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<text><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> packet 15c. ve Bandages, 3 inch, 10c., 2 1-2 inch 2 nd 1 inch, 5c each. ES AND TOILET ARTICLES AT JCED PRICES. Special, Monday, at \$12.50 fine opportunity to purchase a good we are placing on sale a number of tra low prices. These are in colors l black, 48 to 50 inches long, made oth with military collar and cuffs, finished with stitching. Priced in Men's Furnishings 's Print Zephyr and Oxford Shirts n's Shirts in very pretty stripes and up in fine Zephyrs, Prints and Oxo 161/2. The regular value of these leckwear for Men at 50c v Four-in-Hand Ties just opened out,-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Christmas stock. Very pretty shades d taste, such as gentlemen like to tshirts for Men Just to Hand lannelette Nightshirts, large sizes up ns, some with braid trimming and vool-lined Mocha Gloves for Cold Days ES, lined with warm wool, all sizes MOCHA GLOVES, useful for school pair.....65¢ L GLOVES, extra warm, heathervhite. Per pair, 75c and 50¢ OUR XMAS SHOPPING EARLY TTO 16

the side and a second of



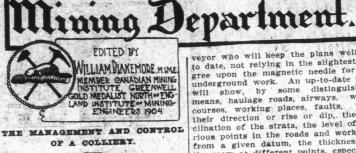
The Fraser river is sealed by frost.



NAVAL MEASURE TO FOLLOW BUDGET

⊃ FEEDERS FOR

A C. P. R. freight had a close call A C. P. R. freight had a close call near Shields on Sunday last. A rock slide had torn up part of the track. near the high bridge, and the engine left the track and was stopped in such a position that it was left hanging over a sheer drop of a thousand feet. The trains had to make a double transfer while it was hauled back from its dangerous perch. Abuse of Power By U. S. Im-



Surface Works. On the subject of hoisting little need e said, because practically the direct

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

be said, because practically, the direct holst has not been superseded. Various methods of applying a balanced weight have been tried. The only one of any importance is that resorted to in the Koepe system, which has a return rope from the underside of the case; but without enferting into details it is safe to say, that this need not be seriously considered at

to allow of a bin being constructed be-low to hold whatever quantity of coal may be desired, from which supplies can be will be the greatest sufferer in the be desired to the desired be desired, from which supplies can be will be the greatest sufferer in the be desired to the desired be desired to the desired be desired be desired to the desired be desired be desired to the desired be desir Such bins vary in capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 tons and are a great advantage in cases of breakflown or accident of any kind which hinders the output. Where it is not possible to make the adit into the mine at the same eleva-tion as either the screenhouse or the breaker, a conveying plant will be neces-sary. The most favorable condition however, is where the grade of the level entering the mine can be continued to the point where the coal is dumped. Even so apparently trifling a matter as the choice of a tipple will have an important bearing upon the efficiency of the screenhouse, as nothing is so apt to cause delay as a poor tipple. The feature governing this is, of course, the tonnage required to be passed. be drawn to the cars from underneath. Such bins vary in capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 tons and are a great advantage mana

TARIFF TALK The Man at the Helm. The manager who thoroughly under-stands and has well organized his work,

Friday, Dec. 10, 1909

The manager who thoroughly understands is working to date, not relying in the slightest day what his finger upon the pulse of the date, not relying in the slightest day what has been done since the previous twich should be placed pon his table every morning. exactive day, what the output has been done since the previous twenty four the strata, the level of the date of the test strate, the level of the manager will require an estate plane within the previous twenty-four being showing the surface of his properties the manager will require an estate plane showing scenerally the contour due to the satisfaction with which a successful distribution and the date of the surface, so that he can easily die strate at any given point.
 The forestoing article treats of the reation with which a successful distribution the thickness of the origing and the going and the most unitarious duties, which which a successful distribution the treats of the successful distribution the treats of the scaling and the most unitarious duties, which make bein fing and the most unitarious duties, which which a colliery manager will require the successful distribution the surface of his properties.

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Under Auspices of Canadi Artillery Association

Friday, Dec. 10, 1909

Not only did the Fifth Reg C.G.A., win the Governor-Ger shield for general efficiency, wit ond and third places in the con tion, also, but the local gunner made a clean sweep of all the con tions under the auspices of the L tions under the auspices of ion Artillery association

year. In the sinkaying compe Fifth regiment took first, s third places. No. 1 co h any place in this competition, marks, while No. 3 cane a ond with 48, and No. 2 was t 45 points. No. 2 In the sinlaying comp 45 points. No. 3 company place in the officers obser-fire competition, with No. 1 but three points behind in place, No. 2 company of Ha and the other company of drill No. 3 company of the F ment took first place, with N pany of Halifax second, and company of the Fifth regiment

Lieut. Col. A. W. Currie, offic nanding the Fifth Regiment, stated yesterday that while much gratified with the new much gratined made by the ment which for the first the history of the artillery rethe Dominion had taken and third places in petition as well as win other competitions, p of them, the credit was due Col. J. A. Hall, the retiring Col. J. A. Hall, the feating col-ing officer, who during his comm the regiment for seven years has ed to bring the regiment to its high state of efficiency. He part would endeavor to see t rt would endeavor to oud record was duplic

HENRI ST. YVES WANTS JOHN MARSH'S S

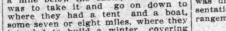
SEATTLE, Dec. 8,-Henri S SEATTLE, Dec. 8.—Henri St. champion Marathon runner of world, yesterday, issued a challe John D. Marsh., another well. Marathoner, for a 15-mile rac Yves has anywhere from \$500 to to back up his opinion that h outfoot the speedy Canadian "semi-Marathon" distance. Som are Marsh and St. Yves hooked "semi-Maräthon" distance. Som ago Marsh and St. Yves hooked a 15-mile face at Vancouver a Frenchman broke down betwee third and fourth mile, strainin, ankles. He is still wearing bai on his ankles, but says that he another chance at Marsh before ing for the east.

ing for the east. "I am willing to race Marsh time, and the oner condition if we run on a track twelve the mile or under, the turns track must be banked. This is away the strain from the away the strain from the which becomes terrific if we flat floor," said St .Yves leave for the east part of this month, according present plans and I want a match with Marsh before I g Marsh arrived in Seattle fro

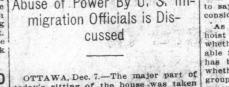
couver yesterday and the me probably meet today to talk possible race. At present th



THAT OLD FUR-LINED JACKET.



A CHINESE PUZZLE



The suit of Richard G. Morton for damages from the B. C. Electric rati-couver. Morton received injuries in September last by being struck by a following car, when he descended from a car on Davie street, Vancouver. Recent rains have made the roads is under water, and the corduroy in places is afloat. Supplies for the mines have at present to be taken in on pack invested in building and civic improve-ments. Buildings erected during the first eleven months of the current year reach a total value of \$368,000. Mr. Justice Morrison has granted in the past heat to data to the total in divorce in the case of Auge months in divorce in the case of the the river to the Fraser and for the value rise in divorce in the case of the trad sevenes, who is a justice of the ranger of the Hudson's Bay company store, who is a justice of the past peen living in the Termi-nal City. At the approaching session of the tota the approaching session of the set the trading to the past of age. seven years, is an Englishman and 43

At the approaching session of the legislature, Vancouver City will seek amendments to its charter to enable the city to borrow money for a juve-mile court and detention home, the by-law for \$20,000 for this purpose being meanwhile withdrawn years of age. Mysterious Case of Attempted Murder anwhile withdrawn.

Either in an effort to get the \$300

or Suicide at Vancouver.

Damages estimated at \$5,000 were occasioned by the recent rampage of Vedder creek, according to Mr. S. A. Cawley, M. P. P.-elect, who is in New Westminster. When the river was at its height, Mr. Cawley says, it must have been running at a depth of 25 feet and with the speed of Nidgara rapids. Hill Innes of Creston met with a peculiar accident a few days ago, what -passing along the trail-he neticed

(By C. L. Armstrong.) How dear to the heart is our When winter clothing When winds of December sweep over the hill, We love it apart from an in-We love it apart from an in-finite loathing ° Of prickly-lined underwear, guarding the chill, The great, heavy stockings, the flannel protectors, The ear-tabs, the mitts, which our childhood recall; The scarfs and the overshoes, fait-lined and comfy. felt-lined and comfy, And e'en the fur jacket that hung in the hall. That old fur-lined jacket,

That moth-covered jacket That alleged beaver jacket That hung in the hall. That old fur-lined coat, how

we dusted and shook it, Cleaned, pressed it, and stitched it to make it like new, Till with liking remote the Jap tallor man took it With orders to stick on some new fur with glue And then when he brought it backed filled with the odor Of horses hooves, cows' tails and acid and all;

and acid and all; How we found he had min-gled cat's fur with the beaver Of that old fur-lined jacket that hung in the hall.

That old fur-lined jacket, That moth-covered jacket, That near-beaver jacket That hung in the hall. And yet at the whim of Boreas

we wore it. The moth we had ousted re-laxing his charge When we showed him so plainly he couldn't ignore That for him that fur packet

That for him that fur packet was sizes too large. We donned it by morning we wore it at noonday. We blinded all eyes as the sun blinded Paul, And then in the evening we screned from our person scraped from our person The fur from that jacket that hung in the hall.

That old fur-lined jacket. That moth-covered jacket, That like-beaver jacket That hung in the hall.

Each section of a mine should have

feature governing this is, of course, the tonnage required to be passed. The most efficient for a large ton-nage is one in which the tub after emptying runs through the tipple and is returned to the haulage track by means of an elevator or creeper. This method avoids the delay incident to drawing the tub back, and enables as much as 2,000 tons a day to be passed over a single tipple. If the coal is required for coking purposes and contains im-purity, especially sulphur, it may be necessary to resort to a washer. This should be erected near the screenhouse, and the fine should be carried from the screen in the conveyor. The effect of a good washer is very pronounced, and has resulted in the conversion of an inferior, unmarketable coke into a first-class article. It is possible to reduce the sulphur by at least 50 per cent. **Coke Ovens.**

foreman at the screen or breaker,

and ash by 75 per cent.
 Coke Ovens.
 Where coke ovens are used it is an advantage to build them as near the mine as possible, without, however, coming so near that the latter will be effected by the smoke and sulphur passing with the ventilating current; a distance of 1.500 to 2.000 feet will generally obviate this. In some cases it is practicable to carry the coal by means of a conveyor direct from the breaker or washer to the coke ovens. Failing this, the simplest method is to haul special hoppers direct from the breaker owns to distance or other considerations, there should be a high-level and low-level track at the ovens, and a storage bin between the two, the bin to be charged on the upper track, and to feed a lorry for charging the ovens, which may be worked either by electricity or steam.
 Maps and Plans.
 A good manager will want to see upon his plans exactly what is going

That like-beaver jacket That hung in the hall. A good manager will want to see upon his plans exactly what is going on in the mine, and this necessitates the employment of a competent sur-

Patriotism must be learned at mother's knee and be breathed in

of her manufactured goods, again England's 75 per cent. Hitherto, other nations have discounted to some ex-tent the handicap which protection imposes upon them by working longer hours, but next year the mills of Massachusetts and Germany will by statute have their working hours re-duced to nearly the same level as duced to nearly the same level England. Let the cotton industry imperiled and every other indust suffers. The teeming population for a suffer are among the bigg

Lancashire are among the bigs consumers of agricultural products.

Through Trains Saturday By next Saturday the E. & N. rial-By next Saturday the E. & N. Hal-way service from Victoria to Nanatmo should be in operation as per sched-ule. H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the road, yesterday made the state-ment that the work of repair on the bridge just this side of Ladysmith was progressing so satisfactorily that he was confident that through freight and passenger trains would be des-patched by the end of the week. one of the Rameses and val-ued at \$50,000 was recently landed in Boston. It is estim-ated to be 3,000 years old. Eight hundred tons of supplies have reached Alberni for use by Grant & Fraser, who have a sub-contract for the last eleven miles of the Alberni extension of the E. & N. Fifty men will be amployed under the personal Chief of all the mummy species r old petrified Rameses Poor Has been carried o'er the sea To the country of the free, But they took him to The will be employed under the persona supervision of Mr. Fraser on the las And the reason-there's the four miles of the contract, the remain-ing seven miles being sub-let. We say: "Out on this manoeuvre!" Why did they neglect Van-*************** couver? Now, Rameses, poor old duf-* Births, Magriages, Deaths Think of what he'll have to suffer Asked to up-town musicales Where he'll have to tell his BORN. MONG KOW, AT NO. 640 FISGUARD St., in this city, on the 6th inst., to the wife of Mr. Lee Mong Kow, a son. Hongkong papers please copy. tales; Toted out to Harvard square Where they educate the air; He'll be feted, dined and chaffed-He may even lunch with Taft. MARRIED. PHIPPS-SHRAFNEL-W. H. G. Phipps. third.son of the late Major C. E. Phipps, to Miss Elsie Scrope-Shrap-nel, fifth daughter of E. S. Shrapnel, A. R. C. A., and daughter of the late General Shrapnel, R. A. In fact, he'll be a social power, The lauded mummy of the hour. And yet, despite this whirl of

General Shrapnel, R. A. COWLEY-BAGSHAWE—At St. Mark's. Victoria, on Tuesday, 7th Dec., by the Rev. Dean Cowley, of Winniper, father of the bridgeroom, Francis Penrose Vaughan Cowley to Frances Sybil Bagshawe, eld est daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. B Bagshawe, of Swallowfield, Richardson St. Victoria. Rameses, poor old, homesick boy, Craves Vancouver, silent, far, Where the other dead ones are. There he'd feel at home and free To boast about his pedigree Or-lasting silence he keep To please the other Sons of Sleep.

\$200 You owe it to your get posted on that pe musical instrument, lumbia Graphophone veloped and perfecte ing the last year or se

Columb Graphophon

is the original "talkin chine" made under th inal basic patents. other machines ca later and no other ha caught up.



FLETCHER BR 1231 GOVERNMEN Sole Selling Agen British Colum

DIED VIGELIUS-At the residence of her son-in-law, G. Myers, 39 Olympian avenue, Dora Vigelius, a native of Germany, aged 64 years.

level as

HOWELL-At Pasadena, Cal. on the 6th inst., Harriette Howell, wife of the Hon. Chief Justice of Manitoba. youngest daughter of the late Ed-mund Lally, Esq., of Barrie, Ont.

Sleep. At all events, he'd never roam He'd feel so blooming much at home.



************** Births, Magriages, Deaths

BORN.

MONG KOW, AT NO. 640 FISGUARD St. in this city, on the 6th inst. to the wife of Mr. Lee Mong Kow, a son. Hongkong papers please copy.

MARRIED. PHIPPS-SHRAFNEL-W. H. G. Phipps, third son of the late Major C. E. Phipps, to Miss Elsie Scrope-Shrap-nel, fifth daughter of E. S. Shrapnel, A. B. C. A. and daughter of the late fth daughter of E. S. Shrapnel, C. A., and daughter of the late al Shrapnel, R. A. General Shrapnel, R. A. 'OWLEY-BAGSHAWE-At St. Mark's. Victoria, on Tuesday, 7th Dec. by the Rev. Dean Conlege of Winnipes, father of the bridge of Winnipes, father of the bridge of Prances Sybil Bagshawe, eld-est daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. B. Bagshawe, of Swallowfield, Richardson St., Victoria.

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S. Y. WOOTTON, (L. S.)

and nime. (L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The objects for which the Company is incorporated are: To do a general fiscal agency, invest-ment, promotion, brokerage, theatrical amusement, irrigation, power, transpor-tation, manufacturing and mining busi-ness, owning all necessary appliances, machinery, buildings, ships, boats, ve-hicles, etc., etc., acquiring, owning, op-erating, leasing, buying and selling all kinds of real and personal property more of the aforesaid general lines of two of the aforesaid general lines of the assue books, notes and other evi-dences of Indebtedness and to secure the payment of the same by morizage, deed or hrust, or otherwise; engaging in any and jall classes of business that a matural person might or could in the United States of North America, or fin any other part of the world.

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VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

my. Salar

Friday, Dec. 10, 1909

WEILER BROS.

Home Furnishers Since '62

The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST ă0 25

Sent postpaid to Canada and the nited Kingdom.

railway hotels will serve the same

end. Those who know attribute very much of the prosperity of Southern California to the fact that by the erec-

The observations which follow were tion of fine hotels in the cities, thousands of persons have been attracted there and have seen opportunities for to them, and shall be glad if some of investment. This experience will be them would write to us on the subrepeated in Victoria beyond any doubt. ject. We are not so sanguine as to But the scope of this factor in pro- suppose that any reform along the

gress will not be confined to this city. lines mentioned herein can be accomfor we are satisfied that the hotels plished at once, but as one can never here will have their branches in many tell what seed may bring forth fruit places throughout the Island. so possibly if we begin the discussion We believe the construction of the of the domestic problem, some good

Canadian Northern will stimulate a may result from it. new interest in Victoria and the whole The man said: "Can island. What we now have reference right, I suppose, about farm laborers functions that are purely formal and to is not the completion but the beginning of the work. As yet to peo- my wife can get a domestic servant." ple outside of a small area the fact This is not a local question. It is provincial fruit exhibit was deemed that this railway is to maintain ferry asked everywhere, and it is an ex- worthy of his special inspection and connection with the Mainland as an ceedingly important question, because, that he was so pleased with it as to integral part of its system and to be extended to Barkley Sound, has no upon the home, and there is no use fail to be regarded with feelings other in touch with the situation; but once things like that, if the home as an than of great satisfaction. work of construction has been begun, institution is going to be broken up." quire what it means. The opportunities to get into what is practically nities to get into what is practically a virgin country and to invest in a city., that is already growing and is bound to grow very much more rapid-the first idea that presented itself was ly, are not so many that such signal a mental picture of a trained nurse. among investors in regard to Victoria

ject of. when the railway is completed what vice be put upon a similar plane? will it mean? It will mean the es-tablishment of great industries in or

telephone system in all mines. An- less servants to each other, from the other is the laying of pipes through all highest to the lowest. Domestic sergalleries and workings, and yet an- vice is looked on with disfavor, at other is the construction of air-tight least so we think, not so much becompartments. He also says that all stables ought to be removed from mines. The advantage of telephones the "maid-of-all-work" will to a cermines. The advantage of telephones will be obvious without any explana-tion. The suggested pipes would be for the purpose of pumping air or liquid food into the mines, and the airtight compartments would serve as domestic service? In these days of havens of refuge in case of accident. We quote what Mr. Mitchell says on these points, and commend them to the consideration of mine-owners, miners, are supposed to build our houses to live in, but unfortunately many of us

United Kingdom. THE OUTLOOK. THE OUTLOOK. The output of the program of the three program of the program withing the discover program of the three program of the three program of the three program of the three program of the program withing the three no great difficulty in getting and keep-IS THIS UTOPIAN? ing female domestic servants; those

who have the greatest trouble along suggested by a conversation with a this line are those who can only keep man. We ask the attention of women one servant at a time. Is there not a remedy for their difficulties some where along the line above suggested PRAISED BY THE KING

The King has visited the British Columbia fruit exhibit in London and has expressed his great appreciation of its excellence. This is a fine certificate. While His Majesty of neces-The man said: "Captain Wolley is sity performs a great number of to which too much significance ought but what I would like to know is how not to be attached, the fact that our

The W. C. T. U. has secured a people everywhere will begin to in-He went on to say that no one could permanent headquarters for its work. regard the assignment of domestic service to Chinamen or Japanese with good service, and we have not the least A deficit of \$7,000 in the financial

attractions as Vancouver Island and Nursing has been elevated to the transactions of the Fall. Fair will be Victoria present will be overlooked. When people at a distance once rea-when people at a distance once rea-to ne loses caste by engaging in it; in-zens, although the new building aclize that what we have been talking deed it enables those who conscient- counts for much of it. We are not about is going to be realized, there iously pursue it and gives them a disposed to indulge in any moralizing will be such a pricking-up of ears standing, which commands the re- this morning; but there seems to be among investors in regard to Victoria as this city has never been the sub-ject of.

We venture once more to offer the better fitted for domestic duties than suggestion to t

Compare our regular, all-the-year-'round prices with any WEILER BROS. sale or clearance prices; remember we give 5 per cent cash discount and quality of goods, then-use your own judgment. **Home Furnishers Since '62**

CHOOSE SOME WARM BEDDING TODAY Lots More Cold Nights Before Winter Goes



T HE Frost King still holds the town in its grip-and prospects of more cold weather before Winter passes into Springtime. Why delay purchasing warmer bedding? The better plan is to make the purchases now and get the full service. We have made the matter of choosing easy indeed-have gathered one of the most comprehensive assortments of Winter bedding ever offered Victorians, and have priced these magnificent articles so that they'll work no hardship to any purse.

* Come in and see the best wool blankets from Scotland, the handsome down quilts from England and the Cotton comforts that are the pick of Canada and the United States. Pleased to show you the stocks, whether you purchase or not.

Maish Cotton Comforts, from, each, All- Wool Blankets from, per pain \$3.50

Special facilities for "special order" work-make use of our expert service.



"Blue Band and Gold" china has always been one of our most popular sellers, but these new arrivals bid fair to eclipse all former records for swift selling. The shapes, the quality and the attractive treatment of blue and gold is bound to make them disappear in a hurry.

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, per dozen, \$4.00 and \$3.00 BREAKFAST CUPS AND SAUCERS, per dozen \$4.50

Just opened this big shipment, but we suggest that you waste no time in making an inspection. Come in today. SUGAR BOWLS, covered, at, each\$1.25

GIFTS

FIVE FLOORS New China

dence.

ARRIVING DAILY

ful-is the term which fit-

tingly applies to the past

few days' business in

china. It is gratifying to

receive in this splendid

manner such substantial

assurance of public confi-

It means a great deal to

us to realize that Vic-

torians appreciate our ef-

forts to give them some-

thing unusual in holiday

merchandise - appreciate

the preparations that have

extended through several

of the months just passed.

Stocks are still unbrok-

en and are daily being

augmented by fresh arri-

the stock now be-

Tremendously success-

Tea Set of 40 Pieces, in This Pattern, Priced at \$7.50

Xmas Gifts OF XMAS GIFTS DELIVERED LATER

In past years many shoppers found real satisfaction in choosing the gift early and letting us hold for later delivery. The choice at present is much better than we can possibly offer during the few days immediately preceding Christmas, an for that reason, if for no other, early shopping seems desirable.

Then the comfort of shopping before "the crowd" is another reason why you should make the Christmas purchases now. You can choose at your leisure.

So why not come in and choose at your leisure from complete assort-

verv woman should know THAT THIS STORE OFFERS THE FINEST COLLECTION OF XMAS GIFTS

Each year more women are sending "sensible" Christmas gifts-are eliminating articles of personal use. Not that some of these aren't "sensible." Handkerchiefs-to a friend whom one knew to be always well supplied with those most necessary linen and lace affairs, such a gift would be superfluous. And to send them to a friend who was careless in this regard, might offend.

Safe plan is to send such a gift as may be chosen from the hundreds of suitable gift things offered here. It is impossible to enumerate these

here-come in and go through the store.



THE CRIMEA

In 1849, the Tsar Nich a great sense of the mil sia, thought the time had tion of the Turkish emp proposed to the British Petersburg a plan for th between the Powers. the Tsar thereupon so justify the invasion of A dispute having ariser Russia, relative to the ri Greek churches in rest the Tsar proclaimed a p adherents of the Greek of to enforce his claim, s Danistrau principalities. to avoid wa., but as the war was declared on first act of the Russians Turkish fleet at Sinope, ern shore of the Black S able, however, to resist t and in the spring of 18 France came to the Sul ing a force at Varna, in There was not much when Austria sent a fe province, both the Britis ments ordered their com Crimea. Lord Raglan, er, and Marshal St. French troops, believed policy, but no course wa obey. Raglan was undo He had served under W sula and at Waterloo. table soldier of fortune. less, commended him obedience to, the order governments, the two c their troops, and sailing landed near the mouth river in the Crimea. posed, but the next day into collision with the Menshikoff. This was The British force number 22,000, and there were the field. The Russian 45,000, but it had the The brunt of the fightin force, and the troops ac gallantry. After a hard sians retreated. Lord low in pursuit, but St. vance, and thus the bar The Russians sults. Sebastopol, where they stand a long defence. was magnified out of a portance, doubtless bec it was the first occasion nine years before, since countered a civilized for jubilant to learn that was yet alive.

The delay in the adv the Russians time to sin of Sebastopol, so that v an attempt was made t by bombardment, the s enough to the forts to age. The allies settle take the city by siege, tember 11, 1855. The s one that reflects credit

certain safety devices. One of them

was suggested by the Colonisi la short me ago, namely, the instalment of a

The state

ture.

within easy reach of this city. We are not of those who expect to see ev-erything that exists in the region be-tween here and Barkley Sound brought tween here and Barkley Sound brought else in brilliant style, gives a little At present it is given by courtesy to tween here and Barkley Sound brought to this neighborhood to be worked up. Some of it will be; but we look for several towns along that line of rail-way, where industries will be carried on. There never was a case in the history of the world, where industria development did not follow transpor-tation facilities through a country

tation facilities through a country ple like to look at paintings even if The year 1909 has been unusually rich in valuable raw materials. We have between this city and Barkley Sound a country at least 100 miles long, rich in valuable raw materials long, rich in valuable raw materials long the form of the last century there was these things are not anogener works of art; one who can be entertaining; a good partner at bridge is desirable. But and the Canadian Northern is going these things are the unimportant things. Everyone likes a good meal "a year without a summer" so the people, who were "old folks" forty to provide the best possible transpor-tation. 'Can anyone suggest a reason tation. 'Can anyone suggest a reason tation.' Can anyone suggest a reason tation.' Can anyone suggest a reason tation and ought to have it. Everyone likes in good order meant that in Eastern Canada there why this region should furnish the to have his or her house in good order was snow every month of the year why this region should furnish the first exception to the universal rule? And so we contend that the outlook for Victoria is very bright indeed, and that without taking into account the eick. Why not have the same kind of centering here of grain traffic from sick. Why not have the same kind of the weather.

the Prairies and the extension of the people to look after us while we are

Canadian Northern system to other points on the Island. Neither do we propose to do more than mention in passing what may be expected from the extensions of the Canadian Pacific nor of the intentions of the Grand Trunk Pacific in regard to transporta-tion facilities on the Island. We on-ly have in mind the things that we think we have reason to know, and these, in our humble judgment justify

the most optimistic views of the fu-**Give Perfume** SAFETY OF MINERS. Mr. John Mitchell, who was president of the United Mine Workers for several years, and a coal miner for fifteen says, "coal mining is the most hazardous industry in America." He says that four out of every thousand coal miners employed in America are killed RADING every year; whereas in Europe the average is one to the thousand. He says tat in the United States fifteen men are killed every day in coal mines, and estimating the number of working in and try it. days at 200, this gives 3,000 a year. He attributes this high mortality to the fact that most miners are ignorant CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST of mining conditions. He recommends

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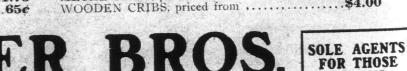
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tions concerned. The had the advantage of t ben, an engineer of un ing their fortifications, and missed more than ing the allies; the latt entire lack of military fighting went, the Fre showing, chiefly from British side there were valor. The management inable. The British to have run the whole ders. Supplies were s medical stores were lowed to lie at points where they were neede forward with the great larity. In fact, the wi down./ An illustratio the department, often of thousands of boot Deaths from wounds and typhus took a terr The winter of 1854-55 ferings of the men in tents were exceeding! all, the soldiers main courage, and were ab British victories two r forgotten. One of the 's Inkerman.

Balaclava is a por of the Crimea. Here their rendezvous, and Russian force of 12,0 and captured some re port, which a small d been ordered to defen to attack the port its by a magnificent char frustrated their atten battle that the famou Brigade occurred. W whether it was ever known, for the aide w tions to Lord Cardiga That Lord Raglan di but no satisfactory e given of the reason. army in position. T tillery in front and c



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73 JANOUP With the Editor what are called "massive," which does not ways in the work she undertook, one of her

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

In 1849, the Tsar Nicholas, impressed with a great sense of the military prowess of Russia, thought the time had come for the extinction of the Turkish empire in Europe, and he proposed to the British ambassador at St. etersburg a plan for the division of Turkey between the Powers. This was rejected, and the Tsar thereupon sought for a pretext to justify the invasion of the Sultan's territory. dispute having arisen between France and Russia, relative to the rights of the Latin and Greek churches in respect to certain places, the Tsar proclaimed a protectorate over all the adherents of the Greek church in Turkey, and to enforce his claim, sent an army into the Danistrau principalities. The Sultan sought to avoid wa., but as the Tsar refused to retire, war was declared on October 4, 1853. The first act of the Russians was to destroy the Turkish fleet at Sinope, a port on the Southern shore of the Black Sea. The Turks were able, however, to resist the Tsar's land forces, and in the spring of 1854, Great Britain and France came to the Sultan's assistance, landing a force at Varna, in what is now Bulgaria. There was not much serious fighting, and when Austria sent a force into the Danubian province, both the British d French governments ordered their commanders to invade the Crimea. Lord Raglan, the British command-Marshal St. Arnaud, who led the er, and French troops, believed this a mistaken line of policy, but no course was open to them but to obey. Raglan was undoubtedly a fine soldier. He had served under Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. St. Arnaud was a veritable soldier of fortune, which quality, doubtless, commended him to Napoleon III. In obedience to the orders of their respective governments, the two commanders embarked their troops, and sailing across the Black Sea, landed near the mouth of the Alma, a little river in the Crimea. The landing was unopposed, but the next day the allied forces came into collision with the Russians under Prince Menshikoff. This was on September 20, 1854. The British force numbered 27,000, the French 22,000, and there were about 60,000 Turks on the field. The Russian force numbered about 45,000, but it had the advantage of position. The brunt of the fighting fell upon the British force, and the troops acted with conspicuous gallantry. After a hard-fought day, the Russians retreated. Lord Raglan wished to follow in pursuit, but St. Arnaud refused to advance, and thus the battle was barren of re-The Russians shut themselves up in sults. Sebastopol, where they were prepared to withstand a long defence. The victory at Alma was magnified out of all proportion to its importance, doubtless because of the fact that it was the first occasion since Waterloo, thirtynine years before, since a British force had encountered a civilized foe, and the nation was jubilant to learn that the old fighting spirit was yet alive.

The delay in the advance of the allies gave the Russians time to sink ships off the harbor of Sebastopol, so that when, early in October, an attempt was made to destroy the defences by bombardment, the ships could not get near enough to the forts to do any material dam-The allies settled themselves down to age. hich lasted until Septake the ch tember 11, 1855. The story of this siege is not one that reflects credit upon either of the nations concerned. The Russians, although they had the advantage of the assistance of Todleben, an engineer of unusual genius, in preparing their fortifications, made a poor defence, and missed more than one opportunity of routing the allies; the latter displayed almost an entire lack of military skill. So far as actual fighting went, the French made rather a poor showing, chiefly from inactivity; but on the British side there were some feats of splendid valor. The management of the war was abominable. The British war department seems to have run the whole gamut of possible blunders. Supplies were sent to the wrong points, medical stores were delayed in transit, or allowed to lie at points hundreds of miles from where they were needed; provisions were sent forward with the greatest imaginable irregularity. In fact, the whole commissariat broke down. An illustration of the inefficiency of the department, often cited, was the shipment of thousands of boots-all for the left foot. Deaths from wounds were many, and cholera and typhus took a terrible toll in the trenches. The winter of 1854-55 was severe, and the sufferings of the men in the trenches and in the tents were exceedingly severe. Yet through it all, the soldiers maintained their splendid courage, and were able to add to the roll of British victories two names that will never be forgotten. One of those is Balaclava, the othis Inkerman. Balaclava is a port near the southern end of the Crimea. Here the British ships made their rendezvous, and on October 25, 1854, a Russian force of 12,000 men left Sebastopol and captured some redoubts commanding the port, which a small detachment of Turks had been ordered to defend. They then advanced to attack the port itself, but General Scarlett, by a magnificent charge of the Heavy Cavalry, frustrated their attempt. It was during this battle that the famous Charge of the Light Brigade occurred. Why this was ordered, or whether it was ever ordered, will never be known, for the aide who delivered the instructions to Lord Cardigan fell during the charge. That Lord Raglan did not direct it is known, but no satisfactory explanation has ever been given of the reason why 670 men charged an army in position. There was a battery of ar-

ed, they were obliged to retrace their steps and only 168 men reached the safety of the British lines.

The battle of Inkerman was fought ten days later, that is, on November 5. The Russians made a night attack on the allies. There is no doubt that they expected to sweep them from their positions, and they were numerically strong enough to do so. Once more the burden of the fight fell upon the British, who bore nobly, although later the French came to their assistance, and the Russians were repulsed. Inkerman is always spoken of as "the soldiers battle.

A battle took place at Tchernaya, where the Russians were also repulsed. This fight is chiefly remarkable for the fact that the Sardinian contingent participated in it, whereby the troops of Victor Emmanuel acquired a prestige which contributed no little to the subequent unification of Italy.

Sebastopol was not actually taken by the allies, although the French did capture the Malakoff tower. On September 8, the British force sent against the Redan also took that work, but, being absolutely unsupported, were compelled to retire. By what species of monumental stupidity General Simpson, who succeeded to the command after the lamented death of Lord Raglan, sent so inadequate a force to assault the Redan cannot be explained. In one of the private letters sent from the front, it was stated that he sent one battalion of recruits to the assault as a punishment for insubordination. The capture of the Malakoff and the realization by the Russians that the English had only to attack the Redan in force to take it, and then have the city at their mercy, caused the Russians to evacuate the city, which they set on fire, so that when the allies entered they found only heaps of ruins.

There was no further fighting, but the British army was put in a splendid state of efficiency, so much so, that when France hesitated about exacting certain conditions from Russia, as the price of peace, Lord Palmerston declared his intention to carry on the war alone. This prove unnecessary, and a treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1856. By it the ambitions were temporarily crushed, and in consideration of the help of the Powers Turkey promised various reforms. But the only permanent result was the unification of Italy.

THE OCCULT

H. K. Chesterton, one of the keenest critics of the day, although his method of dealing with questions appears at first sight to be the reverse of philosophical, commenting upon W. T. Stead's claim to have received a communication from the spirit of Gladstone, says: Apart from the intentions or the impressions, what, so far as we can follow them, are the occurrences? Well, I will take the liberty of dog matizing about the situation as it stands. There is no doubt whatever, for any fair and free human mind which has studied the experiment, that it is possible to obtain messages and explanations which come, I do not say from a spiritual source, but certainly from an unknown source." In these words Mr. Chesterton expresses the views held by a great many people, whose knowledge of what is now

they cut their way through and routed the Russian cavalry beyond. Not being support- so that if any one had attempted to reach the accordeon the shock would have been exceedingly severe. This only had the effect of increasing the marked character of the movements of the instrument, and Sir William says : "I and two of the others present saw the accordeon distinctly floating about inside the cage with no visible support. This was repeated a second time after a short interval."

Another interesting test was made with a balanced board. The medium placed his hands a few inches above one end of the board, but did not touch it. The board was thereupon depressed, and to counterbalance the force exerted by the medium a weight of 140 pounds was necessary. Another was made with a long rod, which without any human or artificial assistance, was making certain movements. Sir William said : "Will the intelligence directing this rod change the character of its movements and give me a telegraphic message in the Morse code?" Forthwith the rod tapped out such a message on his hand. He says that on three occasions a beautifully formed hand appeared through an opening in his dining table and on one occasion gave him a flower. This was in light as brilliant as electric lamps could make it, and it was seen by others besides himself. He also says that he saw the materialized form of the spirit known as Katie King in his own house and under conditions, which rendered deception impossible.

One hardly knows what to say in the face of statements like these from such a high authority. The suggestion that the incidents are to be explained by sleight-of-hand seems pointless, for the ingenuity requisite to deceive such observers as those named above could be used by its possessor to yastly greater advantage. At the same time there is no necessity for persons, who art not making investigations, to be in any haste about reaching conclusions on the subject. There is undoubtedly a very simple and perfectly natural explanation of all these things; but it seems to lie outside of the scope of our ordinary observations. The proper attitude for the great majority of people to take towards spiritism is one of suspended judgment, and in regard to professional mediums one of profound distrust. In the course of an article pointing out the necessity for further inquiry, the Nation, a prominent British review, says: "But until that investigation is completed it would be folly to assume that the hysterical medium really is in relation with the disembodied or partially embodied spirits of the dead. The real difficulties begin when we have to face the vulgar manifestations of seances conducted with a medium. Tables are raised apparently without human agency; heavy wardrobes advance along the floor like monstrous and primeval animals; hands touch and strike or caress the assistants; notes are played on mandolines or trumpets suspended from the roof. Most of the more startling 'manifestations' have been repeated in daylight, and the lifting of the table has been frequently photographed." THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY

In the previous article it was said that

everything bearing upon the life of mankind

on this globe was in a broad sense of the word

mean that they are large, but only that they do not exhibit any or ot least very slight traces of workmanship. The best known instances of these are found in Kent, and they are discovered in gravel once forming a river bank, but now lying at an elevation of 600 feet above the neighboring stream. In the Paleolithic period men had advanced far enough to know how to chip flints into desired shapes, and they also had regular habitations in caves. As far as the limited amount of information available demonstrates, man in the Eolithic age had no fixed habitation; but in the next period he had learned to seek refuge in a cave and knew how to make fire. In the Neolithic period he had learned how to polish flint, make pottery and had acquired some sense of ornamentation. The commerce in flints referred to above took place in the Palaeolithic period, and it continued during the Neolithic. In the latter period the construction of dwellings began, and it was then that the lake dwellings, found in some parts of the world were first erected. The people of the Neolithic period understood something of navigation. We cannot say if those of the preceding age did, for we do not know whether navigation was then necessary to pass from the countries where the flints were produced to

others in which they were found. It is interesting to note that almost all these stages in the progress of mankind are to be found in the world today. There are even now races which use for implements stones corresponding to the massive flints of the Eolithic Period; there are peoples who yet employ the chipped flints of the Palaeolithic period and others again who practice the arts of the Neolithic Period. It is also to be observed that these periods seem to have been uniform all over the world at the same time. That is to say, men do not appear to have begun their existence in one locality and spread abroad taking with them the ruder forms of primitve civilization, but everywhere at the same time humanity was much in the same condition. The wide differences between races today is due to a different rate of progress in different places. In any cases progress seems to have been arrested. The most conspicuous illustration of this is to be found in China, where a wonderful advance was made before something called a halt. In the case of some of the uncivilized races, the impetus to progress appears to have ceased at a very early stage. But in every case there has been some progress, and the history of Japan and the recent history of China show it to be possible for a race to overcome the adverse conditions and resume its advance at a more rapid rate than ever. The Indians of this continent at the time of the coming of the white people were apparently in a state of arrested development. But we also, know that there. may be racial retrogression. The stone portraits of the ancient Egyptian kings show so marked a resemblance to the felaheen of today, that the latter might almost sit for the portraits of the former. Apparently the people who form the mass of the population of the Nile valley are the direct descendants of the wonderful race, which built the Pyramids, the marvelous temples of Thebes, and the exquisite edifice of Pilae, and who carved upon stone enduring records of their deeds. Here is only to written records. All other ancient evi- not only arrested development, but retrogression as well, and the same thing holds true of

first translations being David Strauss' "Life of Jesus," which occupied her for three years. Her next attempt in this direction was Ludwig Feuerbach's "Essence of Christianity," Spinoza's "Ethics" she began to translate, but never finished it. She was always an indefatigable and conscientious worker and her own hardest taskmaster, though her father supervised her earliest writings. The influence of her father, who was the prototype of Adam Bede, was a potent factor in the development of her character. He was an essentially upright, fairminded and practical man, his daughter was devoted to him and never wholly recovered from the effects of his death.

A TO SHOP THE HOUSE AND THE REAL

George Eliot (Marian Evans) was born in Warwickshire, on November 22, 1819. She was enabled through her father's position to mingle in many different classes of society, from the humble to the proud. He was a land agent, and among other properties had the handling of several of the large estates of the nobility. Marian as a child made friends with wise discrimination, but with no regard to the social status of her associates. Tenderest sympathy and an instinctive understanding of her kind was fostered from the beginning in her, traits of character which always distinguished her and enabled her in later years to give to the world the splendid character studies of Adam Bede, Daniel Deronda, Felix Holt, Silas Warner, Gwendoline, Romola, Dorothea and a host of others that must stand among the best types of literature. The possession of these qualities also broadened, strengthened and sweetened her own nature so that as time went on her influence for good over those with whom she came in contact was practically unbounded.

It was not until after the death of her father that she began to form associates among the most famous literary people of the time. She was thirty years old when she became subeditor of the Westminster Review, and entered the home of Doctor John Chapman. While here she formed one of a brilliant coterie, which included Herbert Spencer, John Oxonford, James and Harriet Martineau, Emerson, and George Henry Lewes.

Five years later after painful and mature deliberation, she took the step for which so many have censured her. George Lewes had been separated from his wife for some time, but there had been no divorce, and according to the laws of Church and State he was still bound to her. But he loved Miss Evans, and her love for him was so supreme, that she was ready to renounce her name, her position, her friends, for his sake. She went to his home and became his wife, and as long as he lived was tenderly devoted to him and a faithful mother to his children. The two left England at first and lived for some time in Berlin, but upon their return home they were afforded a glad welcome by their friends, and the old amicable condition of things was re-established. Every Sunday afternoon a salon was held at the Priory, London, the home of the Lewes, where were to be met Darwin, Browning, Tennyson, Wagner, Huxley, Du Maurier, and numerous other artists. Lewes was probably the most brilliant conversationalist of his time; but his wife was the stronger attraction. In person she was not beautiful; her features were too large and heavy, but her smile was charming; her voice low and sweet; her enunciation clear and refined; and her ready and abundant sympathy, her kindly humour, her large underdeeper and more lasting afstanding, won a fection than could have been inspired by mere beauty of feature or form. Yet, though outwardly the great novelist appeared happy, and her life all that she could wish, her letters tell a different story. We know that until the day of her death she deplored the necessity of taking the step which meant a sin against the society, which she so firmly believed should be upheld. She never regretted her relations with the man she loved, but she felt that she had established a dangerous precedent. Lewes died in 1878 and in 1880 George Eliot married Mr. Cross, just for what reason it would be hard to say. She died in the same year She has produced about a dozen novels among which it would be difficult to name one as superior to the rest. They are all the productions of genius, works that . must rank among the classics of English literature. The rank and file of readers nowadays find them a little ponderous, a little slow, a little too thought-compelling, but the judgment of such readers cannot be accepted as any sort of standard. Her stories will live long after very modern novelists have been forgotten. "Daniel Deronda," one of the most famous of her novels, was written four years before her death. There are two great characters in the book, Daniel Deronda the Jew, and Gwendoline Harleth, the woman who loves Perhaps Adam Bede is the universal favourite among her novels. It is a story, however, of which it is very difficult to give a opsis. The principal scene is laid in the oyser farm in the Midlands, and the delightsurroundings are delightfully described. We see the wide white houses with their deep cool verandahs, the broad clean kitchers with their monstrous open fireplaces, shining brick ovens, the shaded, fragrant dairies, the great barns, the green woods, the sparkling brook. Hester Sorrel, an ambitious, beautiful, and silly girl, is the heroine, but her frailties are so human that we instinctively give her our ism. Her long years of training could have sympathy. Adam Bede, a sterling, intelligent, produced no other result. She did not begin courageous young man, is in love with her. Dinah Morris, the woman preacher, Bartle Massey, the schoolmaster, Mr. Irwine, the parson, and Mrs. Poyser, are all admirable char-

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spiritism is derived from casual observation, or from reading of the experience of others. There is not the least doubt that the distinction between the two branches of inscientific investigation of psychic phenomena has led to very unexpected results. The late Professor Lombroso acknowledged that he had become satsified of the reality of the phenomena investigated by him, and he very reluctantly accepted a spirit as the only means of accounting for them. Among other distinguished persons, who admit the reality of the phenomena, although it is perhaps too much to say that they believe in the work of spirits, we find such names as Marconi, Flammarion, Lodge, Wallace and Crookes, to mention only some of those with which the public are most familiar. The presence of Sir William Crookes in such a company is calculated to arrest attention, for of all the scientific investigators of the day, he is perhaps the most careful. In any other department of investigation the opinion of Sir William would be regarded as of great value, and the result of his experiments ould be accepted without question. In approaching the subject of spiritism, Sir

William adopted the scientific method, and took precautions to eliminate all possibility of fraud and collusion. He had the experiments carried out in his own house, and in the brightest glare of electric lights. He experimented with several mediums, the best known of them being D. D. Herne. One of the principal tests was with an accordeon. For this purpose he constructed a cage with hoops and wrapped around it fifty yards of copper wire. In this he placed an accordeon, and placed the whole under his dining-room table. The cage was purposely made just high enough to fit under the table, and a hand could not be inserted above it and beneath the table. He placed the cage and the accordeon in position himself. Thereupon, to quote his words, "very soon the accordeon was seen by those on each side to be waving about in a somewhat curious manner; then sounds came from it and finally several notes were played in succession. While this was going on, my assistant went under the table and reported that the accordeon was expanding and contracting. Presently the accordeon was seen by those on the other side to move about, oscillating, going round and round the cage and playing at the same time."

This took place in the full glare of the electric light with several persons looking on. Sir William then connected the wires encircling tillery in front and on each side of them, but the cage with a strongly charged electric wire,

the Book Marken Bark

To attempt a definition, which will show the vestigation, archaeology may be said to deal with the general condition of the race as a whole, whereas history deals with the doings of parts of the race. Yet one blends into the other in such a manner that it is difficult to separate them. For example, when we find in certain parts of Europe flints that must have come from the chalk cliffs of England, we are safe in assuming that there was inter-course of some kind between the peoples of the various countries at an early day. History, that is written history, using the word writing to mean any artificial device employed for keeping a record, begins as far as any one is now able to say, about 10,000 years ago, and possibly earlier. From that time to the present there is a more or less continuous account. of the doings of the people who have inhabited southwest Asia and the Nile valley. Chinese history claims to be very much more ancient than this, some of the earlier writers asserting that it goes back more than two million years before the time of Confucius, but so far as is known there are no records with a greater antiquity than 5,000 years. When we attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics of the Mayas, a race which inhabited Central America about the time of the Spanish invasion, we are hopelessly in the dark, and the same is true of the inscriptions on Toltec and Peruvian monuments. We have no basis of comparison to enable students to determine what these inscriptions may mean, and therefore for the present they cannot be taken into account in speaking of the antiquity of historical rec-

But behind the earliest date assignable to the first Egyptian or Babylonian records, there stretches an immense period throughout all which man seems to have been in existence and slowly making his way upwards to civiliza-This is the archaeological period, and tion. geologists estimate that it may have been anywhere from 100,000 to 300,000 years long. It divided into three subordinate periods, the Eolithic, the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic. The Eolithic is the most ancient. It is in part inferred rather than proved. The only evidence of such a period is the rude flints and tree branches which seem to show that they their own purposes. The Eolithic flints are essay-writing. She was very ambitious al- acter studies. were employed by creatures of intelligence for

ords.

dences of human life they class as archaeology.

But the point to be brought out in this article is that after a very long period of existence on this planet, mankind about ten thousand years ago emerged from his former condition n some parts of the world and began to make records of his doings. He was no longer content to live from day to day. He had grown ambitious of distinction. He had devised laws for his protection. He had organized society. He had learned the necessity for government. Perhaps he had done all these things long before the time of which we speak, but we can only deal with things that are known. Therefore, speaking in a general way, human history may be said to begin about one hundred centuries ago in the valley of the Eu-

phrates and Tigris and that of the Nile.

A Century of Fiction (N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

A CENTURY OF FICTION

George Eliot

This great writer may be said to have fairly represented the age in which she worked, the third quarter of the nineteenth century. This period of time has been styled an age of tolerance, religious, scientific and philosophical. The Church of Rome, for instance, had come under the softening influence of Cardinals Newman and Manning, and was brought nearer to the Anglican body. Darwin, Mill, Spencer and Huxley represented Agnosticism, which cult was granted social recognition. The philosophy of Auguste Compte was given expression through his English exponents—a philosophy of Humanitarianism, which lost nothing, but rather gained in breadth, through the genius of its interpreters. George Eliot was a social philosopher, and an exponent of the school of Idealism rather than that of Reaiher career as a novelist until she was thirtyseven; up to that time her work had been along the lines of criticism, translation and THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Friday, Dec. 10, 1909

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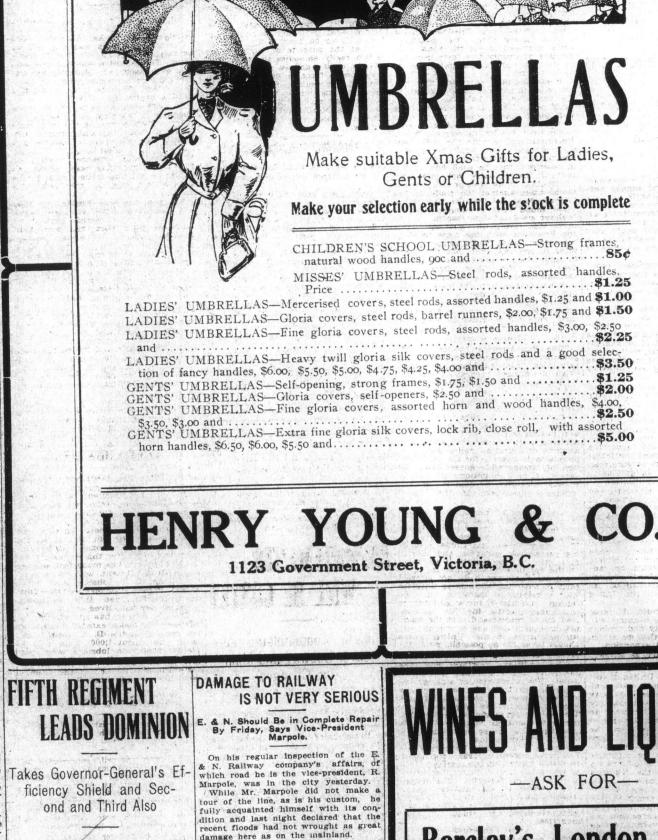
VIA PACIFIC

Arting, the G. T. P. and C. N. R. had been actively carrying on construction. "Bu, former road had built some 50 miles, from a point on the main line towards Calgary, while the Canadian Northern, building from Vegreville to-wards Calgary had constructed 100 miles. The latter railway was building at the rate of a mile a day, was open-ing up new territory, and generally carrying out development work. The C. S. R. was also constructing a line from Saskatoon to Join the line from Vegreville graded since last spring. Both of these branch lines of the G. T. P. and the C. N. R. will also run south to the international boundary, and give other outlets to traffic. By the system of guaranteeing bonds

other outlets to traine. By the system of guaranteeing bonds Mr. Cushing considered that there was ho possibility of the government be-ing embarassed in any way. Alberta had only commenced assisting rail-ways. His government realized the immense momentum which such as-finingeneration of the such as-the the system of guaranteeing bonds the government be-the government

internet and the second second

The Fifth Regiment C. G. A., has won the Governor-General's shield for general efficiency and also second and third process in commettion with all second and Third Also aid would be given. Mr. Cushing was in British Colum-bia last spring. Since that time he says there has been considerable de-velopment and throughout those por-tions of the province he has visited he notices every evidence of prosperity. Hundreds of styles are here, ready for **Barclay's London Stout** you choosing. The largest the most com- The Fifth Regiment C. G. A. has
 The Same of prosperity.
 INSTRUCTIVE WORK OF DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE
 Compandium of Jeland's Resources in insued-inquiries from Would-Be Settles.
 The results are for the sources in and mirable one activity and enterprise of the satisficial results are put for an admirable one shall are touched and the statistical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the and the statistical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the and the statistical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the and the statistical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest paraphile of the satisfical results are put for many of the latest put for many of the latest put for many of the latest put intervetion is other satisfication on the satisfical results are put for many of the latest put intervetion is other satisfication on the satisfication on Do not be misled by thinking there are better goods. Try Barclay's and get a taste of the real thing, the Stout without a superior anywhere in the world. We now have hundreds of pleased customers who have found that in Barclay's they have an article easily digested and extremely beneficial to the whole system, especially so with invalids, who cannot digest the heavy, gassy stout. BARCLAY'S NIPS BROWN STOUT per dozen \$1.00 BARCLAY'S RUSSIAN STOUT NIPS, BARCLAY'S PTS, BROWN STOUT, per dozen \$1.60 BARCLAY'S PTS. RUSSIAN STOUT, per dozen\$2.00 BARCLAY'S OTS. BROWN STOUT, per dozen \$2.75 See Our Big Ad. on Page 10 **COPAS & YOUNG** and M. Forrest of Cowichan, who are 353 to receive their first payment under 311 the terms of the option on the 20th of 306 the present month. Gun Practice. looking this way, as they are anxious to find homes in a more equable cli-Fort Street 3 company, Fifth Reg. company, Fifth Reg... company, Fifth Reg... company, Hallfax.... 287 It is the intention of the Toron286 It is the intention of the Toron286 as weather permits, and if his report
214 justifies expectations, development will
212 begin early in the spring. Phones 94 and 95 Phones 94 and 95 Halifax... Levis.... Halifax... Halifax... Waters-Pierce Property Sold. AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 7.—At public No. auction late today the Texas property No. of the Waters-Pierce Oil company was No. sold on account of the anti-trust suits No. and ouster proceedings instituted some No. No. No. company 3 company, 1 company, No. 3 company, Our Hobby Again and outset proceedings means of the proceedings means of outset proceedings means of the proceedings means of the proceedings of the process Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rugs; a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD 566 YATES STREET.



CANADIAN QUEST Drastic Reduction in Ex tures Suggested So Meet Revenue WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. Taft today sent his first and sage to Congress. The anti-interstate commerce laws are with at this time, the Pres ing that he preferred to em in a special message, and whimself of the first oppo-bring the subject to the a In the interest of imme omy, and because of the pro deficit, the President says quired a reduction in th the war department for al year, which brings th

Friday, Dec. 10, 1909

TO CONGRE

Mr. Taft's First Annual age Covers Large N ber of Subjects

SETTLEMENT OF

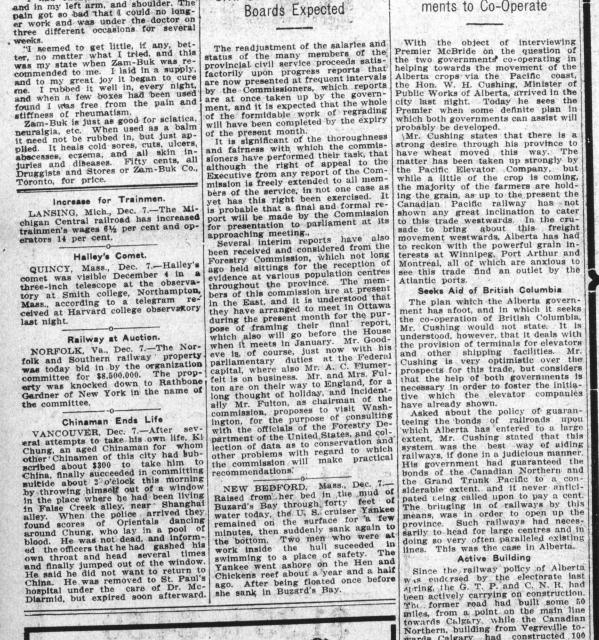
PRESIDENT

cal year, which on an amount mates down to an amount millions less than the cor estimates fo last year, and t directed the curtailment of n dations for naval appropri-dations for naval approprihat they are thirty-eight than the corresponding esti-last year. Regarding the Nicaraguan

and the execution of tw by order of President Inited States government when this message is printed, ceeding with deliberate circun to determine the exact truth tion to these reports, and course in the premises most of with its dignity, its duty to the american claim of A company against the government Chile, which the government United States and Chile have United States and child for m submit to King Edward for m is fouched upon and among t subjects referred to by the are the fisheries convention Great Britain, Canada and t States; the treaty concerning adjan international boundary settlement of other internal fairs between Canada and t

States. In conclusion the Preside "Generally speaking, the cou a high state of prosperity an every reason to believe that the ever of a substantial exp The message is, in part, a

Relations with Ga "The relations of the Uni "The relations of the Unit with all foreign governments tinued upon the normal basis and good understanding, and generally satisfactory. Put the provisions of the genera arbitration concluded bet United States and Great Bri 4 1908. a special agreemen United States and Great Bri 4, 1908; a special agreement tered into between the two on January 27, 1909, for the of questions relating to the on the North Atlantic Coas bunal to be formed from m The Hague. In accordance provisions of the special agr printed case of each gover on October 4 last submit other and the arbitral tribu Hague, and the counter ca Hague, and the counter of United States is now in co Hague, and the conner of United States is now in cou-paration. The American ri-the fisheries article of the 1818 have been a cause of between the United States Britain for nearly seventy interests involved are of gr-ance to the American fish the final settment of the will remove a source of co-tation and complaint. This case involving such great is questions which has been s the permanent court of ar The treaty between States and Great Britain the Canadian internationa concluded April 11, 1908, au appointment of two comm define and mark accuratel national boundary line b United States and Canada i of the Pacific, and provi exchange of briefs within of six months. The brief presented within the presc but as the commissioner of six months. The brief presented within the presc but as the commissioner agree within six months a change of the printed sta required by the treaty, it come necessary to resort tration provided for in th "The international fish mission appointed to and authority of the convent 11, 1908, between the Uf and Great Britain, has system of uniform and co national relations for the and preservation of the for the international boundar the United States and C the international bound the United States and regulations will be duly Congress with a view to t of such legislation as will the convention to put the "The convention provi "The convention provi-settlement of internations between the United Stat-ada, including the apport tween the two countries the boundary waters and the boundary waters and ment of commissioners to tain other questions, signe day of January, 1909, and fleation of which the Ser advice and consent on M has not yet been ratified of Great Britain. of Great Britain. "Commissioners have be on the part of the Unit act jointly with commissi part of Canada in exami-question , of obstruction John river between Mai Brunswick, and to make tions for the regulation thereof, and are now en work. "Negotiations for an conference to consider a arrangment providing for tion and protection of th the North Pacific are in



FIT- 3

REFORM

prehensive and most attractive showing that we have ever made.

There is a vigorous swing to Fit-Reform Overcoats. They suggest the full-blooded man, the sturdy Westerner, who is up and doing all the time.

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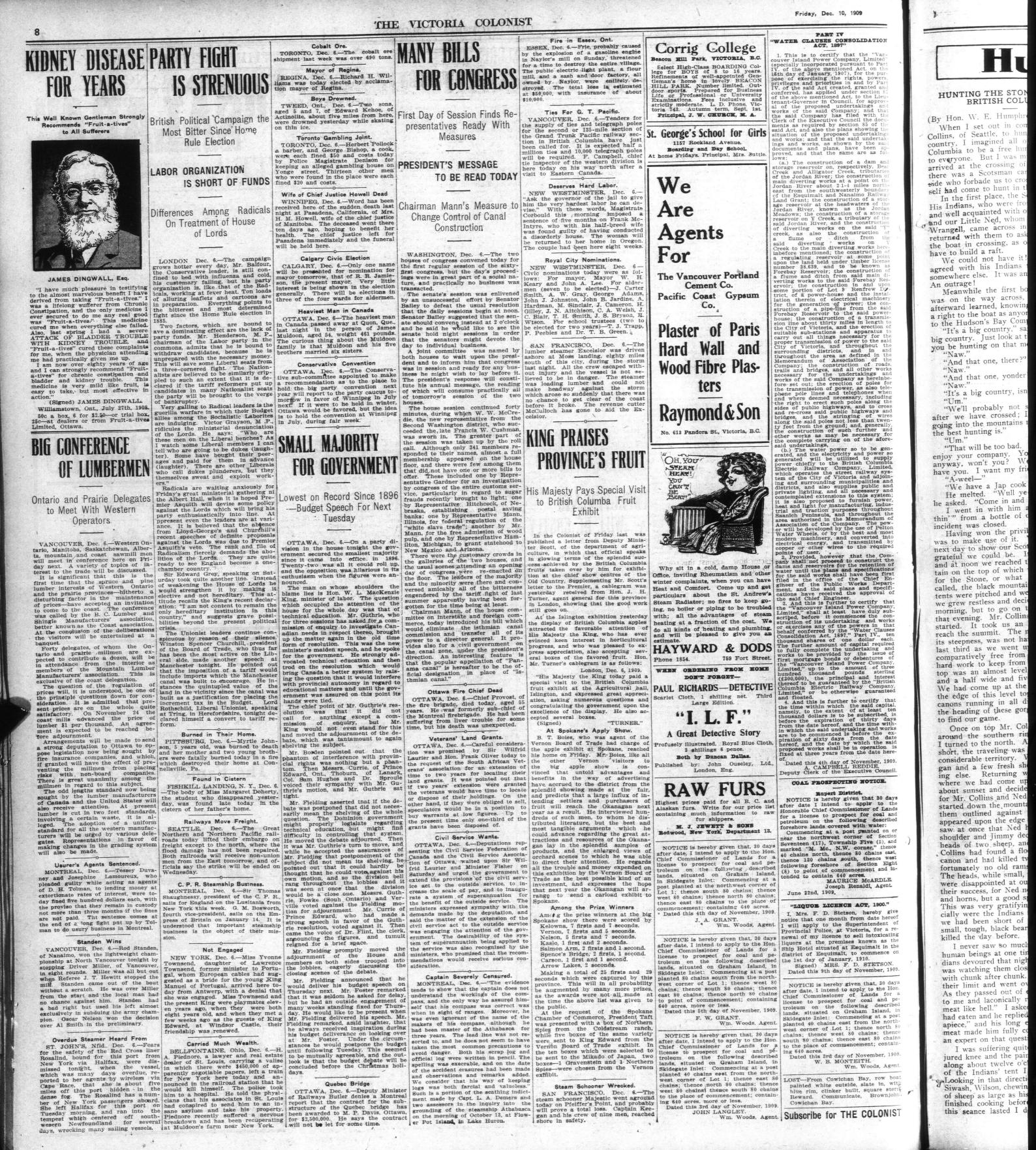
\$15 to \$35

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ALLEN & CO. **FIT-REFORM** 1201 Government St. - Victoria, B. C.







the "Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited," up to the amount of three hundred thousand pounds sterling (f300,000), the principal and interest thereof to be guaranteed by the "British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited," or be otherwise guaranteed and floated. and floated. 4. And this is further to certify that the time within which the said capital, namely, to the extent of at least ten thousand dollars is to be subscribed, is before the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, and the time with-in which the said undertaking and works are to be commenced is before the ex-institut of siturd days

in which commenced is before the ex-piration of sixty days from the dat hereof, and the date by which the sai proposed works shall be in operation i fixed at three years from the date here

Rupert District.

following to point of commencement. (8) to point of commencement. tended to contain 640 acres. MAURICE MCARDLE.

"LIQUOE LICENCE ACT, 1900."

I, Mrs. F. D. Stetson, hereby give

otice that one month from date hereof

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 day

after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and pe-

troleum on the following described lands, situated on Graham Island, in

W. B. MONTEITH

Wm. Woods, Agen

I will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, at Victoria, for a re-

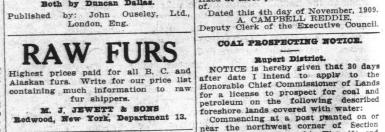
newal of my licence to sell into

June 22nd, 1909.

Joseph Renaldi, Agent

ported to her agents by wireless via for New York here today and an-Cape Race, that she is about five nounced in the railroad station that he would kill himself. The police took dense fog. The Rosalind has a number of New York passengers abound it is a sociates in St. Louis been exting the contract for the sub structure of the Quebec bridge has been excluded to M. P. Davis, Ottawa, to seen awarded to M. P. Davis, Ottawa, to seen seen awarded to M. P. Davis, Ottawa, to seen awarded to M. P. Davis, Ottawa, to seen awarded to M. P. Davis, Ottawa, to seen seen awarded to M. P. Davis, Ottawa, to seen seen awarded to M. P. Davis, Ottawa, to seen seen awarded to M. P. Davis, Ottawa, to seen seen awarded to M. P. Davis, Ottawa, to seen seen to seen seen seen to s

1,7



NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and pe-troleum on the following described lands, situated on Graham Island (8) to point of commencement and to (8) to point of commencement and to

Kaslo, 1 first and 2 seconds. Salmon Arm, 2 firsts and 1 second. Spence's Bridge; 2 firsts, 1 second. Carson, 1 first and 1 second. Arrow Lakes, 2 seconds. Making a total of 25 firsts and 29 conds which were captured by this ovince. This will in all probability

Skidegate Inlet: Commencing at a pop planted 40 chains east from the north west corner of Lot 1; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement; contain

ng 640 acres. Dated this 3rd day of November, 1909.

LOST-From Cowichan Bay, row boat painted white outside, slate in, with blue rim, clinker built, square sterri-Reward, Communicate, Brownjohn. Cowichan Bay.

Wm. Woods, Agent. Subscribe for THE COLONIST

canons running in all the heading of these gor to find our game.

top was an almost level and a half wide and fiv We had come up at the the edge of this level to

Once on top Mr. Col around the southern rin I turned to the north. A short, the traveling was considerable territory. gan and a few fresh sh ing else. Returning w where we had come up about sunset and decide for Mr. Collins and Ned started down the mount them outlined against appeared upon the edge saw at once that Ned shoulder and Jimmy dee heads of two sheep, and Collins had found a flo canon and had killed to fortunately no old ram The heads, while small, were disappointed at ou their success, for Ned m and horns, but a good s This was very gratifying cially were the Indians we had been short of small, tough, black bear killed the day before.

I never saw so much human beings at one tin dians devoured that night was watching them close with chunk after chunk. their limit and went or As they passed out of to me and laconically meat like hell." I aske had eaten and he replied apiece," and his long meat made him fully c an expert on that quest I was suffering quit jured knee and the pain along about twelve o'c of the Indians' tent Looking in that directi Siwash, Wilson, chewin of sheep as large as his finished cooking before this seance lasted I d

Friday, Dec. 10, 1909

PART IV WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1897"

s is to certify that the 'an-Island Power Company, Limited" ly incorporated pursuant to Part the above mentioned Act, on the of January, 1907), for the pur-Specially incorporated pursuant to Part V. of the above mentioned Act, on the 6th day of January, 1907), for the pur-nose of exercising the rights, powers, orivileges and priorities in and by Part IV. of the said Act created, granted and conferred, has applied under section \$7 of the above mentioned Act, to the Lieu-tenant-Governor in Council, for approv-al of the proposed undertakings and works of the said Company; and that the said Company has filed with the Clerk of the Executive Council the docu-ments as required by section \$5 of the said Act, and also the plans showing the said documents and plans, have been ap-proved, and that the same are as fol-lows:

documents and plans, nave oeen ap-proved, and that the same are as fol-lows: (a.) The construction of a dam and storage reservoir on, respectively, Bear Creek and Alligator Creek, tributaries of the Jordan River; the construction of m and diverting works at a point on the Jordan River about 21-4 miles north-east from the southwesterly boundary of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Grant; the construction of a stor-age reservoir at the headwaters of the Jordan River, known as the Jordan Meadows; the construction of a stor-age reservoir at the headwaters of the Jordan River, and the construction of diverting works on the said 'Y' creek, as also the construction of a flume or ditch from the said Jordan River, and the construction of diverting works on the said 'Y' creek, as also the construction of a regulating reservoir at some point upon the land held under timber license number 38,639, and to be known as Forebay Reservoir; the construction of a flume and ditch from said main di-verting works to the said Forebay Res-ervoir; the construction in and upon some portion of Lot 9 Renfrew Dy-trict, of a power-house and the instal-lation therein of electrical machinery for the generation of power; the con-struction of a pipe-line from the said forebay Reservoir to the said power-house; the construction of a transmis-sion line about thirty miles in length to the City of Victoria, and throughout the surrounding districts, and in and throughout the area as defined in the Memorandum of Association of poles for the transmission of power to the said port the construction of the Company; the construction of poles for the transmission of power (as also tele-phone pole lines and telephones when and where deemed necessary for the gides of public highways, and to cross and re-cross said public highways and pridges, and the stringing of wires and where deemed necessary for the transmission of power, as also tele-phone pole lines and telephones when and where deemed necessary for the construction of such further an The construction of a dam and

other works as may be necessary for the complete carrying on of the afore-said undertakings. (b.) The water power so to be gen-erated, and the electricity and power so generated will be utilized to supply power chiefly to the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, which operates the street railway sys-tem of the City of Victoria and adjoin-ing and surrounding municipalities and districts, and also supplies public and private lighting, and all necessary and contemplated extensions to this system; it is also proposed to furnish power, heat and light for manufacturing, indus-trial and traction purposes throughout Sacaiton of the Company. The pow-er will be developed by the use of Pelton Water Wheels, of by the best and most modern machinery, and converted into electrical energy, and transmitted by copper or other wires to the required points of user.

cooper or other wires to the required points of user. 2. Provided, however that the Com-dams and reservoirs for the retention of water until the plans and specifications for the said works shall have been first filed in the office of the Chief En-gineer of the Public Works Depart-ment, and the said plans and specifi-cations have received the approval of the said Chief Engineer. 3. And this is further to certify that the "Vancouver Island Power Company. aw's

gobled the "Vancouver Island Power Company, Limited," shall at least have duly sub-scribed, before it commences the con-struction of its undertaking and works or exercises any of the powers in that behalf conferred by the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," Part IV., ten thousand shares of one dollar each. The further amount of capital required works to be provided by the issue of first mortgage bonds or debentures of the "vancouver Island Power Company, Limited," up to the amount of three hundred thousand pounds sterling (\$300,000), the principal and interest thereof to be guaranteed by the "Fitish Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited," or be therwise guaranteed and floated. 4. And this is further to certify that thousand dollars is to be subscribed is before the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, and the time with-in which the said undertaking and works are to be commenced is before the ex-piration of sixty days from the date hereof, and the date by which the said proposed works shall be in operation is fixed at three years from the date here-of. Dated this 4th day of November, 1909. ted," shall at least have duly subeam We bing. 1 an DS treet. DME

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE, AND ELSEWHERE

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

HUNTING THE STONE SHEEP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

By Hon. W. E. Humphrey, in Recreation) When I set out in company with Josiah Collins, of Seattle, to hunt in the Cassiar ountry, I imagined all of northern British columbia to be a free hunting ground, open o everyone. But I was mistaken. When we arrived at the crossing of the Chesley river there was a Scotsman camped on the other nde who forbade us to cross, because he himself had come to hunt in the Cassiar country. In the first place, the Scot was in his tent. His Indians, who were from Telegraph Creek and well acquainted with our Jimmy Jonathan and our Little Ned, whom we had engaged at Wrangell, came across in their boat, and I returned with them to ask permission to use the boat in crossing, as otherwise we would have to build a raft.

We could not have it! Our Indians had agreed with his Indians that we should go somewhere else. It was an outrage! Yes, sir! An outrage!

Meanwhile the first boatload of our stuff was on the way across, our Indians, as I afterward learned, knowing they had as good a right to the boat as anyone, since it belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company. "It's a big country," said I, "a tremendous

big country. Just look at that mountain! Will you be hunting on that mountain, sir?"

"Naw." "And that one, there?"

"Naw.

"And that one, yonder?"

"Naw. "It's a big country, isn't it?"

"Um.

"We'll probably not see much of youafter we have crossed; I suppose you'll be going into the mountains much farther, where the best hunting is."

"That will be too bad. I am sure we should 'Um. enjoy your company. You'll join us tonight anyway, won't you? We'll be delighted to have you. I want my friend to meet you-

"We have a Jap cook who is a wonder." 'A-weel-He melted. "Wull ye come in th' tent?" he asked. "Come in and have somethin'." I went in with him and we had "some-

thin'" from a bottle of ald Scotch, and the incident was closed.

Having won the privilege, the next thing was to make use of it. We started right in next day to show our Scottish benefactor how grateful we could be. It was September 6, and at noon we reached the top of the mountain on the top of which we intended to hunt for the Stone, or what is more commonly called, the black mountain sheep. After our tents were pitched and we had eaten our lunch, we grew restless and decided not to wait until morning, but to go on top of the mountain that evening. Mr. Collins, Ned, Jimmy and I started. It took us an hour and a half to reach the summit. The mountain, aside from its steepness, was not hard climbing, but the last third as we went up was so steep and comparatively free from bushes that it was hard work to keep from slipping back. The top was an almost level plain about a mile circular bench. Here they stood still for some and a half wide and five or six miles long. We had come up at the east end, and along joy that they were going to lie down. I asked the edge of this level top started many deep canons running in all directions. It was in the heading of these gorges that we expected to find our game. Once on top Mr. Collins and Ned started around the southern rim, while Jimmy and I turned to the north. Although the time was short, the traveling was easy and we covered considerable territory. We saw many ptarmigan and a few fresh sheep tracks, but noth-Returning we reached the point ing else. where we had come up the mountain just about sunset and decided not to wait longer for Mr. Collins and Ned. But we had hardly started down the mountain side when we saw them outlined against the horizon as they appeared upon the edge of the mountain. We saw at once that Ned had something on his shoulder and Jimmy declared that it was the heads of two sheep, and he was right. Mr. Collins had found a flock of five in a small canon and had killed two young rams. Unfortunately no old rams were in the bunch. The heads, while small, were very pretty. We were disappointed at our luck but rejoiced in their success, for Ned not only had the skulls and horns, but a good sppply of meat as well. This was very gratifying to us all, but especially were the Indians made happy by it, for we had been short of fresh meat, except a small, tough, black bear that Mr. Collins had killed the day before. I never saw so much meat eaten by three ruman beings at one time as those three Indians devoured that night. Frank, I observed, was watching them closely as he served them with chunk after chunk. Finally they reached their limit and went over to their own tent. As they passed out of ear shot Frank turned to me and laconically remarked ,"Siwash eat meat like hell." I asked him how much they had eaten and he replied "five to seven pounds apiece," and his long experience in handling meat made him fully competent to qualify as an expert on that question. I was suffering quite severely from an injured knee and the pain awoke me that night along about twelve o'clock. In the direction of the Indians' tent I heard a slight noise. ooking in that direction I could see the old Siwash, Wilson, chewing vigorously on a piece of sheep as large as his head that he had just finished cooking before the fire. How long this seance lasted I do not know, but as

dropped to sleep again he was still at his feast. have tasted of the flesh of many animals, birds and fishes, but the finest of all meats that I have ever eaten is the mountain sheep. At six o'clock the next morning Jimmy,

Ned and I were on top of the mountain again. We first went to the canon where Mr. Collins had killed his sheep the day before, but found nothing. We then went westward until we came to the edge of a tremendous canon that must have been more than twelve hundred feet deep. As it was a most beautiful day, I lay on the ground for about an hour while the Indians were hunting in the various smaller canons and valleys running out from this large Jimmy returned, saying that he had seen one. three sheep in the valley about a mile to the westward. Ned also joined us about this time and we started for the valley where Jimmy had seen them. We stopped on the edge of the canon, and some five hundred feet below lay a little circular valley about a half mile in circumference. We lay on the grass searching this valley with our glasses. Finally, almost on the opposite side, Jimmy discovered six sheep feeding along the steep mountain Even after they were located, so perslope. fectly did they blend with the light gray rocks spotted with black lichens that it was almost impossible to make them out. At this distance, through the glasses, they looked like gray flies crawling along a window small pane. Leaving Ned to keep a lookout, as from this position he could command the entire valley, Jimmy and I climbed up over the rim of the canon and started after the sheep.

When we reached the place directly above where we supposed they were located, we worked cautiously up to the edge and looked over into the valley below, but they were gone. So we walked on slowly along the edge of the ountain toward the head of the canon, keeping all the time in a position where we could see into the valley. We were naturally looking ahead in the direction in which we felt certain the sheep had gone. I happened to look directly below us and there in the open, about seven hundred yards away, in plain view, stood nine sheep watching us. In this flock was a magnificent old ram that even at that distance was clearly distinguishable through the glasses by his size, color and large horns. We were caught in the very act, as it were, for they had seen us first. immediately dropped to the grass and took counsel as to what we should do. The distance was too great to chance a shot, although I suggested it, but Jimmy strongly advised

against this course. After watching us for about ten minutes, this flock started to walk on across and up the valley, and we soon saw them go out of the valley on to the top of the mountain and disappear. Close after these came three more; a short time afterward, three more; then followed two, and then a bunch of five. None of them seemed much alarmed, but all had evidently been disturbed by the action of the nine that had seen us. These had now crossed the valley and were slowly climbing up the opposite side. We could do nothing but lie still watching them and cursing our luck. When they were about half way up the side of the canon they came to a little level time. Suddenly Jimmy declared with great him why he thought so. He replied "because, don't you see the old ram looking around?" Then the old fellow walked out to the edge of the little bench on which they were standing, made a careful survey in every direction and walked back to the flock and almost immediately they all lay down except the old ram. After standing for a few minutes longer, apparently satisfying himself that there was no danger, he followed the example of the rest. We lost no time in trying to retrieve our misfortune and to overcome the blunder that we had made. It was necessary for us to crawl to the top of the mountain and go entirely around the head of the canon to get well beyond the sheep, for the wind was down the canon and we dare not attempt to approach from that side. On the other hand, if we approached from below, we would be brought n plain sight for a long distance. It took us about an hour to climb to the top of the canon and work around its head and back down the opopsite side above the place where we had last seen them. Here I sat down to rest and view the grand panorama of mountain scenery stretching before me. The altitude, as shown by the barometer, at this point was five thousand, five hundred feet. On the south side was a mighty canon probably two thousand feet deep, and into this ran the one on the verge of which I was sitting. To the north was the great top of level mountain; to the west and southwest were giant peaks covered with the eternal snows, dazzling white in the brilliant morning sun; and far to the eastward, four thousand feet below, could be seen the narrow green valley of the Chesley with the river winding through it like a broken silver thread. The scene was worth climbing a thousand feet to see. Jimmy soon returned from a reconnoitering trip and awoke me from my enraptured spell by announcing that he had crawled to the edge of the cliff and could see the sheep far below where we had last viewed them. We worked a little farther down the canon so as to get the wind entirely favorable. We soon found a place where we could climb down entirely out of sight of the sheep, and as the traveling was fairly good and the sheep so far away that no caution was necessary, it took a great star. Half an hour more of sliding us only a few minutes to descend the five and tumbling down the steep mountain side borhood of Nishangara for gond (swamp deer),

the part of the set of the get

hundred feet down to a level with the bench point, most fortunately there was a low ridge of broken rock running between us and the place where the sheep lay. We crawled on our hands and knees up to these rocks and cautiously looking over, we found the sheep in full view. They were on the farther side of the little basin about one hundred and fifty yards away. Eight of them were close together, but the great ram was about twenty yards beyond and a little above the others.

As I took the glasses and studied the old fellow, it was evident that Jimmy was not mistaken as to the size and the beauty of his horns. His enthusiasm was so great that it was with some difficulty that I satisfied his impatience at my not firing immediately. But was in no hurry, as there was danger of alarming them and I was slightly shaky from climbing down the mountains and from crawling over the rough and broken stones. As watched them my enthusiasm waned. It had been most exciting while following and getting up to them, but as they lay there in the sun, unsuspecting, apparently as tame as sheep in a barnyard, and knowing that they were entirely at my mercy, I realized that the greatest pleasure of the hunt was over. I fired at the big fellow-the first shot from my new rifle. It was slightly down hill, and I saw the bullet strike the dust so close above his shoulders that it must have touched the hair. He was up instantly, but the others did not move. By the time he was well on his feet fired again and he dropped in his tracks. Jimmy was noisy with delight, declaring that he knew it was one of the largest heads that had ever been secured in the country. We then stepped out upon the top of the rocks in full view of the eight that remained. When the old ram fell, the rest got up and looked at him for a few moments in stupid wonder, then their curiosity soon caused all their attention to be fixed upon us... After gazing at us for a few seconds, all of them began walking slowly toward us. We looked at them with almost as much curiosity as that with which they seemed to regard us. Jimmy then assured me that there was another good head in the bunch and urged that I shoot the "white one." I argued the question with him, saying that I did not care to kill any but old rams. He insisted that I would be lucky to ever find a larger head than one of the remaining rams had. All this time the sheep were walking slowly toward us and were now not more than eighty yards away. I shot, and the second ram dropped and died without a struggle. Still the other seven continued walking slowly toward us, paying no attention to the shot or to their

fallen comrade. On they came, showing not the slightest alarm, seemingly moved only by an uncontrollable curiosity to get a closer look at us. They came on until they were within a few feet of us-certainly within twenty yards-and then stopped-with heads up, and gazed in wideeyed wonder until Jimmy took off his cap and waved it and yelled at them. Even then they did not run, but walked slowly, circling past us. It will always be one of the regrets of my hunting trip that I did not have my camera at that time. After the sheep had passed around us, we went down to the last one I had shot and found that it was a very old ram. Its horns were slightly worn at the points, and it was almost white. I had shot it directly through the shoulders. As it was the first that I had ever killed, I examined it somewhat carefully and then sat down to rest. On looking around, I was astonished to see that the other seven had come back, walking along over the tracks that we had just made, and stood in a line about fifty yards distant watching us. Not only had they followed our tracks, but the wind was blowing directly from us to them. Jimmy threw a stone at them and they slowly walked away. We then went over to the first ram. He was indeed a magnificent specimen and almost black. His horns were large and absolutely perfect, and although he was not as old as the other ram he was much larger. All that Jimmy had said about him was fully justified, and of my many hunting trophies I think that the head of this giant ram is, perhaps, the finest. I was astonished at the size and the heavy bodies and comparatively short legs of these I believe that the largest one would sheep. weigh close to three hundred and fifty pounds. There was a marked contrast between these two big rams of the same flock; one was easily distinguished because he was the blackest in the flock, and the other because he was the whitest of the bunch. Ned had by this time arrived, and Jimmy decided to go to the camp for the camera. While he was gone Ned and I moved the rams and amused ourselves in posing them ready for the camera, trying to get them so they would look as nearly life-like as possible. After getting this done to our satisfaction, I lay down on the flat of my back to enjoy the luxury of a nap and rest in the warm sunshine. Looking up at a ledge about one hundred and fifty feet above I saw the heads of the other seven sheep, still watching us with unsatisfied curiosity

and we were at the tent, hungry and tired, but on which they were. When we reached this buoyed by the enthusiasm of success. And who do you suppose was there to applaud and admire? The Scotsman-he with a tale of success of his own to tell.

"Wull ye come i' the tent?" said he. And we went in, all of us; for he was a bully good fellow, really.

BEATING FOR LARGE GAME IN OUDH FORESTS

About a quarter of a mile from the bungalow, where a party will find it most convenient to stay, a long strip of jungle, not exceeding 200 yards at its widest part, runs almost due north and south, and can easily be beaten by a posse of fifty villagers, whom the shikaris can collect from the villages of Sujauli and Chapparia, five miles or so distant from Nishangara. Surrounded on all sides by a plain covered with grass and the tall reeds (called narkhol), this piece of jungle is a favorite resort for tiger, bear, and leopards, who find it a convenient point d'appui for stalking the big herds of cattle that graze on the open tract adjoining. One can always beat Bhainsa Lot (buffaloes' wallow, as the place is called), in hopes of having a shot at some or other of the big carnivora, including bear, though bruin cannot be properly classed among the eaters of flesh. On one occasion a lucky subaltern bagged a tiger during the first beat, and when the line worked back in reverse direction followed up that feat by bowling over a fine leopard. Of course, such good fortune seldom occurs; still, there is always the chance of something big being in this beat, and of Bhainsa Lot it may be correctly said that it is the unexpected that happens. There are two places in that jungle where mechans can be put up, that towards the middle of the wood being the best, since the sportsmen need not shift position for the beats-one from the north end down to the machans, another from the Sujauli road, on the south, back to them-but merely turn round, so as to face in the required direction. Four or five machans can be used, but only three of these command likely spots, the others lying on the edge of the jungle, and best employed as stops, should a wounded beast try to break out to the outside plain and escape through the high cover to the main forest and safety.

This form of sport is preferable to the trying work of sitting over a kill, which was described in the former letter. From the time when the first shout tells expectant sahibs that the beat has begun, till the line of natives appear in front of the machans, one is on the alert and ready to put in a shot as soon as the prey comes in sight. The strain is perhaps as great as when engaged in the other method, but does not last so long. The noise of the beat, men yelling in various keys, some beating little drums of primitive manufacture, and the occasional increased volume of cries when a big animal is disturbed by the beating line, all tend to quicken the pulse and render a wellmanaged hunt of this sort a delightful experience, the accompanying spice of danger adding a zest not found in the best arranged battue or drive for grouse.

It is a mistake to think that shooting from a machan is all beer and skittles, and an unfair way of bagging the game. Apart from the necessity of keeping absolutely still in one pose from the commencement of a beat to its finthe shooter must guard (especially if a ish, novice at the game) against his attention being diverted from intent watch over the jungle directly in front of the machan he is in. Usualy these coigns of vantage are placed by the shikari in trees near which there is a path, or run, along which animals generally move, and it is wonderful how conservative most of the felidae are in such matters. After a year's sport in the Bahraich forest an observant man knows to within a few yards where to erect his machan, also the likeliest places for tying up for kills. As before pointed out, jungle fowl or peacock are most irritating in their ways, scratching about in the undergrowth-one's range of vision is usually not more than a few feet to the front-and giving a false alarm of something bigger being on the move. Pig, too, dash through the bushes in disconcerting fashion, and make the watcher fancy that a much larger quadruped is coming in his direction. As a rule tiger and leopard approach very quietly (the latter suddenly appears on the scene without the least intimation of his approach), usually halting for an instant before crossing a bit of open ground, and that brief pause gives the sportsman his chance of a shot. Personally, I have never been out when a tiger has seen and charged at a machan, yet ve read of cases of this occurring. Twelve feet is recommended as a safe height to "ig up those perches, but it is more difficult to aim at that elevation, and one gets a wider field by sitting eight or nine feet above terra firma. Unsuspecting danger from above,, neither tiger nor leopard look up, unless some noise attracts their attention, albeit it often seems as if their gaze met that of their enemy, the sportsman. In the volume of "Badminton" on big game shooting rather a quaint reason in favor of low machans is given-to wit, that a tiger, should he "spot" one, and spring at the tree, would probably go too high and pass over the machan and its occupant. The sensations of a man with a huge apparition of teeth and claws flying through space just above his head can better be imagined than described. By preserving perfect stillness of body, however, there is scant fear of roles being changed, and the attacker finding himself the attacked. In the winter months a pleasant day's sport may be obtained by throwing out a line of elephants and beating the swamps in the neigh-

sportsmen firing from howdahs or pads, the former giving one a better chance of a decent aim, if less comfortable for a long day's outing, than sitting on a pad elephant. Unless one is very "nippy" in movement it is well-nigh impossible to shoot from the pad to both sides, hence one risks losing the chance of aiming that is obtained by standing in a howdah. Hog deer are also forthcoming, and require the quickness of aim demanded in rabbit shooting, while, abandoning rifle for shotgun, on the ourney back to camp one gets capital fun from black partridge, large numbers of those handsome birds dwelling on the plains round Nishangara. It is rarely any good to beat in the actual forest blocks, as the result does not repay the trouble and expense, a large number of beaters being necessary for that task. An exception must be made where certain cases of grass and undergrowth occur, clearing in the midst of the woods of sal and other kinds of timber.

Here tiger frequently lie up after killing, but more so during the hot than the cold weather; still, there is always hope of disturbing a bear or leopard, failing which one might do worse than bowl over a wild boar, whose tusks are a nice trophy and whose flesh will be highly relished by the low-caste camp followers, Pasis and the like. The patches of cover just described do not demand the services of many elephants for beating, as they are rarely more than eighty yards in width, though of considerable length, winding in tortuous fashion between two belts of forest.

If general shooting is the order of the day, peacock, and perhaps a stray porcupine, may igure in the bag, and on the way back to camp of an afternoon graceful cheetal are to be met with crossing the narrow drives that are maintained by the forest department for working purposes. Unfortunately for the cold-weather visitor, most of the stags are in velvet during that season, and consequently one is forbidden to shoot them; but this not a universal rule, and one may be lucky enough to come across an animal in good conidtion, and add a fine head to other trophies. Wild dog, those pests of the jungle, are sometimes found, but more by chance than design, and each of their skins, tawny in color, with bushy, black tails, means a reward of 10 rupees at the nearest government treasury. Even should the bag prove disappointing, the free life under the greenwood tree, in a perfect climate and amid beautiful scenery, ought to recompense the stranger from distant Europe for the expense and trouble of a sojourn in the forests of Oudh .--

UPHELD THE STANDARD

Forester.

In speaking of his mother's unswerving discipline, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, in "Random Reminiscences," says she upheld the standard of the family with a birch switch when it showed a tendency to deteriorate, and excuses were not encouraged. On one occasion, when he was being punished for some unfortunate doings which had taken place in the village school, he felt called upon he says, to explain after the whipping had begun that was innocent of the charge.

"Never mind," said my mother, "we have started in on this whipping, and it will do for the next time." This attitude was maintained to its final conclusion in many ways. One night, I remember, we boys could not

ist the temptation to go skating in the

Dated this 4th day of November, 1909. A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, Deputy Clerk of the Executive Council. Ltd.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Rupert District. NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days fter date I intend to apply to the Jonorable Chief Commissioner of Lands a license to prospect for coal an petroleum on the following described foreshore lands covered with water: foreshore lands covered with water: Commencing at a post pranted on or near the northwest corner of Section Seventeen (17), Township Five (5), and marked "M. Mc. N.W. corner," thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains east, ce 120 chains south, thence llowing foreshore of Section to point of commencement and in-ided to contain 640 acres. MAURICE MCARDLE. Joseph Renaldi, Agent June 22nd, 1909. "LIQUOE LICENCE ACT, 1900." I, Mrs. F. D. Stetson, hereby give otice that one month from date hereof will apply to the Superinter cial Folice, at Victoria, for a re

hewal of my licence to sell intoxicating iquors at the premises known as the Ship Hotel situated at Esquimalt in the trict of Esquimalt, to commence of he 1st day of January, 1910. Signed) MRS. F. D. STETSON. Dated this 9th day of November, 1909. NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days ter date, I intend to apply to the nief Commissioner of Lands f cense to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated on Graham Island, in Skidegate Inlet: Commencing at a post Skidegate inlet: Commence at a contributed of chains east from the north-west corner of Lot 1; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains the place of commencement; contai g 040 acres. Dated this 3rd day of November, 1909. W. B. MONTEITH. Wm. Woods, Agent. OST-From Cowichan Bay, row boat ainted white outside, slate in, with lue rim, clinker built, square stern teward. Communicate, Brownjohn Reward. Cowichan Bay.

Agent. Subscribe for THE COLONIST

About the middle of the afternoon Jimmy returned. I took some snap-shots and the Indians than proceeded to skin and dress the carcasses. The quickness and skill shown by them in this work was wonderful, and occupied only a few minutes.

Then we started for camp. Late in the evening, when the mountain had thrown its dark shadows across the valley, far below, in the little grassy spot in the green woods we saw our camp fire glowing and twinkling like

moonlight, notwithstanding the fact that we had been expressly forbidden to skate at night. Almost before we got fairly started we heard a cry for help, and found a neighbour, who had broken through the ice, was in danger of drowning. By pushing a pole to him we succeeded in fishing him out, and restored him safe and sound to his grateful family.

As we were not generally expected to save a man's life every time we skated, my brother William and I felt that there were mitigating circumstances connected with this particular disobedience which might be taken into account in our mother's judgment, but this idea proved to be erroneous.

MEYERBEER LIQUIFIES

When the stringed band, hidden behind the rose and carnation screen in Mrs. Poole's dining-room, began to play an air from one of Meyerbeer's operas, the daughter of the house turned hopefully to the young and apparently dumb stranger who had been told off to take

Here was a promising opening for conversation

"Do you like Meyerbeer?" she asked. "I never drank a glass of one of those lagers in my life," the young man replied, coldly.

THE MINER HAD SPOKEN

At present, writes Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart in the Boston Transcript, the winter highways in the Yukon valley are mere trails, traversed only by dog-sledges. Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, who is very fond of that kind of travel, one day met a miner coming out with his dog-team, and stopped to ask him what kind of a road he had come over.

The miner replied with a stream of forcible words, winding up with, "And what kind of a trail have you had?"

"Same as yours," replied the bishop, feelingly.

Mistress-"Now, remember, Bridget, the Jonses are coming to dinner tonight." Cook-"Leave it to me, mum, I'll do my worst! They'll never trouble you again."



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