeking to Ship a Cargo of Guano to Port Los Angeles, B. C. R. Freighter

Negotiations are proceeding between the C. P. R. and the Pacific Whaling company for the charter of the steamer Princess Ena to carry a cargo of fertilizer from the company's whaling stations to Port Los Angeles. There is a big demand at the Californian port for the guano. Several shipments have been made south and to Honolulu. The Princess Ena is being prepared for service, but it is not known whether the steamer will make a trip to Ikeda bay for a cargo of ore from the Japanese mines for the Tree smelter.

Speaker Cannon's View Washington, Nov. 24.—Upon returning to Washington this afternoon for the coming session of congress, Speaker Cannon issued a statement in which he declared that he was in favor of an honest revision of the tariff. He added that the people had voted for a revision and he believed that they should get the kind of tariff they voted for.

CARIBBOO ARE KILLED ON QUEEN CHARLOTTE

Antlers and Hides of Two Cows and a Bull Brought into Masset

The existence of a herd of cariboo on the Queen Charlotte Islands has at last been definitely established, thus putting an end to a controversy which has long raged among big game hunters on the Pacific coast. The news reached town yesterday in the shape of a letter to the provincial secretary from Mr. Harrison, a Masset settler 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 mountains of northwestern Graham Island, but his assertions have not met with acceptance. No cariboo had ever been found on the islands, but the natives themselves were divided in opinion on the subject.

The discovery of tracks and antlers, however, revived the question and Curator Kernode set out for Graham Island not long ago. Unfortunately at the Masset 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 tracks. It appears that some Indians came across a small band consisting of two bulls, a cow and a calf, and they killed all except the calf. They have brought the head, antlers and hide of one of the bulls into Masset, where it was examined by Mr. Harrison. The other bull only had one antler, so the Indians cut the skull in half and brought in the half with the antlers. They also brought in the hide of the cow, so there appears to be no doubt that the animals were killed as stated. It is understood that the trophies will be sent down to Victoria to be placed in the Provincial museum.

The Indians of Masset are said to be much excited over the find, and a hunting party appears to have gone out to look for others. It is hoped 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 small one. While the antlers and skins have not yet been examined by an expert, those who have seen them believe that the cariboo 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 Graham Island cariboo presents points of difference which will form a theme for discussion by experts when the trophies arrive.

FAVOR EXCLUSION

Oriental Question Debated By Anglican Young People

(From Thursday's Daily) The much vexed Oriental question was debated last evening at a well attended meeting of the Anglican Young People's association, in St. John's church. The speaker, Miss J. Johnson, and Mr. Richard Doicey, while their opinions were championed by Miss Ard, the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, Dr. Percy Thomas and S. Ethelridge. When the speakers to whom the question was assigned, the information 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. Miss Johnson condemned the Chinese on account of the opium and other vices which were maintained by the Chinese in San Francisco and in other cities, as well as for their utter inability to do anything else save Chinamen. Rev. Mr. Ard highly praised the Chinese for their industry, honesty, and fidelity. Dr. Thomas referred to the advantage which would accrue to the city if Chinatown did not exist, and he pointed out that the thousands who were at the present time in the city and provinces were replaced by white people and their families. (Applause.) Rev. Mr. Ard, the present occupant of the chair, during the transaction of routine business, and Mr. W. G. Miller, the pastor of St. Barnabas church, will describe the proceedings of the East Asiatic congress.

NO MORE SHOOTING IN NORTH SAANICH

Discharge of Firearms in District Prohibited by By-Laws

It has been decreed by the North Saanich municipality that there shall be no shooting without permission in that district. According to the terms of a by-law, recently enacted, anyone who discharges firearms within the limits of the section over which the municipality has jurisdiction, will be severely penalized. To enjoy the fascination of the chase in that municipality, it is necessary that leave first be obtained from the magistrates. As it is provided by the trespass law that hunting on private property is illegal, without the consent of the proprietor, and as most of the North Saanich property is under cultivation, the district now is considered to be well protected from the depredations of the ubiquitous civic sportsman. The clause of the by-law mentioned, relating to hunting, follows: "No person, shall, without the permission of the council of the municipality, discharge any firearm, gun, rifle, revolver, pistol or fowling piece within the limits of the municipality of North Saanich." The by-law also provides that an offence is committed if any person, without the consent of the proprietor, proceeds to hunt on private property, without the consent of the proprietor, and as most of the North Saanich property is under cultivation, the district now is considered to be well protected from the depredations of the ubiquitous civic sportsman.

OTTER FOR WEST COAST

Went to Ladysmith to Load Cargo of Coal for Seahar Whaling Station

The steamer Otter sailed last night for Ladysmith to load a cargo of coal for the Seahar whaling station, where workers are engaged in the winter taken from the whales captured during the past season. The Otter will take a cargo of coal to the whaling station, and will bring a scowload of coal to port for the C. P. R. steamers before proceeding to the Barkley sound station. She will bring 3,000 cases of salmon from Clayoquot cannery before returning.

THE GYSCOPE APPARATUS

Description of the Machine to Do Away With Rolling of Steamers

A description of the Schlick gyroscopic apparatus, which worked so well to prevent rolling in the commercial test made in the harbor, is given by an English newspaper as follows: "In the body of the ship there is mounted a gyroscope which is driven by an electric motor or any other convenient means. Its axis lies in an imaginary perpendicular plane cutting through the ship along her axis and is supported by a pair of trunnions pivoted across the vessel. When the ship rolls in a seaway the motion has the peculiar effect of making the gyroscope swing in the fore and aft direction and it is not restrained until the swinging would soon become serious. The ship, however, is tied to the trunnions to check this action and keep the swing within definite limits. Then as the ship endeavors to rock the gyroscope farther than it is allowed, this ingenious instrument is retained by opposing the rolling of the ship, which it lessens very materially."

SEEK TRIDE HISTORY OF CHINESE RELIC

Suggestion Made By Visitor Will Be Carried Out By Parks Board

(From Thursday's Daily) Since the quaint Chinese bell, now installed at Beacon Hill park, opposite Niagara street, was first hung in position, it has been an object of great interest to Victorians and to the thousands of tourists who have visited Victoria's famous beauty spot. But few, if any, of those who view this relic of the Celestial Empire, are acquainted with its history, how it came to be in this city, or what the inscription upon the bell means. As the result of a suggestion made by a visitor in the city early in the summer, the parks board is now endeavoring to secure an authentic account of the history of the bell, and the inscriptions thereon.

Senator Macdonald, to whom the board applied for information, stated that the bell now in Beacon Hill park is one of two bells which were taken from a deserted Chinese village on the Kiangsi River, and were brought up by Commander Macdonald, of H.M.S. Pique. The other bell was given to the commander of Devonport dockyard, Sir Edward Seymour, who has mounted in a small pagoda in the dockyard. Senator Macdonald states that he will communicate with his son, Commander Seymour, who has been in the city above, to get the correct account of the securing of the bell and will communicate the answer to the board.

The inscription upon the bell is in Chinese characters, and has been translated by Mr. Mung Kow, who has completed the task. The inscription is as follows: "The Bell was Buddhist Monastery, Cheung Kai, District of Foo Ning, Province of Kwangtung, China, A.D. 1643."

The above communications were read at the meeting and Senator Macdonald and Mr. Mung 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 waiting room at the end of the Beacon Hill park tramway line was again brought up by communication from A. Kent, who asked that the board take steps to have such a convenience erected for the benefit of the residents of the section. As the members of the board consider that it is more a matter of the consideration of the railway company than of the parks board, they referred to Mr. Goward, local manager of the company.

A request was received from James F. Dawson, landscape gardener, of the Yukon-Pacifi exposition, that the local parks board donate what geraniums it may spare to the exposition grounds, which requires about 20,000 plants but cannot secure a full supply from the cities in the vicinity of Seattle. Mr. Dawson suggests that the information which residents would be willing to contribute what plants they could. The local board has no flowers which it can contribute to the exposition, but any residents of the city who can do so are requested to notify Mr. Dawson.

The secretary of St. Andrew's society applied for permission to lay out a bowling green in Beacon Hill park, the cost of the construction of which to be met by the society charging a small fee to those using the green. Representatives of other societies were asked to appear before the board at the next meeting, when the matter will be discussed, but the parks board members are against the proposition of a fee being charged.

The plan prepared by the parks superintendent for the improvement of Pandora avenue, in Vancouver and Chambers street, by laying out a wide portion in grass plots, intersected with paths and planted with trees and shrubbery, was laid over for future consideration. Mr. Dawson stated that several residents in that vicinity were in favor of beautifying the street and would be willing that the property owners should have the cost.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AT MONTEVIDEO

New C. P. R. Liner Calls at Argentine Port to Load Coal on Way to Victoria

The new C.P.R. steamer Princess Charlotte, best and fastest of the C.P.R. liners, which is coming to Victoria from the yards of the builders, the Fairhead Shipbuilding and Engineering Company on the Clyde, is at Montevideo loading bunker coal and will probably sail this morning, continuing her voyage via the Straits of Magellan to Victoria. The new liner of the C.P.R. coast service is making excellent time, about 300 miles a day, maintaining the schedule drafted by the C.P.R. The Princess Charlotte differs from that of the Princess Victoria on her way here from the builders' yards on the Tynes coast, five years ago. The Princess Victoria went from St. Vincent to Rio de Janeiro. The Princess Charlotte, which is in command of Capt. J. G. Halliday, will take 500 tons of coal at Montevideo and proceed thence to Coronel in the straits where she will probably take enough coal in her bunkers for the voyage to Victoria. It is not certain whether she will come direct from Coronel or call at Diego in route to replenish her fuel. The new liner is expected here about December 20th.

TENDERS AGAIN CALLED FOR FISHERY CRUISER

After Wait of Seven Months Ottawa Government Again Invites Shipyards to Bid for Work

Tenders have been invited for a new fishery protection cruiser for British Columbia for the second time. The tenders to be in by January 15, a little over two years after the appropriation was passed by the Ottawa government for a fishery protection cruiser for British Columbia. The tenders were last called in May and were returned on the understanding that the officials were discussing the building of two smaller cruisers instead of the larger vessel. This idea was advanced by Hon. Mr. Templeman and others and was opposed by Commander Spain, at that time in charge of the steamers of the government. Afterwards Rear Admiral Kingsmill came to British Columbia and made investigations, making a cruise to the fishing grounds on the Kestrel. It seems, according to the advertisement for tenders, that the scheme favoring the single cruiser of the larger type, which is intended to use for the training of naval cadets according to a statement from Ottawa, have won the day.

The fishery protection cruiser, according to the revised plans and specifications prepared by R. L. Newman, M.P.N.A., of this city, which are on view at the office of Capt. Gaudin, local agent of marine, is to be 250 feet long over all, and 27 1/2 on the waterline. The beam will be 32 feet and the draught 17 feet with a displacement of 1,400 tons to a mean draft of 12 feet. The specifications state that the tenders are to be in by December 31. The engine are to be triple expansion with cylinders 20 1/2 and 32 inches diameter with a 27-inch stroke, and are to give a contract speed of 18 knots on half trial. The boiler and tubing is to be of the type required by the British admiralty and the vessel is to be built under Lloyd's inspection to class as 100-A at Lloyd's. The steaming radius is to be 2,000 miles at a speed of 10 knots.

MORE PERMITS ISSUED

Building permits were issued yesterday by the building inspector to Mrs. Mitchell for additions to dwelling on Sayward street to cost \$200, and to W. J. C. Ede for a dwelling on Cedar Hill road to cost \$2,400.

Henry Young & Company

We Stock all the Best Makes of Underwear

Henry Young & Co. 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

BASTEDO'S REMOVAL A SURPRISE TO MANY

Professor Prince, Who Takes His Place, Headed Former Fishery Commission

The announcement that Professor Prince had been appointed to succeed Mr. Bastedo as member of the international commission, that capacity will confer with Dr. Starr Jordan, the American commissioner, as to the regulations to be drawn up in connection with the arrangement of the fisheries in international waters. The board will, as soon as it receives all possible information relative to the bill have the account placed in a convenient place so that all tourists who view the relic may be informed of its history.

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OUR Black unfinished Worsted medium length Fall Overcoat is always a great favorite.

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 handsome

ALLEN & CO., FIT-REFORM

1201 Govt. St. - VICTORIA

Cocoa and Milk for Damp Days

Far better than whisky, nothing like a hot drink of some good brand of Cocoa; nothing like these grand values: FRY'S COCOA, three packages for 25c; LEMMAN'S DUTCH COCOA, no better preparation, 1/2 lb tin, 25c; SWISS MILK, very excellent, per tin, 40c; CADBURY'S FINE COCOA, per tin, 25c and 30c; CHOCOLATE CREAMS, just received a splendid consignment of these confections, in charming boxes, the very thing for Christmas Gifts, ranging from \$4.00 down to per box, 10c.

THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets. Tel. 512

SEALER CONDEMNED

Yawata Maru Confiscated by Order of Russian Court and Captain is Imprisoned

News was brought from Vladivostok by the steamer Rango Maru, which arrived yesterday, of the condemnation of the Japanese sealing schooner Yawata Maru for failing the seal robbery at the Copper Islands, where the vessel was captured by a Russian patrol vessel. The vessel was ordered confiscated and the captain sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Dean Farthing Accepts Montreal, Nov. 25.—At the synod meeting today a vote of four threw out the petitioner to have a local option by-law submitted in January.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 24.—The city council, by a vote of five to four threw out the petitioner to have a local option by-law submitted in January.

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CATTLE PLAGUE AT MANY POINTS

Herds Are Exterminated in Order to Prevent Spread of Disease

MANY CASES IN MICHIGAN

Secretary Wilson and Department Officials on Tour of Inspection

REGINA LIBEL SUIT

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

Many Cattle Killed

East Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 24.—Eight herds of cattle at Akron which were found to be infected with the disease have been killed.

Cases in Michigan

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 24.—On five farms in Livonia township today were found 100 cases of foot and mouth disease.

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 tending to the roads of all counties where disease prevails.

Illinois Embargo

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 24.—Acting on recommendations made by the Illinois State Board of Livestock Commissioners, Governor Denison yesterday issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of livestock from New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

C.P.R. Earnings

Montreal, Nov. 24.—Traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the week of November increased by \$48,000.

C. P. R. Car Service

Montreal, Nov. 24.—George S. Cantle has been appointed the general superintendent of the car service of the C. P. R. with jurisdiction all over the company's lines.

Looted Bank on Large Scale

New York, Nov. 24.—District Attorney Clark started an interested crowd before Judge Kelley in the Supreme Court today when he charged the missing trail to these books, and Mr. Rockefeller promised to do what he could for them.

Supporting the Kaiser

Berlin, Nov. 24.—The Industrial Union, an organization composed of many thousands of the leading manufacturers and merchants of Germany, is at present holding a meeting in this city, and today it gave a remarkable demonstration in favor of Emperor William.

BURGLAR SHOT DEAD

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

TROUBLE ON CANAL

Chagres River, Swollen by Heavy Rains, Causes Slide at Gatun Dam

IRON AND STEEL DUTIES

Andrew Carnegie Invited to Lay His Views Before Ways and Means Committee at Washington

RENEWED PROMISES OF THE FIRST EMPRESS

King Edward's Proclamation to Peoples of India Contrast With Late Queen's

MISLAID A COLONY

The Mexican Government Finds What France Had Lost

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Number of Those Who Have Applied For Relief Under the Act

COLD-BLOODED MURDER

Lennox Case Developing Sensationally

IRON AND STEEL DUTIES

Washington, Nov. 23.—As a result of the declaration of Andrew Carnegie in an article in the Century Magazine, the tariff schedule on iron and steel has been reduced.

After Dominion Fair

Regina, Sask., Nov. 23.—President Bredt of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, has again taken up the question of the Dominion fair for 1910.

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.

Killed by a Blast

Halifax, Nov. 23.—Geo. Wessels of Port Dufferin, was killed in Dartmouth today while working on the waterworks extension by the premature explosion of a blast.

Alien Labor Law Case

St. John, N. B., Nov. 23.—In the county court this morning Judge Forbes dismissed the case against Mr. Hardy, charged with violation of the Alien Labor Law.

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thirty yards and fell in a heap. His companion rushed up to his fallen comrade, but he had already expired and disappeared. When picked up the injured man was breathing, but expired on the way to the town hall.

Another Applicant
Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Duncan Ross, ex-M.P. for Yale-Caribou, is in the city, and is stated to be looking for the vacancy on the railway commission recently vacated by the death of Hon. Thos. Greenway.

Regina, Sask., Nov. 23.—The Laird-Scott libel case came before the court again today, and the order of the judge that the defense file particulars of the charges against Mr. Laird was complied with by Mr. Laird for Mr. Scott, filed a lengthy document, in which he alleged that in October, 1905, Mr. Laird was interested in the contracting firm of Dobson, Jackson & Fry the sum of \$1500, and in February of the same year he received \$500 from the same firm for the construction of a waterworks connection for one Reginald Kirk, located on the eastern shore, in which Mr. Laird was interested. He also charged that he used his position as an alderman to secure the removal of slaughtering houses from in front of the said waterworks property.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The government of France has mislaid a colony, and it is in Clipperton Island, a little isle in the Pacific ocean, 1000 miles north and 1000 miles east of the continent of Africa. A large group of islands which is visited periodically by a French warship. Some time when the warship visited the island, there were placed 15,000 French soldiers there in Mexican uniform, and the Mexican flag hoisted in the hands of the French foreign office, and "communications are pending." The warship discovered that the island was in the hands of the French, and it is now in the hands of the French, and it is now in the hands of the French.

London, Nov. 23.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer states that up to October 18, 488,164 claims for old-age pensions had been received, and on our part of the subject to such a large number of claims, that the government has decided to discontinue the issue of old-age pensions in Ireland, and to apply a remedy.

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.—Public interest in the story of the Lennox murder is quite unusually keen here. The details of the crime, which was one of the gangster murders, are being followed with interest, and the local police are being kept busy with the investigation.

New York City's Bonds
New York, Nov. 23.—Two hundred and seventy-five bids for issue of \$12,000,000 of four per cent city bonds were opened at the city hall today, and totaled \$117,000,000. Mr. Metz expressed himself as pleased with the sale at which will be an average price of 102. The highest bid was by Ludwig A. Kohnstam for \$500,000 at better than 100, and a half per cent issue last year there were 1,100 bids.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—A deal was completed here today, whereby the control of the \$40,000,000 Lake Superior Corporation passes from Philadelphia to New York. The interests represented jointly by New York and Philadelphia parties.

Britain's Navy an Instrument of Peace



MR. McKENNA, M.P., recently addressed a meeting in St. Andrew's-hall, Glasgow, the Lord Provost presiding. Mr. McKenna said that it was with the material of the navy that Glasgow 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 material, 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 material 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 might enable a heavier type of gun to be handled with approximately as great ease and accuracy as a lighter type, thereby increasing the range and volume of shell which could be thrown with precision in a given time. In such a case the whole question of the armament of capital ships might have to be reconsidered; but when we were dealing with

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.

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 when the Delphic oracle told the Athenians, who were confronted with the great Persian invasion, that they should trust to their wooden walls. But the time has long since

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 Fleet, 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 overseas 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 11 millions, the home territory has 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 overseas 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 alteration 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

for any nation to advance, that it should be 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 un wisdom in us to invite foreign nations to increase their expenditure by any uncalculated parade of our own overwhelming strength. Suffice it for us that we have, and mean to have, a Navy strong enough for absolute security, and let the history of the last hundred years declare for itself that 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

FOLLOWING are extracts from a sketch of the newly-elected President 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 in men, not in theories. It was this interest in men which led him to abandon his chosen judicial 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 wish that he might be the Chief Justice of the Supreme 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, and danced 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 Filipinos idolize him, as they certainly do. Judge Taft is in the best sense of the term a Democrat. He is as free from race and class prejudices of every description as any man I have ever known. He is thoroughly a believer in the motto, "A man's a man for a' that."

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, imperious, 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 is manifest in Mr. Taft's face was apparent to a writer 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—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 him to get along with men, however cold or acerb or crotchety—provided they are honest.

"He can get along with some men," said the President to me recently, "that I can't get along with." We were together in Harrison's administration. I was civil service commissioner. Taft was solicitor general. I got on Harrison's nerves, and whenever I came into the room he set his fingers drumming on the desk before him as though it were a piano. But Taft had no difficulty. And yet he was always a man of highest ideals.

Mr. Taft has been for a number of years the consistent advocate of the policy of government regulation of the great interstate commerce corporations. He was the first judge to summon railway receivers into court on a charge of rebating. Nine years ago, acting as United States Circuit Judge in Ohio, Mr. Taft discovered that the receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad 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 auditor'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 assertions 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 principles concerning the relations of the Federal Government to the organizations of both labor and capital, the adoption and enforcement of which by the present administration have brought upon it so much of praise and so much of blame.

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 and Mr. Taft was first president of the Philippine commission. And from that time the four—McKinley, Root, Roosevelt and Taft—agreed in the two propositions, the Philippines for the Filipinos, and capacity for self-government must precede national independence.

Ever since, in 1878, Mr. Taft was appointed salutatorian by the Yale faculty and class orator by his classmates he has been known as an effective speaker. His style is

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 his auditors opinions which they do not possess, and to which they do not naturally incline. Returning from his tour around the world and speaking in Boston, the cradle of the so-called anti-imperialism and perhaps the most conservative financial centre in the United States, in the morning he tells the clergy why he thinks a long process of self-government must precede the independence of the Philippine Islands, and in the evening he tells the merchants that the cause of hard times is partly worldwide conditions, partly unscrupulous speculation in American financial circles. It is in the same spirit that he has discussed, sometimes before unfriendly audiences, 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 silhouette 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 body.

A PILGRIM SONG

All little Inn of Sorrow,
What of thy bitter bread?
What of thy ghostly chambers,
So I be sheltered?
The but for a night, the dreight
That sleeps on thy cold hearthstone
Tomorrow my load and the open road
And the far light leading on!

All little Inn of Fortune,
What of thy blazing cheer,
Where glad thru the pensive evening
Thy bright doors beckon 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!

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

Australian Naval Defence

THE following is a summary of the appendices to the official correspondence regarding Australian naval defence. The first appendix deals (I.) with the numbers of officers and men required; (II.) with the establishments 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 Reuter'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 facilities 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 9½ 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 annually 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 out of the question the fact that, if entered now as cadets, it would be 10 years before they would be available for service. The numbers of medical and accountant officers are so small that they need not be taken into account in the matter of training. The warrant officers can also be provided by promotion of the numbers required from the

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 Commonwealth 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, one 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 considered 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: 70 officers, 1,125 men; annual cost, £160,000. Grand total, £1,623,500. This includes pay allowances, victualling, etc., and also non-effective pay, and is calculated on the assumption that pay in active service will be the same as in the Imperial Navy, and that officers and men not manning the flotilla will be serving in the Imperial fleet.

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THE SIMPLE LIFE

HOW NEW FRUITS CAN BE MADE BY CROSSING

MAKING 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-emasculating 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 stigma, first effects fertilization in a majority of cases, if, therefore, fruit blossoms are cross-pollinated by hand before they have shed their own pollen, emasculating should not be necessary, provided the pollen sticks and grows. Crossing without emasculating 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 tilted. 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

at least as good a chance as any others and should be beyond molestation by teams or vandals.

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 emasculating, 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

less the cut can be made so low as to remove 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 blossoms used; each fruit must be studied independently. The only point that needs to be considered here is whether to pollinate at the time of emasculating 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 emasculating, 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 emasculating 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 (streptococci) and white corpuscles (leucocytes). Later the grapelike tumors or fungoid growths appear and are of a red or purplish color and bleed easily, being highly vascular, and tend to grow quickly when removed. This disease proves chronic, is most difficult to remedy and must, from the description given, be familiar to most men who have had to do with draft-horses, although it is alleged that a certain celebrated Scottish horse breeder once sniffed, sneered and said: "Surely here must have been a skunk about," when his olfactory 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 well-known 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

legs ragged, ulcerated, studded with grapes and weeping an ichorous discharge. On arrival at the farm he was put into an 8x12 box-stall away from all stock, with no window or door to look out of, with little ventilation other than that unintentionally provided, with nothing to do and nothing to see and no one to say a kind word to him or pay him frequent friendly visits. On many a farm a basement barn was the spot selected, and here the stallion stood for months at a time from the close of the breeding season to its opening in spring. 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 box-stall, 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 beast, 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 profitable.

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 treatment 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 possession 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 be 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*:—

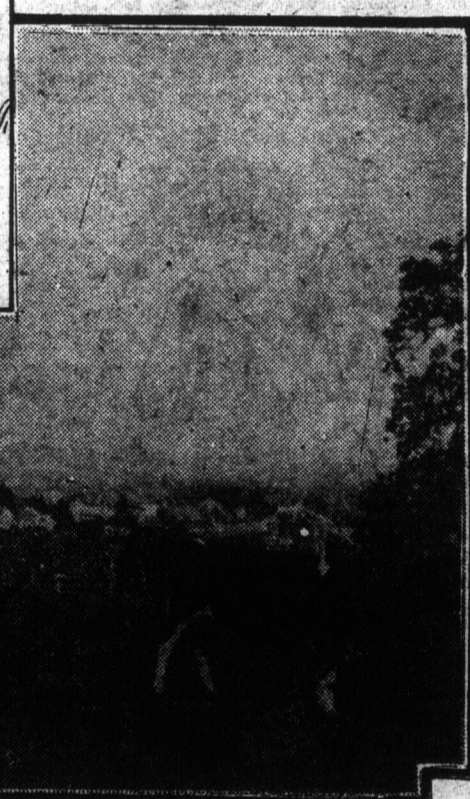
"First clip the hair away and wash the parts thoroughly with warm water, soap and washing soda. Wipe dry with soft clean cloth. Then apply gently by dabbing (not rubbing with a piece of cloth tied on a stick, a little of the following mixture: 1. Formalin, 1-2 ounces, in one pint of water. 2. Sulphuric 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.

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.

HOLSTEIN COWS



SWAN LAKE DAIRY VICTORIA



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

the stone and pome fruits. The bud is held between the thumb and forefinger of the left 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 may answer just as well. Professor J. C. Whittier is partial to a knife with a 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 scalpel 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 acute-angled 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 flattened pin and filed very sharp. Dextrous 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-

are receptive. It often happens that after blossoms are emasculated several days of cold, 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 people is to pollinate too soon rather than too late. If emasculating 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 follicles in the sebaceous glands; then comes a swollen condition accompanied by sluggish circulation of blood, outpouring of inflammatory lymph into the tissues, appearance of the fetid exudate and with it necrosis or death and sloughing of external layers of the

abused. For it is abuse of the heavy draft horse that brings out the disease and the abuse runs along well defined lines which easily might be avoided.

In the first place, it should be remembered 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 lymphangitis. 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 thin-skinned 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, exfoliation 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 in everything tries to maintain the pink condition conjointly with the perfection of health.

How different it is 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.

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

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

HOW TO USE A DRY FLY



DRY 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 up.

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 fly, 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 puts 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 and a vast amount of it.

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. Anglers 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 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 well to pitch it some distance ahead, so that the fish does not notice it till it arrives before him. Watch the natural flies. They skim cheerfully over, drop for a second, rise again, 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 Coachman—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 necessary 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 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 combined with gentleness. In a nutshell, dry

fly fishing is an art used when the common method has failed to persuade them to rise or 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 enjoyment 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 certainly 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 dangerous as the African lion, for the simple reason that, being a much smaller and more active animal, it is very much easier to miss a vital part in the snap-shot, which is about one's only chance on ordinary occasions, and if 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 jaguar, a much rarer animal. The deer most commonly met with belong to four different varieties. The smallest, the "guassu-irah," or grey forest deer, weighing from 45 lb. to 50 lb., 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-irah," or red deer, is a very handsome animal, beautifully formed, and as glossy as a well-groomed racehorse, weighing from 80 lb. to 100 lb. when full grown. Unlike his grey cousin, he prefers the depths of primeval forests, from which he rarely emerges. Both kinds have short, sharp spikes from 4 in. to 6 in. 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 tree.

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 the expedition. Leaving our plantation, near the town of Villa Rica, our road wound in and

out midst orange groves, palm trees, and belts 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 Tibicuaní, a small muddy, rapid-flowing 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, Señor Varela, had the misfortune to be exceedingly popular as well as enormously wealthy. In the days of López 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 primeval 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 cicaada 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. Nevertheless, 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 thick "monte" I raked the back of a collared peccary with a rifle bullet. The brute tried for

vengeance, and I had to prod him off with the barrel of my rifle, being disinclined to waste another cartridge on him. To get him out as comfortably as possible I tied the legs and slung 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 water-hole. 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, in the Field.

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 Orange, 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 alluded 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 Troglodichthys" 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 opening 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-fire.

"If you will take the time to investigate," he said, "you will find that the full-stomached trout in your catch will outnumber the empty-stomached ones 10 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 they have since caught protruding from their

mouths (because there is as yet no room for 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 bull-head 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, returning. 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 him 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 Afied.

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 tone. 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 matter 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 appearance.

In fact, age told on that steak. It no longer had the deep, rich glow of youth. It had a 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 Painé in Outing.

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—Preston M. Willis.

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Two Brief Journeys to Dreamland

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

"Four old men shall dream dreams; your young men shall see visions."—Joel, ii: 28.



NE meets strange characters in every city, great or small. Men and women in all the walks of 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 nationality and creed. If they are men who have seen better days, they are almost always cynics, who criticize the characters of their fellow-beings without mercy and call down the direst 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 seldom tells you much about himself, and you always 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 promenade 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 none. 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 aloft 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 balloon, 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 little tell-tale's mouth and I heard no more of that lady's skeleton in the closet.

Near the lounge from which I had fallen I observed seated a short, middle-aged man with a pleasant and amused face. He offered

me a cigarette, and after lighting one for himself, said:

"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. "How long did I sleep?"

"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, "I had a queer dream in this Victoria of yours some years ago I was a traveler for the big Toronto firm of — & Co. In the discharge of my duties I came here and put up at the famous Driad. I may say that

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 Driad. The first night, before retiring, I went to the bar and put three or four high-balls 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 that I was dodging mud-in the shape of grave charges hurled against my moral life, 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 despairing 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. God! 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 twenty-five 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 remained seated.

"If you have no money," she said with a 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 she spoke and said in a menacing tone, "Give them to me!"

"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 practice. 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 released 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 afire. Soon I heard hurried footsteps in the hall, then a loud knock at the door.

"What's the matter?" asked a man's voice.

"I've been robbed of my diamonds," I shouted. "The thief is a woman, or Satan in a 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 persisted.

"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 the clerk.

"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. If 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

HE Navy League "Trafalgar dinner" was held at the Waldorf hotel, and was attended by nearly 150 ladies and gentlemen. The Duke of Somerset presided; and the com any included the Duchess of Somerset, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., Sir Robert and Lady Hart, Lord John Joicey-Cecil, M.P., Lord Valentia, 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 Shade, 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., Colonel Sir C. Wyndham Murray, Captain Kincaid Smith, M.P., Mr. J. M. Poulton, 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 up-standing, 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 rendered 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 less 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 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.)

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 discussion at all. (Hear, hear.) He could not help regretting that there was not, from time to time, in the House of Commons an opportunity for discussing naval questions in such

a manner as to avoid the necessity for a party 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, afforded sufficient proof that, whether the writers were wrong or right in their conclusions, they were actuated by purely patriotic 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 occupants 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 to 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 he wanted to be assured, in explicit language, was that it was the firm determination of the Government to maintain the Navy at what had always been understood to be the two-Power standard, interpreted on more than one occasion as something like 10 per cent. over the combined strength of the two strongest

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 our 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 shipbuilding, 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 to him that it would involve any risks, either 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, because 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. (Cheers.)

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 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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SPACE 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 found out how to rob the explosive gas of the coal mines of its deadly power.

The Grand Duke Alexis, uncle of the Czar, died on Nov. 14 in Paris. This nobleman has really been an excellent example 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 hoped that money can be spared to lay out this park before next summer.

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 hoped that money can be spared to lay out this park before next summer.

In the great northern province of Manchuria all nations are trading. The United States merchants complain that the only people who make a profitable business there are the Japanese. The ambassadors of these nations are talking over the matter. For the moment the Japanese are the only nation that has been 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 José Martí. 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 the people of Cuba are not used to. The production and manufacture of tobacco and tropical fruits.

The emperor of Japan has reviewed his fleet, consisting of one hundred and twenty-four vessels, at the island of Togo, where the review took place with the greatest enthusiasm. 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 navy is the envy of all nations. It is to be hoped that some of our wealthy men 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 be the home of the future, for its mountains 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 along the eastern maritime provinces are fertile and have a fine climate and a fine soil. Hardly 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 are described as the Klondike, 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 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 an excitement in China 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. Peter's," 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 small vessels to the mainland 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 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 women shall allow their children to go to school, though 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 Nanaimo. What boys and girls in British Columbia want to do is to get into the sanitarium. The greatest enemies of consumption are good food, plenty of exercise and fresh air. Children here, unlike those in many places can almost always have fresh food. There are indeed 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 all the 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 will be little danger of the eastern 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 can be cured by their own efforts, we cannot be regarded as their friends. There is no need to be afraid but there is need 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 has disinfectant in it or to use a cloth that could be burned and to be very careful about soiled handkerchiefs much of the danger of spreading consumption would be avoided. No one should ever spit on the street or pavement.

The German Emperor some time ago had a talk with an Englishman in which he said, among other things, that he was going to his grant to the 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. The emperor, his people were indignant that an Englishman should claim the credit due to British generals.

But the statement 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 to the press. The emperor, his people think, has no right to speak as freely as he does. A wife man, His chancellor, or what we would call the premier, Prince Von Buelow, has been much blamed for allowing 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 he 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 long 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 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 confidence 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 some English king who learned that he must rule according to the laws of the land and not as he liked himself.

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. Lettingwell, who went to the Arctic Ocean with Captain Mikkelsen on the steamer Duchesse Bedford did a few 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. Lettingwell 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. Lettingwell declared that 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 cold 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 to endure the greatest hardships.

Many wonderful things have been discovered in this country, but none that do 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 apples as fresh as when they were picked from the trees in Okanagan or Victoria orchards. The other day a gentleman told a reporter that Salmon caught on the Skeena were sold and eaten fresh in London 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 other parts of northern British Columbia to catch salmon, halibut, cod and other fish to supply the markets of the large cities in England. For hundreds of years the fishermen of the north of England and of Scotland have given work to thousands of men and women and have made the fortunes of ship owners and merchants. Mr. Burton thinks that British Columbia may be called the "New Scotland" and is greatly noted for the wealth of its seas and rivers.

Many boys and girls will remember the former governor of British Columbia, Henry Joll Lobnitz, and will be sorry to hear that the kindly old gentleman is dead. Perhaps no one should mourn when a man who has lived an upright and honorable life is taken away from the world, but it is a sad thing when a man as able as well as a good man and what is becoming too rare in these days, an honest and a fearless politician. There are, indeed, many men who must oppose wrongdoing, even if it makes enemies of wrong doers. But Sir Henry's contests were over when he came to British Columbia and he lived a quiet peaceful life in our beautiful city. Like most of the old gentlemen had a hobby. His was the preservation and culture of trees. He knew all the Canadian trees and the soil best suited to their growth. He would have had Victorians preserve their native trees and plant many others. Our streets 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 near 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. Surprise 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 life years to come will spread their branches over every 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 conquer 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 have undertaken the government of India. Now these educated Hindus 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.

It is to be hoped that the rash action of wicked men 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-

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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 was not finding anything, his temper did not improve; he was 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 rest went this way or that—the spider knew every stick and knob they were made fast to, every one. But this preposterous strand went nowhere—that 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 nonsense.

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 there 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 looked up he lay sprawling in the hedge, with his 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.

A Quack 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 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 leaf the fibres are 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 well 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 dummy. While Baby Bear learned nothing, but he looked so very wise. The teacher though he knew it all, and so gave him the prize.

Curing Rosa May

On the morning when Bessie Norton was six years old she came down to breakfast to find a long box, all tied up in pink paper, with a string and what she called 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.

"It says, 'For Bessie, with best wishes for many happy birthdays,'" said mother, and then she helped untie the gold string and take out the box. 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 there were two more 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, who lived next door. All that day Bessie 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 Rosa May always had the best of care, and was taken into the house and put to bed at the right hour. But at last there came a day when a hand came marching by, playing beautifully, while Bessie was dressing, and 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 Bessie did not know it, for she was asleep. But the next morning she looked everywhere for Rosa May, and could not find her. She had been out last night under the trees, and there she found the poor doll, where she had lain all night in the rain.

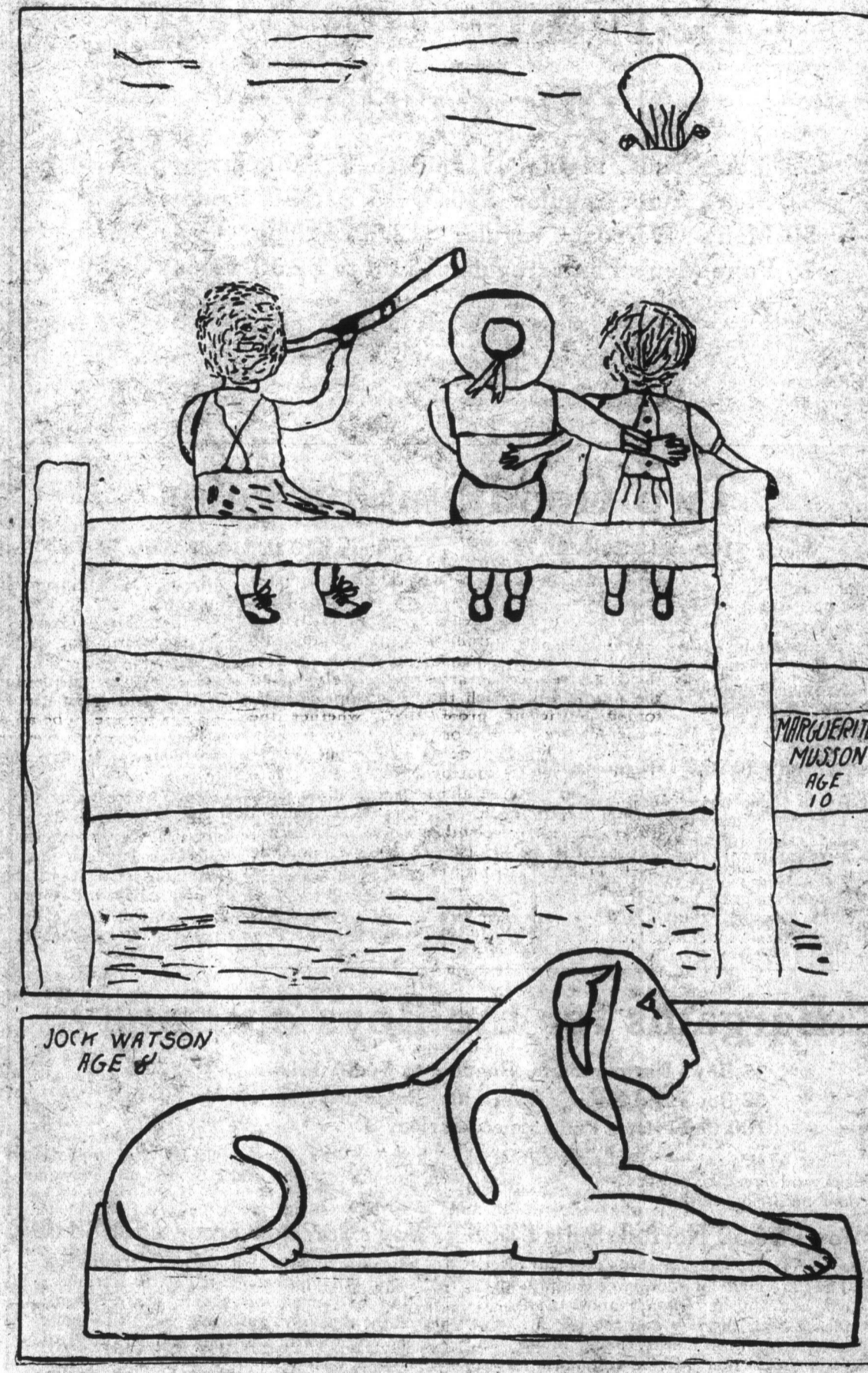
It was a sad, sad sight. One blue eye was all washed out, and the other was nearly gone. Her right arm was doubled back under her head, and both legs were all twisted, so she could never stand up straight again, and in place of her pretty rosy lips there was only a great ugly red mark.

Bessie sat down beside her poor 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 were any 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 think, however, I can do something for 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 a little bit." "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 he opened the 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 could not help but smile, too. 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 pink check—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 for her. The young man had a small china pipe, and he did, so that no one would ever have known that Rosa May had ever had an accident or been sick. Bessie thanked him over and over again. She asked him if he was going to doctor some other people, and he laughed and said no, he was going to paint a picture. As he turned away he said, "You must be careful not to leave Rosa May out at night again, for you can't get a doctor who knows how to cure them." Youth'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 room 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 fingers.

"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.

"No, but 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 dismissed. 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 cap, and went into the street. He walked miserably along, a deep sense of injus-

he joined the staff of Leete and Co. had seized the opportunity of seeing him in the private office of Mr. Leete to work a wicked scheme for his undoing. Having 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.

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 knew the whence or the whither. One of them caught in the top of a tree, and the skipper, a little speckled yellow spout, quit his airship to survey the leafy domain 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. 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 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 dust-pail in its pocket, so to speak, he was now a big, proud, 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 the dew brought no sun. The sky was overcast, but a fly was out. All the long gray autumn day the spider sat hungry and cross in his corner. Toward evening

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 years to 12 years, regular values up to \$1.25. Friday 75c



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, Tennyson, Moore, Cook and Ingoldsby Legends. Price, per volume \$1.00
L. T. Meade, Rosa Carey, and Mrs. Wetherall Books for Girls, each 35c
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 50c

New Novels Price \$1.25

Little Brown Jug of Kildare, by Nicholson.
The Money Changers, by Sinclair.
Lady of the Mount, by Isham.
The Man from Brodney's, by McCutcheon.
The Circular Staircase, by Rhinehart.
The Angel, by Guy Thorne.
The Great Fight, by Drummond.
The Web of Time, by Knowles.
The Wheel of Fortune, by Tracy.
Cy Whitaker's Place—by Lincoln.
The Last Voyage of Donna Isabella, by Parrish.
The Leaven of Love—by Barnhell.
A Prisoner of the Sea, by Hotchkiss.
The Hermit and The Wild Woman, by Wharton.
Treasure Valley, by Keith.
Hillrise, by Maxwell.

Pretty Dresses Suitable for Evening Wear

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. These are descriptions:



HANDSOME DRESS, made of cream figured fillet 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 valenciennes insertion, three deep tucks around the bottom, fine tucks on hips, drop skirt of silk mull. Price for the suit \$20.00

DAINTY DRESS, made of point d'esprit net over silk. Blouse 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 with tucks, deep flounce with six rows of French Valenciennes insertion, white silk drop skirt. Price, per suit \$22.50

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

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.

Notwithstanding 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 bargains.

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 \$9.75

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 during the wet weather, which is so hard on clothes. Reg. \$10.00 to \$12.50 suits. Friday's price \$5.75

- Men's \$12.50 Overcoats \$6.75
- Men's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Pants \$1.50

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 price \$6.75

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 \$2.50 values. Friday's price \$1.50

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 come on Friday.

- Boy's \$4.50 Norfolk Suits \$2.85
- Boy's \$5.75 Overcoats for \$3.45

We have thirty-five of these suits to offer. They are made of good tweeds and worsteds 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 suits, Friday's price \$2.85

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 50c

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, 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, 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, an extra good quality of soft lamb's wool shirts and drawers, medium weight, shirts double breasted, very special value for Friday at, per garment \$1.00

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 UNDERSKIRTS, 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 the very 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 assortment for Friday, at, each \$5.00

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 fleecy 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 50c

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 95c

These Items May Help You in Holiday Selections

- Christmas Stationery, a splendid assortment at all prices, starting at . . . 25c
- Christmas Cards, a tremendous assortment, at each, 2 1/2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 50c
- Christmas Post Cards, per dozen 25c
- Calendars, a big assortment, nicely boxed, at prices ranging from \$1.75 to . . . 5c
- Children's Toy Books, prices ranging from 50c to 5c
- Linen Toy Books, at 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c
- Pansy Books, E. P. Roe Books, for boys and girls, each 25c
- Chums, price \$2.00

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



Girls' Realm, price . . . \$1.75
Boys' and Girls' Own Annuals, price, each . . \$1.75

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

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Free Shine Coupons Given With Regular Footwear Purchases

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