

PLASS CONCERNS IN DEEP TROUBLE

U. S. Postal Department Says They Used Mails to Defraud Public—Officers Are Taken Into Custody

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Rev. Norman K. Plass, former president of the Redeemable Investment Company, Charles H. Brooks, manager, and John F. Traphagen, an agent of the company, were indicted today by the federal grand jury for using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

The Redeemable Investment Company was organized three years ago by Rev. Mr. Plass, a native of Ontario, who was a student at the University of Toronto and by several business men.

The company had a capital of \$1,000,000 and was engaged in the exploitation of the Okanogan Development Company, the Boston and Ottawa West Land Company, the Northern Lumber Company and the Santo Domingo Mining Company, all of which have offices in Boston.

The department's statement says in part: "The Okanogan Development Company claimed to have enormous assets in the state of Washington and reported its property worth millions. On investigation it was found that it was purchased for \$3,000, of which \$1,500 was payable in cash and \$1,500 in one year, and that the payments had never been completed."

The Boston and Ottawa West Land Company claimed to own about 23,000 acres in the province of Saskatchewan, it is understood. The company simply had a contract to purchase these lands, and it was found that the company's equity was practically worthless.

The Redeemable Investment Company also claimed to own iron and copper mines in Mexico worth a million dollars. As a matter of fact it had not acquired such a property. The company had defrauded the public out of large sums of money."

Investigation Chinese Immigration Commission Appointed by Government Begins Sitings at Vancouver

A commission appointed to investigate the existing methods of Chinese immigration with special reference to the recent frauds disclosed when aided merchants were being landed at Vancouver and the importation of opium, began its sittings before Judge Murphy of the supreme court at Vancouver yesterday.

The commission was appointed in view of disclosures of frauds in Chinese entry of Chinese merchants and has discovered that there are thousands of Chinese "firms" in existence, each with from four to thirty partners. The inference is that practically all the Chinese in the provinces are merchants or that the merchants exemption clause in that statute has been badly abused.

THE PASSING OF A WELL-KNOWN FIGURE

Michael King, Pioneer Timber Cruiser and Merchant Passed Away Sunday At Jubilee Hospital

One of the most widely acquainted and generally respected of Victoria's pioneers, Michael King, passed away at the Jubilee Hospital on Sunday morning after an illness of several weeks.

A typical westerner, possessing a passion for the wilds, King was a man which enabled him to turn to commercial advantage the knowledge of the habits of the woods. He was an expansive and hearty character, and his life was a story of adventures.

King was born in Scotland and came to the coast of British Columbia in 1858. He was a pioneer in the timber trade and was one of the first to establish a sawmill on the coast.

King was a man of many talents. He was a skilled woodsman and a successful merchant. He was also a man of great courage and determination.

King's life was a story of adventures and hardships. He was a man who had seen it all and who had lived through it all.

King was a man who was loved by all who knew him. He was a man who was respected by all who knew him.

King was a man who was a pioneer in his field. He was a man who was a pioneer in his field.

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B. C. ELECTRIC

VANCOUVER, Dec. 21.—The grand receipts of the British Columbia Electric Railway for the year ending June 30, 1910, increased by 21 per cent, while the net earnings disclosed an advance of 19 per cent.

When the discovery of gold in the Klondyke occurred, Mr. King's adventurous spirit would not permit him to keep entirely out of the excitement.

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PROPOSED ISLAND TRUNK ROAD

Provision of Transportation Route Between Victoria and Barkley Sound Would Open Up Rich Area

Interests identified with the upbuilding of Vancouver Island have the ambitious project in view of siting for the construction of a thorough trunk road which will connect Victoria with Barkley Sound and provide transportation for some of the richest districts on the island.

The proposed road is to be a 12-foot wide road running from Patricia Bay to Carmichael. This road is some twenty miles in length and it is stated that little difficulty would be experienced in continuing this highway southwards by following one of the branches of the Gordon river as far as Port Renfrew.

The road would be a great boon to the district. It would open up a rich area and provide a means of transportation for the people of the district.

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COOPS MOVING AGAINST REBELS

Reinforcements of Infantry and Artillery Sent from City of Mexico and Guadalajara to Scene of Trouble

Official Report on Fight at Malpas—Nineteen Federal Soldiers Killed—Colonel Guzman Wounded

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—The tenth battalion of infantry, a battery of light artillery and one rapid-fire gun left here today in two special trains for the scene of insurrection activity in Chiapas.

Another train carrying two regiments of infantry is said to have left Guadalajara last night for the same destination.

The force from this city is in command of General Sanchez Rivera and Colonel Rafael Paz.

The train went out in two sections, one of 15 coaches and two baggage cars carrying the officers and men; the other consisting of 14 cars loaded with supplies, including a battery of artillery.

The tenth battalion contains six hundred and three enlisted men and twenty officers.

The battery is classified as light mountain artillery and has six guns. These troops were said to be intended to reinforce Colonel Guzman at Peten.

Reinforcements of infantry and artillery were sent from the city of Mexico and Guadalajara to the scene of trouble in Chiapas.

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TO TRY WIRELESS ACROSS SAHARA

French Authorities Propose to Establish Communication Between West African Colonies and Algiers

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The French military and colonial authorities are evolving a great scheme of wireless telegraphy, the object of which is to link up across the desert the West African possessions with the great colony of Algeria, and thus bring them into direct communication with Paris.

The scheme is a wireless telegraph line from Algeria to West Africa, which has already been partly constructed in the desert.

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FATHER'S LONG SEARCH REWARDED

Four Months' Hunt For Missing Son Results in Success Here in Victoria—Boy Wanted to "Make Good"

After a vain search of over four months, during which he visited practically every city of any importance on the coast, and then directed his attention to the Canadian side, Mr. Schulthess, a prominent resident of Grand Forks, North Dakota, was rewarded on Sunday afternoon when his long missing son was brought in by Detectives O'Leary and Heath.

The boy, who is about seventeen years of age, arrived here about two weeks ago, and was taken into custody at the detective office, saying he was given lodgings at the police station for one night and the detectives contributed sufficient to keep him in food for a day or two until he had an opportunity of securing work, which he did. When the father produced the photograph the detectives remembered the youth, and he was soon located.

Hearfelt were the thanks which the father showered upon the police officers as he and his son departed for their hotel. The boy admitted that he had not written home because he was broke and he wished to "make good" on his own account.

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FRUIT IS THE SAFETY VALVE

That Regulates the Body Fruit-a-lives Is The Only Medicine Made of Fruit Juices

The Creator, in His wonderful economy, has always constructed with a purpose. He has distributed fruit all over the earth and has caused them to mature at a time when the soil and the body. The latter only clog the vital machinery resulting in disease, whereas the juicy, stimulating properties of fruit keep the vital forces properly balanced and regulated.

Georgia Horticultural Society. Unfortunately for those who live in Canada, fresh fruit is expensive and in many localities—almost impossible to get. But everyone can obtain "Fruit-a-lives," the famous tablets made of fruit juices. "Fruit-a-lives" contains the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes—and is the greatest tonic in the world for all troubles of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver and skin. In case of disease, and in preventive disease, "Fruit-a-lives" is far superior to fresh fruit.

At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Corrig College. Select High-Class BOARDING COLLEGE FOR BOYS OF 8 TO 14 YEARS. Refinements of well-appointed GLENHILL PARK, Numbered Limited, GLENHILL PARK, Victoria, B.C. Life or Professional of Business strictly moderate. D. Phone 1018. Autumn term, Sept. 1st. Principal, W. H. CHURCH, M.A.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The Laurels, Rockland Ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Moffatt, Esq., and J. H. Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, indoor sports, etc. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

Wherever You May Spend Your Xmas. Take note of the style of Gate or Mantel you may sit in front of. It's more than likely you will be told it came from Raymond & Sons. 613 Pandora Street. Phone 272. Res. 376.

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GERMAN CAPITAL EMULATES PARIS

Pleasure Palaces With French Names Springing Up in Berlin—New "Ice Palace" Among Them

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Berlin is gradually being inundated with pleasure palaces. Each new one is gaudier and more imposing than the one before. Whole streets are being given over to them, and the night is lurid with their multitudinous and glaring lights. Paris is becoming a city of darkness by comparison. The appetite of the Berliners for these "night life" resorts is apparently insatiable. There seems to be no lack of capital for such enterprises and each lavishes hundreds of thousands of marks in the attempt to out-travagance.

A couple of weeks ago the "Clou" no Berlin pleasure palace nowadays is a French name. It is a truly gigantic concert house, with an orchestra of band so far away that guests at one end must strain their ears to catch the melody. People said the Clou was too big to prosper, but on an afternoon between five and seven, eight or ten thousand persons were, most of them equipped to remain until midnight. He will sell this new "ice palace" flung open its doors in the Potsdamstrasse, the second of its kind Berlin now possesses, but which is as large and as elaborate as its predecessor. There is a skating space of 2,400 square metres, covered by three enormous galleries in amphitheatrical style with seating capacity for 8,000 people. Electric sunshine of blinding brilliance is provided by 124 huge arc lights and 36,000 incandescents with a combined candle-power of 750,000. The ceiling, which is over 100 feet above the ice surface, covers the respectable area of two acres.

In a week or two there is to be opened another immense and ornate pleasure palace in the Rehenstrasse, the new concert and dance establishment of the Metropoli theatre. In keeping with the spirit of the times the concert house will be called "La Mascotte" and the terpsichorean annex, "Palais du Danse."

The amazing thing about all the new places is that they seem to come from the night their portals are thrown open.

St. Joseph's College. WINDSOR, Dec. 21.—Rev. J. C. Bowen, educational secretary of the Baptist Union of Western Canada, left for Ontario tonight to canvas for funds for Ontario College, at Sumner, Ont.

St. Joseph's College. WINDSOR, Dec. 21.—In a letter to a local sporting writer, Frank White, the Chicago lightweight, who Tuesday fought Peter Jensen, a 190-pounder in Sheridan, Wis., announces that he is going to Australia to become a member of Hugh McIntosh's colony. White is first of all a boxer, but he has a heart for a couple of fights scheduled. He will sail from there for Australia in March.

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XMAS FUN. FOR THE KIDS AND GROWN-UPS. Let them have the time of their life. Make everybody in your house happy and jolly by selecting a COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE FOR YOUR XMAS PRESENT. We will give you one of these unrivaled Talking Machines. "Columbia" is the best procurable—with Your Choice of Six Single Records for \$22.50. And You Can Pay Us On Time, Say \$1 Per Week If You Wish. This is a fine Christmas offer which the head of the family should take advantage of. Fletcher Bros. Headquarters for Talking Machines. Sole B.C. Agents for Columbia Graphophones. 137 Government Street. Tel. 885.

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Regulates the Body

It-a-lives Is The Only Medicine Made of Fruit Juices

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High-Class Boarding School for Boys... Apply Headmaster.

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Laurel, Rockland ave., Victoria... Apply Headmaster.

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TROOPS MOVING AGAINST REBELS

Reinforcements of Infantry and Artillery Sent from City of Mexico and Guadalajara to Scene of Trouble

PLANNING TO TRAP REVOLUTIONARIES

Official Report on Fight at Malpaso—Nineteen Federal Soldiers Killed—Colonel Guzman Wounded

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—The tenth battalion of infantry, a battery of light artillery and one rapid-fire gun left here today in two special trains for the scene of insurrectionary activity in Chihuahua.

Rebels Trapped... The force from this city is in command of General Sanchez Rivera and Colonel Rafael Lira.

On one side of the valley of Malpaso (Bad Pass) is the force of General Navarro of 1,000 men. Colonel Guzman is on the other side with a force of 340 troops.

Rebels Trapped... The force from this city is in command of General Sanchez Rivera and Colonel Rafael Lira.

Official dispatches, describing the affair reached here tonight, having been delayed by the cutting of telegraph lines by the revolutionists in the Malpaso district.

Watching New Orleans Steamer... The Mexican submarine general Bravo has been ordered to proceed from Vera Cruz northward to observe the movements of the Hornet, which is said to be about to sail from New Orleans.

President Diaz Not Guarded... Reports that General Diaz was in fear of an assault on him and that extra precautions for his safety were being taken.

Keep Eye on Hornet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The state department officials feel that all the usual precautions have been adopted to prevent the embarkation of the Hornet from New Orleans as a hostile expedition directed against the government of President Davila.

MRS. KERSH CONVICTED

Found Guilty of Manslaughter in Connection With Murder of W. A. Johnson at Portland

PORTLAND, Dec. 20.—After being out a few minutes more than 72 hours, the jury which has been deliberating since last Saturday on the case of Mrs. Carrie Kersh, charged with murder in connection with the death of W. A. Johnson, returned a verdict of manslaughter at six o'clock tonight.

NEW EQUIPMENT ON LARGE SCALE

Canadian Pacific Orders New Cars and Locomotives to a Value of \$7,000,000—Short Line Talked of

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—Over \$7,000,000 worth of new cars and train equipment has just been ordered by the Canadian Pacific railway.

THREE MURDERED

Horrific Crime of Negro in North Carolina—Criminal in Danger of Being Lynched

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 20.—The charred bodies of J. L. Sanders, his 25-year-old daughter, Mary, and his four-year-old grand-daughter, Irene Norton, in the ruins of their home at Hester, near here, gave startling evidence today to one of the most atrocious crimes committed in this section.

Portland, Maine, Dec. 20.—Immigration officers here are examining more than ordinary care in the examination of a party of Mormon who arrived Monday from Liverpool on the steamer Dominion.

KING SUMMONS PRIME MINISTER

Supposed to be for Purpose of Consultation on Political Situation Developed by Recent Elections

POLLING RESULTS NOW ALL KNOWN

Coalition Holds 398 Seats in New House and Unionists 272—Last Contests Go As Expected

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The king tonight unexpectedly summoned the prime minister to London from Edinburgh.

Today's elections resulted as expected, in the return of a Liberal, a Nationalist, and an Independent Nationalist. Mr. Munro, Liberal in the Wickburgh, was returned by a larger majority than before.

FIGHTER EXONERATED

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—A prize fighter takes the same chance of death as a football player, when he enters a contest, said Coroner Ford today, when he discharged John Kaine, a young pugilist, from custody, and exonerated him from all blame in the death of John Embhoff, whose skull was fractured in a bout at the Nonpareil Athletic Club on Friday night.

Old Engineer Dead

SEATTLE, Dec. 20.—The body of William Watson, former surveyor-general of Washington under the second Cleveland administration, who died at a hospital here yesterday, was sent to Nashville, Tenn., today for burial.

Los Angeles Mystery

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20.—A mysterious case in connection with the supposed murder and robbery of Martin Caber last night, is the report today of the autopsy surgeon that the young man died of pulmonary hemorrhage.

PORTLAND, Dec. 20.—A young negro is accused by a coroner's jury of assault, murder and arson. The negro is safe tonight in the state penitentiary at Raleigh, but angry mobs are reported gathering.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Fighting the last seven rounds of a twelve-round bout with a broken hand, Hugo Kelly, of Chicago, made a whirlwind finish here tonight and secured the decision over Frank Klaus of Pittsburgh.

FIREMEN'S LIVES ARE SACRIFICED

Fire in Manufacturing District of Cincinnati Fatal to Four Persons—Loss Amounts to Two Millions

OTTAWA COMMONS IS UNDIGNIFIED

Western Farmers Disgusted With Levity and Waste of Time That Characterize Proceedings

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.—Western farmers, in the big delegation to Ottawa are not impressed with the Canadian House of Commons.

CHICAGO TO PLAY IN WEST

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Oak Park, Ill., High School football team, which is to play Seattle and Portland teams for the intercollegiate championship for the west, left here tonight.

French Government Sustained

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The government today successfully maintained its position against the attacks of the Socialists, who demanded the resignation of all railroad employees dismissed in connection with the recent strike.

Japan to Pay Off Debt

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—It was announced tonight that the financial commission in London of the Japanese government has received advice from his government that it has decided to vote annually for the redemption of foreign debt a portion of the sum at present fixed at not less than \$100,000,000 yen (\$2,000,000) provided yearly for the redemption of the national debt.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

B. C. Poultrymen's Association to Meet Here on January Sixth

The programme has just been issued for the 17th annual convention of the British Columbia Poultrymen's Association, to be held on the 6th inst. at the Women's Building, Exhibition grounds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Copper standard dull. Spot, \$12.30@12.35; January \$12.65@12.70; Lead—Dull, \$4.45@4.55, New York.

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Xmas Special For Gloves

Small Pocket Purses in seal and alligator, Colors, brown, green and black, each, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25.



Pure Linen, with real lace borders, in Fancy Colored Handkerchiefs For Children, very good values, 50 and 60.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST
One year \$1.00
Six Months .60
Three Months .35
Sent monthly to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE C. P. R. AND THE ISLAND

The great progress made in Victoria and Vancouver Island during the last six years cannot, perhaps, be attributed to any one thing; but it will hardly be denied that the policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has contributed a great deal to bring about the condition of things upon which we all so much and so justly congratulate ourselves.

At this writing the Liberals and Unionists have each elected 271 members of the House of Commons. The Laborists have 127, the Nationalists 11 and the Independent Nationalists 10.

Special mention ought to be made in this connection of the admirable success which Capt. J. W. Troup has rendered this city and his company in connection with their company's service.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

It appears to be the intention of the government to extend the Intercolonial Railway into counties in Nova Scotia that have as yet no railway facilities. This statement was made by the Minister of Railways on a motion that effect moved in the Commons by Mr. Mackenzie of Cape Breton and supported by Mr. Borden.

BRITISH POLITICS

At this writing the Liberals and Unionists have each elected 271 members of the House of Commons. The Laborists have 127, the Nationalists 11 and the Independent Nationalists 10.

The name of the King has been brought up in connection with the present situation but we do not see any necessity for supposing that he will not accept the advice tendered him by his constitutional advisers.

THE CHRISTMAS SECTION OF THE VERNON NEWS

The Christmas section of the Vernon News is a thing of beauty typographically, and in the character of its contents it cannot be surpassed.

By the death of Michael King, Victoria has lost one of her most picturesque figures as well as one of her best known and most highly esteemed citizens.

When projected railways have been completed—and there seem to be no great difficulties in the way—the journey from London to Bombay will occupy only seven days.

To crumple up a street car transfer in Toronto is an offence against the statute in such case made and provided, but unless the papers or that city misrepresent the facts, the tramway company can crumple up its passengers as it pleases and yet violate nothing but their feelings.

Our friends in the Mother Country are ingenious at election times, but the candidate who posted his wife's portrait on every available billboard in his constituency seems very near reaching the limit.

Mr. Gouldthorpe is conceded by the government to have a high rank in the public mind in the Ottawa printing bureau. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mr. Gouldthorpe is dead.

In 1841 there were 16,000,000 people living in the United Kingdom, of whom 2,300,000 were employed on the land. In 1901 only 388,500 were employed on the land, although the population had risen to 32,800,000.

Viscount Morley thinks the only formidable obstacle to the solution of all the problems of British politics is "race prejudice" by which he means the prejudice of the Irish against the English and vice versa.

The Toronto Globe estimates that the cost of maintaining the schools in that city in 1911 will be at least \$1,500,000 and the expenditure on accommodation fully three quarters of a million.

The Premier of Prince Edward's Island is reported to have said that there will be a rebellion in that province if its representation in the Commons is reduced.

Guilty of Murder. MERRIFORD, Ore., Dec. 18.—Julian A. Mock, who killed a woman in a quarrel in September last in Medford, Ore., was found guilty by a jury at Jacksonville today of murder in the second degree. Mock claimed the killing was in self-defence.

Earthquake in California. SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 18.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt in the vicinity a few seconds after 8 o'clock this morning. At Santa Clara college the vertical and horizontal seismographs both recorded it as approximately one and one-half minutes in duration. The direction was southeast. At Las Pinos, in the foothills, the shock was sharp and at Gilroy it woke many from their morning slumbers.



USEFUL PRESENTS

To Give Gracefully Select Thoughtfully
You Can Select From These Selected Lists
We have some lists of presents here that ought to interest you. We have picked out the articles that we think will be most suitable for Christmas presents.

Useful Gifts for Men Folk---Home and Den

- Arm Chair
Rocker
Office Chair
Den Chair
Chiffonier for Clothes
Hall Rack
Wardrobe
Book Rack
Couch or Lounge
Card Table
Library or Den Table
Desks for Home or Office
Pictures for Den
Reading Lamps
Fireplace Furniture
Military Brushes
Shaving Mirrors
Shaving Mugs
Moustache Cup & Saucers
Wine Coolers
Toast Raacks
Sponge Basket
Match Box Holders

Gifts for the Children

- High Chair
Rocker
Child's Set—3 pieces
Crib or Child's Bed
Doll's Bed

Useful Gifts for Every-body

- Furniture
Rugs
Silverware
China
Enamel Ware

Useful Gifts for Woman and Her Home

- Reception Chair
Reed Chair
Tea Table
Bedroom Furniture
Cushions
Buffet or Sideboard
Bookcase
Music Cabinet
Tabourette
Writing Desk
Kitchen Cupboard
Butler's Tray and Stand
Lace Curtains
Linoleum for Kitchen
Tray or Tea Clothes
Piano Lamp
Silverware—the kind that resists wear
Candelabra
Furn Pot, Brass and Silver-plate.
Manicure Sets
Carvers and Forks
Fish Knives and Forks
Epergnes
Tea Sets
Art China
Cheese Stands
Foot Warmers
Cradle
China Tea Sets
China Dinner Sets
Coffee Percolators
Call Bells
Parlor Chair or Suite

SEE OUR WINDOWS

SEE OUR WINDOWS

Weiler Bros

Order Your Goods by Mail
Ladies! Use the Rest Room on the Second Floor

TRANSVAAL MINES LESS PROFITABLE

Returns for Nine Months of Present Year Show Decrease in Money Available for Distribution

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 20.—In some respects the mining industry of the Transvaal during the first nine months of the year has realized the reasonable anticipations formed 12 months ago. It is true that the production of gold, coal, diamonds and base minerals was on a greater scale and that employment for a larger number was found.

The enormous gold industry so overshadowed all other production that a slight fluctuation either way more than balances results obtained in other directions. Hence the profits obtained from mining have not reached the figures of a year ago, because the profit from gold mining is less.

WAR ON PRIZE FIGHTS

Authorities at Schenectady and Ludington Take Action to Prevent Contests

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—In an endeavor to stop a round fight between Jack (Twin) Sullivan and Percy Flynn of Boston here last night, before the American Athletic Club, Sam Langford, Bob Armstrong, Matchmaker Jake Carey and Flynn were arrested before the bout.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Dec. 20.—Acting under orders from Governor Warner, Sheriff Freeman has notified Jack O'Leary that his boxing contest with "Young Sharkey" of Milwaukee, scheduled for tomorrow night, cannot take place.

Dr. Alexander Proudfoot is not at all in accord with the regulations of the city, which provide for the licensing of doctors. In a communication addressed to city treasurer and read at the city council meeting Monday, enclosing his cheque for \$10 for doctors' license fee he states:

OBJECT TO TAX

Dr. Alexander Proudfoot is not at all in accord with the regulations of the city, which provide for the licensing of doctors. In a communication addressed to city treasurer and read at the city council meeting Monday, enclosing his cheque for \$10 for doctors' license fee he states:

"I cannot refrain from entering my protest against so ill-advised a tax. Most cities are only too glad to have doctors settle there without taxing them for so doing, as they all do gratuitous work for the poor, which saves the cities many times the amount of any license fee, and I am surprised that Victoria is an exception to the rule. I will feel much obliged if you will place this protest before the council at their next meeting as all the doctors in the city think as I do, that the tax is unjust and ought to be repealed."

Indian Moonshiners Raided

JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 20.—A raid by a detachment of marines from the revenue cutter Rush has resulted in the breaking up of an Indian moonshiner's camp at the Indian village of Hoona. Mandy Martin, a squaw, was arrested, and is said to have made a confession implicating her husband and other members of the tribe. Continued reports of moonshining at Hoona have been received by federal officers here, but frequent raids by United States deputy marshals have been without result. The matter was placed

S Tempting Heaps Of New Things

ect

ts that we think for Christmas these articles selected from the very best require to hurry to your buying stmas presents

Woman me

le for Clothes net Table Stands

itchen Cabinet or pet ers ns ck Tea Kettles and Brush Earthenware Crumb Sets

saucers

Baby Carriages ee Sets

ands rams reens

OWS

Ladies! Use the Rest Room on the Second Floor

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The enormous gold industry so overshadowed all other production that a slight fluctuation either way would not balance results obtained in other directions. Hence the profits obtained from mining have not reached the figures of a year ago, because the profit from gold mining is less. Down to the end of September the tonnage mined in the Transvaal was 18,444,492 tons, of which all but 400,000 tons were crushed on the Rand. This tonnage is 600,000 tons heavier than that treated in the first nine months of 1909, and by the end of the year will have increased to a million tons. The yield in gold to the end of September was \$118,875,080, an increase of \$1,845,480, the working profit, however, of \$44,155,230 is \$2,414,075 less, and consequently the amount available for distribution at the end of the year will also be smaller. It can be seen at present that the total dividends which can be declared for the year will not reach the 1909 record. For that year a sum of \$47,500,000 was paid to shareholders in gold mines. For the current year the amount to be distributed will probably be in the neighborhood of \$46,500,000.

WAR ON PRIZE FIGHTS

Authorities at Schenectady and Ludington Take Action to Prevent Contests

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—In an endeavor to stop a ten-round fight between Jack (Twin) Sullivan and Pecky Flynn of Boston here last night, before the American Athletic club, Sam Langford, Bob Armstrong, Matchmaker Jake Carey and Flynn were arrested before the fight. Sullivan left the city before he could be arrested. The four men arrested were charged with violating a section of the penal code for aiding, abetting or encouraging a prize fight or sparring match to which admission is charged directly or indirectly. Membership cards were sold at the door. Carey was subsequently released in \$500 bail and the three others in \$250.

It was hoped that the principals for the main event could be ready to go on, but at the end of the third preliminary it was announced that as Sullivan had left town there could be no fight. A large detail of police was on hand, and when 1,600 sporting men left the Central Street Opera House, many wanted their money back, but the box office was closed.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Dec. 20.—Acting under orders from Governor Warner, Sheriff Freeman has notified Jack O'Leary that his boxing contest with Young Shanks of Milwaukee, scheduled for tomorrow night, cannot take place. The two were to have had a ten-round bout. Less than four weeks ago a similar match was given in which O'Leary knocked out his opponent.

OBJECT TO TAX

Dr. Proudfoot Takes Exception To Regulation Enforcing License Fee on Doctors

Dr. Alexander Proudfoot is not at all in accord with the regulations of the city, which provide for the licensing of doctors. In a communication addressed to city treasurer and read at the city council meeting Monday, enclosing his cheque for \$10 for doctors' license fee he states: "I cannot refrain from entering my protest against so ill-advised a tax. Most cities are only too glad to have doctors for so doing, as they all do gratuitously for the poor, which saves the cities many times the amount of any license fee, and I am surprised that Victoria is an exception to the rule. I will feel much obliged if you will place this protest before the council at their next meeting as all the doctors in the city think, as I do, that the tax is unjust and ought to be repealed."

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In the hands of Captain DeWitt, of the revenue cutter "Rush," and yesterday morning his vessel suddenly appeared off the settlement. Before the Indians knew what was going on, a landing had been effected and the village surrounded. Every house was searched, and contrabands for making "hothead," or Indian whiskey, were found, and the arrests followed. The "Rush" returned here today with the prisoners.

MASCAGNI'S LATEST

Composer Plays and Sings "Isabeau" Before Rome Audience Before Departure

ROME, Dec. 20.—Pietro Mascagni today gave a presentation of his new opera, "Isabeau," before many musical celebrities, critics and newspaper representatives. Mascagni sat at the piano and sang the entire opera. The spectacle of the maestro thundering over the keyboard, gesticulating, singing all the parts, including the choruses and at times stopping to make explanations, aroused the unbounded enthusiasm of his audience. The first act lasted one hour and fifteen minutes; the second act twenty minutes, and the third act thirty-five minutes. The success of the individual performance was certain. Mascagni, already in judgment by his auditors of today as Mascagni's masterpiece. The composer was embraced by his admirers and congratulated by everyone present. He and his wife will depart for New York, January 5, by way of Cherbourg. The opera is to be produced in New York this season.

FARMERS' BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS

Eastern Institution Unable to Meet Liabilities At Clearing House—In Existence For Five Years

TORONTO, Dec. 19.—The Farmers' Bank, with head offices in Toronto and 21 branches in various towns and villages throughout Ontario, has suspended payment, and the doors will not open tomorrow morning. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, with about \$600,000 in assets, the shareholders numbering over one thousand, principally in small amounts. The deposits in the various branch offices are, roughly speaking, \$1,400,000. The suspension was brought about by the failure of the bank to meet its liabilities of \$20,000 at the clearing house today. The bank instituted proceedings against a former manager and clerks at Lindsay for conspiracy, and the latter, putting aside all question of personal opinions, upheld the protest of the imprisoned journalists. As the result, both of the prisoners were transferred to the political side of the jail in St. Catharines, to be an advertisement for their complete release. Just as, and, if so, it is only another instance of the extraordinary lengths to which the examining magistrate is accustomed to go under French legal traditions. Since the case of Mrs. Stethelm the right to submitting criminal evidence in the presence of the examination without the presence of their counsel has been abolished, as also has the system, during the trial, of the judge assuming the part of a gull and taking upon himself the character of a prosecutor.

HALIBUT FISHERS AND THEIR WORK

Seattle Schooners Return With Catches Taken Off Vancouver Island—Tales of Poaching

The galleon schooner Thistle, one of the Seattle fishing fleet, engaged off the west coast of Vancouver Island, has returned to Seattle after a cruise lasting eighteen days with 50,000 pounds of halibut. The Seattle Times says the Thistle spent fifteen of the eighteen days "dodging in and out of Sidney Inlet and Kyquoot Sound." The schooner's Washington and Roosevelt were also returned, the former with 85,000 pounds and the latter with 35,000 pounds of halibut.

Interested in Rumor

The Seattle Times of Sunday says: "Seattle men interested in the halibut fishing industry have been debating a report, recently current that action is to be taken against Puget Sound fishing vessels, alleged to engage in poaching British Columbia waters for bait. It is said, on the British Columbia side, that the attention of the government at Ottawa is to be called to the subject, with a view of devising a method to suppress the alleged practice. It is freely stated here that though isolated instances may have occurred, where vessels of the local fleet have entered forbidden waters searching for herring bait, yet the great bulk of the fishing fleet is careful to keep outside of the restricted limits."

Capt. Newcombe of the fishery protection cruiser "Keestril," quoted by "Eino's" paper, says, when the "Keestril" was coaling on Monday last, said: "The United States fishing vessels are certainly using the British waters for illegal fishing but they are not doing so within his territory. The particular spot which the poachers are favoring is off Sidney Island where they are practically immune from interference. The vast stretches of water to be covered by the three patrol boats now on service renders it very difficult for them to catch the law breakers. It is not necessary for them to confine their operations to any one spot as fish plentiful all along the coast, and by the time the patrol boats get wind of them they are gone like fleeting shadows to batten on another shore."

Imprisoned Banker Set Free
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 21.—Justin J. Broderick, formerly of Indianapolis, can eat his Christmas dinner at home, having been released from the federal prison here today, after a sentence of ten years for violation of the national banking laws. He has been assistant to the chief clerk of the prison for several years.

FRENCH EDITORS BADLY TREATED

Revolutionary Articles Land Newspaper Heads in Trouble—Seamstress Writes Remarkable Book

(By A. W. Lamoureux.)
PARIS, Dec. 21.—During the railway strike the newspapers "La Guerre Sociale," distinguished itself by its violently revolutionary articles, calling on the men to "league together against 'persecution of the government.'" In consequence M. Merle, the manager, and M. Vigo, the sub-editor, were arrested. M. Herve's responsible editor and proprietor, being now under a two-year sentence. Since that date, now six weeks ago, these two "citizens" have been in the common jail with ordinary criminals of all classes, particularly the lowest, and finally they addressed letters to M. Briand, the premier, and enclosed copies of them to the whole Paris press, protesting against being treated as common law prisoners, when as they allege, their offence was that unless they were cleared further, unless they were again removed into the political detention rooms they would refuse all food and starve themselves to death. The case is one which has many points of interest. According to M. Merle, he is the first newspaper manager who has ever been brought before an assize court to answer for articles which he did not write. In his letter to M. Briand he accuses him of abusing his power by throwing him into prison and keeping him there. Against this abuse he is helpless, but he denies the right of anybody to treat him like a felon, and as this is the only way left to him, he will starve himself until justice is done to him. M. Vigo's letter is much stronger. He says that he remained for a month in his cell without knowing of what he was accused. This, however, is the nature of speech, meaning that he had no official notice of his offence given to him. On November 14, M. Vigo says, he was brought before the examining magistrate—the examining magistrate—and was told that he was being prosecuted for the articles in "La Guerre Sociale" during the strike. He declares that neither before nor after the strike did he write a line about it, and that he is not the responsible manager of the paper. Hitherto, he goes on, no article of retraction (a post resembling that of sub-editor) has been implicated in prosecutions of the writers or managers, nor has any journalist ever been kept under arrest pending trial. Most of the managers—even the most governmental, like L'Action—produced these letters, and their editors, putting aside all question of personal opinions, upheld the protest of the imprisoned journalists. As the result, both of the prisoners were transferred to the political side of the jail in St. Catharines, to be an advertisement for their complete release. Just as, and, if so, it is only another instance of the extraordinary lengths to which the examining magistrate is accustomed to go under French legal traditions. Since the case of Mrs. Stethelm the right to submitting criminal evidence in the presence of the examination without the presence of their counsel has been abolished, as also has the system, during the trial, of the judge assuming the part of a gull and taking upon himself the character of a prosecutor.

In the present instance the whole question seems to lie in the point as to whether the offense imported was political or otherwise. Among the measures contemplated by the government against strikers and strikers is a law sending offences against the present law in striking to strikes actionable before the assize courts. This would seem to mean that they will not henceforth be looked upon as political, which is the view repeatedly proclaimed lately in the chamber of deputies. Whether political or otherwise, however, it seems extraordinary that any prisoner should be kept a month in prison without an accusation being formally brought against him, and in the cases of M. Merle and Vigo, however, much of their methods may be condemned, it is clear that they have been the victims of an abuse that calls for a speedy remedy.

A Remarkable Book

The book of the season in Paris is undoubtedly Mme. Marguerite Audoux's Marie Claire, not only by reason of its intrinsic merit but from the romantic interest aroused in its author who is only a poor seamstress living in a sixth-floor attic. The work was heralded by the usual preliminary puff, but until it appeared these notices did not attract much more than ordinary attention. Lately extra advertisements were showered upon it by its views with Mme. Audoux, and by the competition for the prizes of the "Vie Heureuse," and of the Academic Goncourt.

Caught In Trade Work

SPOKANE, Dec. 21.—Planned out by heavy timbers and sealed by escaping steam from a wrecked donkey engine, six of the men's workmen were seriously injured when the new trestle bridge over Second avenue collapsed without warning. George Gore's skull was fractured and an arm broken. He will probably die. Sidney Powell, whose skull was fractured and a leg broken, may die. C. Warren, badly bruised about the head, is dying. E. Whipple, bruised and scalded, may die. L. S. Frisk and J. Beck were badly scalded and bruised, but not dangerously.

Allaged Embassier

SEATTLE, Dec. 22.—A federal warrant was issued at Tacoma yesterday for the arrest of Joseph F. Fahrman on a charge of embezzling \$20,000 from the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, where he has been employed as paying teller for the past six months. Fahrman, who has admitted the defalcation and was turned over all his property to the bank, is alleged to have stolen via investment in a lumber plant which is considered a conservative investment. The sale of the property will fully reimburse the bank, which will not suffer from the alleged shortage.

COLOGNE POLICE BLUNDER IN RIOTS

Government Concerned at Rebellions Following Moabit Riots—German Army Increase—Shipping Dues

(By Carl Waldemar.)
BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Cologne "Volkezeitung," a leading organ of the Centre party, learns from a reliable source that the position of Emperor Jagow, the chief of the Berlin police, is so seriously shaken by the trial of the Moabit rioters that it is expected he will be removed to another post on his resignation. The proceedings in this trial have revealed the fact that the police were unprepared to meet the emergency during the riots, for the majority of the evidence goes to prove that most of the accused were victims of excess of zeal on the part of the police, particularly the journalists who were incited. The attempt to prove that the riots were instigated and furthered by the other side, the Cologne Volkzeitung, also seems to have failed. The removal of Herr von Jagow at the present juncture would be aimed at the other side, the Cologne Volkzeitung, is perhaps right which declares that there is no prospect of his retirement. The Berlin city council has arrived at the important decision to construct a North and South railway across Berlin. The proposal was adopted unanimously. Although it has taken the authors 13 years to carry it through. It is hoped that work will be begun immediately. The line will be only about four miles long, with 11 stations but as it is the first genuine transverse line, with its middle-point in the very important and very busy served districts, it may be the beginning of a revolution of Berlin communications.

Army Increase

The Berlin Lokalanzeiger has been provided with a summary of the forthcoming bill for increasing the strength of the German army. The present strength of the peace footing of the army was fixed in 1906 at 505,539 men. This number will be gradually increased during the new quinquennate until in 1915 it reaches 515,321 men. Of this total increase of 9,782 just over 7,000 will be in the form of a new contingent will thus be increased to a total of 399,028.

The infantry will be increased by one battalion to 634 battalions, the field artillery by 18 battalions to 582 battalions, the garrison artillery by 20 battalions to 49 battalions, and the cavalry by 17 battalions, the number of squadrons of cavalry will remain at 510. The number of platoons of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions of the army service corps at 22.

The estimated cost of these increases is estimated for the whole period of 10 years at \$5,000,000 or recurring and \$20,000,000 of non-recurring expenditure, or a total of \$25,000,000. The new battalion of infantry will include the Saxon contingent of the 18 new battalions of field artillery will go to Bavaria to complete existing regiments, and the other 13 will form two new six battery regiments in Prussia. In the estimates for the financial year 1911 provision on account of the few remnants of it that were left were greatly in the minority in the United States. Another delegate protested even before the committee, and he declared the word Anglo-Saxon, saying that the population of the United States was composed mostly of Irish and Germans, with a sprinkling of Scandinavian and people of Latin countries. The use of the popular designation, he said, was an insult to the Irish and Germans of America.

NOT ANGLO-SAXONS

Object Taken To Common Term as Applied to People of United States

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The term "Anglo-Saxon" was objected to so strenuously at the meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League, here, yesterday, that it was decided hereafter to use the word "American" in its place in all the papers, books and documents of the organization. The delegates who opposed the use of the term declared that the Anglo-Saxon race had been almost extinguished by William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings and that the few remnants of it that were left were greatly in the minority in the United States. Another delegate protested even before the committee, and he declared the word Anglo-Saxon, saying that the population of the United States was composed mostly of Irish and Germans, with a sprinkling of Scandinavian and people of Latin countries. The use of the popular designation, he said, was an insult to the Irish and Germans of America.

Shipping Dues

A bill imposing shipping dues for the use of the natural inland waterways of Germany has been introduced in the Reichstag by the Imperial chancellor. The object of the bill is to alter the clause in the constitution which declares that shipping dues shall not be imposed for internal navigation, in order to enable the imperial government to collect dues for the purpose of making and keeping the internal waterways navigable, and generally improving the facilities for internal navigation. The project is of Prussian origin, and partly for this reason some of the German states have opposed it for years. It was, however, won over with the promise that the River Main should be canalized, and Wurttemberg, with a similar promise regarding the Neckar, and in March 1909, Prussia laid the first draft of the bill before the federal council. The governments of Saxony and Baden will hold out, and with that of Hesse, issued a memorandum against Prussia in which it was stated that if the bill were passed serious economic damage would be inflicted on many German states, the federal character of the empire would be disturbed, the harmony existing among the German federated states would be disturbed and confidence in the inviolability of the constitution would be shaken.

THE AUSTRALIAN REICHSSTAG PASSED A MOTION UNANIMOUSLY IN MARCH LAST IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WAS REQUESTED TO OPPOSE THE PROJECT WITH THE MOST ENERGY ON THE GROUND THAT THE IMPOSITION OF SUCH DUES WOULD GRIEVOUSLY INJURE THE TRADE AND AGRICULTURE OF AUSTRIA, HOLLAND, FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND ALSO STRONGLY OPPOSED THE PROJECT. PRUSSIA, HOWEVER, IGNORED THE OPINION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES; DETAILS OF THE BILL WERE ALTERED AND CONCESSIONS WERE MADE TO THE OPPOSING GERMAN STATES, WHICH ULTIMATELY FELT COMPULSED TO ACQUIESCE.

THE CHANCELLOR WAS THUS IN A POSITION TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE BILL PRESENTED TO THE REICHSSTAG HAD BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL WITH AN UNANIMOUS VOTE. HE DECLARED, TOO, THAT WHEN THE BILL HAD PASSED THE REICHSSTAG THE TIME WOULD HAVE TO OPEN UP NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERESTED IN THE PUBLIC GERMAN WATERWAYS AND POSSESSING TREATY RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH THEM. "WE SHALL ENDEAVOR," HE ADDED, ALSO TO CONVINCCE THESE COUNTRIES THAT THE MEASURES WE TAKE WILL BE BENEFICIAL ALSO TO THEIR INTERESTS, AND THAT WE ARE SEEKING ONLY TO SERVE THE UNIVERSAL INTERESTS OF THE GOVERNABLE PEOPLES THAT THE MONEY RAISED BY THESE DUES WILL BE APPLIED SOLELY AND EXCLUSIVELY TO THE PURPOSES MENTIONED. THE BILL IS NOW READY TO BE EXAMINED BY THE REICHSSTAG. MEMBERS ARE ENTERTAINED THAT IT WILL SOON BECOME LAW. THE SOCIALISTS HAVE OBJECTED THAT THE BILL IS INTRODUCED IN INTEREST OF "AGRARIAN ECONOMIC POLICY," BUT THE FRIENDS OF THE BILL POINT OUT THAT, FOR EXAMPLE, AS A RESULT OF ITS PASSING, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR THE FUTURE TO BE CARRIED A THOUSAND KILOMETRES (425 MILES) FOR \$ CENTS.

APPRODITE'S ALTAR

The altar of Aphrodite in Cyprus, mentioned by Homer, has been definitely located and examined by German excavators. The hero of the discovery, Dr. Ohnesfalsch-Reicher, describes the achievement in a letter to the journal "Globe" written from Kullia, in Cyprus.

A clue was first given to the exact locality by the discovery of inscriptions in Paphos, in the island of Cyprus. The inscriptions were discovered at Nardidi, five kilometres southeast of Kullia. The decipherer, Prof. Richard Lepsius, has determined that the very old Paphian inscriptions, telling of the worshiping of Aphrodite under different epithets, such as "The Unconquered," "The Goddess who Sends the Spring," and speaking also of a very ancient altar of Aphrodite in the neighborhood. The country around the locality has been thoroughly examined by Dr. Ohnesfalsch-Reicher, who located the altar on a hilltop 20-30 metres from the Nicosia Dimasos Paphos road. In the temple he found under and half above ground, were discovered a number of chambers, with a great number of vessels and vessels still filled with ashes and coal. All round and on the vessel were traces of burning. From the rock chambers stretches a great field of ruins, with smaller ruin-fields adjoining.

Heavy Christmas Mail

WINNIPEG, Dec. 20.—A trainload of ten cars of Christmas mail arrived yesterday from the Old Country, including puddings, Christmas cakes, and many other pleasant memories of the old land. Five cars went on to Vancouver, the object being to make a record run to the coast.

Preys on Both Sides

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 20.—Reports from Northern Mexico state that Francisco E. Vega, a well known bandit leader, has organized a band of twenty-five men, well armed and mounted and is preying upon both the government and insurgent factions. Vega is said to have twenty-seven ponies on his gun, each representing a man killed. Paqual Oozook, the fighting man, is reported in command of the insurgents near Pedernales, and is said to have ordered his men to kill Vega on sight.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Wheat, per 100 lb.	1.45
Barley, per 100 lb.	1.25
Oats, per 100 lb.	1.15
Feed, per 100 lb.	1.30
Hay, per 100 lb.	1.40
Chop feed, per 100 lb.	1.40
Cracked corn, per 100 lb.	1.40
Flour, per 100 lb.	1.40
Butter, per lb.	20.00
Eggs, per dozen	25.00
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	25.00
Canadian, per lb.	20.00
Beef, per lb.	15.00
Pork, per lb.	15.00
Lard, per lb.	15.00
Wheat, per lb.	15.00
Barley, per lb.	15.00
Oats, per lb.	15.00
Feed, per lb.	15.00
Hay, per lb.	15.00
Chop feed, per lb.	15.00
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SECOND ANNUAL MARKETS REPORT

Transportation Commissioner Metcalf Makes Report on His Investigation Into Conditions During the Summer

The second annual report of the Provincial Markets and Transportation Commissioner, Mr. J. C. Metcalf, has just been made public in advance of its presentation to the legislature...

The Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—Following the decision of the meeting of the board of horticulture held in Victoria, I continued my investigations into the conditions of the fruit trade in the three prairie provinces...

Markets and Future Outlook. The market has extended even more rapidly than was anticipated from the conditions known to exist last year...

Small Fruits. The question of whether our small fruits shall be handled through the jobbers or through the retailers is one that will have to be dealt with immediately...

Cherries and Plums. British Columbia cherries did better this year than last owing to the unusual dryness of the season...

Express and Freight Rates. There is a very general outcry on the part of jobbers and retailers that express rates are too high...

Three Cushion Billiards. NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—John Daly of Chicago, tonight defeated Albert De Oro of Cuba in the first block of fifty points in their 150 point match...

Colorado Mine Disaster. DENVER, Colo., Dec. 20.—The bodies of three of the miners entombed in the Leyden mine by fire and cave-ins last Wednesday were found today by rescuers...

Transfer Stock of St. Louis Ball Club. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League, tonight approved the transfer of the majority stock of the St. Louis American League club...

Freight Rates for Fruit Produce. Important Problem to be Considered at Growers' Association Convention to be Held in Victoria

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will be held in Victoria on January 6th and 7th next, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture...

Attracted by Wolf. NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—In a Brooklyn theatre tonight, a wolf in a wire enclosure on the stage, jumped out and over the footlights and attacked Mrs. Florence Baumgartner and Miss Essie Vermlander...

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Northern Spy, and Jonathan for winter. Pears—Bartlett, Beurre Clairgeau and Beurre D'Anjou. Cherries—Almost any variety of good small fruit...

With respect to holdings already planted with plums, prunes and peaches on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, the only solution is the local market and the canner.

Increasing Supply. All that was said last year as to the need of increasing supplies may be said with equal truth this year...

Competition to be Met. Competition from the American side and Ontario will be just as keen as ever, but the past season has given British Columbia a grip on the trade which she did not have before...

American Houses in Fruit Trade. While, as stated in my report last year, the fruit houses of the prairie provinces are largely controlled by American capital, the claim which they made last year, that they were free to buy the best fruit in the cheapest market, has been made good in a great measure...

Independent Houses. The list of those remains much the same as last year; the Auction Mart in Winnipeg is still carried on. These houses claim a shortage of supply of standard varieties on the part of British Columbia growers...

Prices. Jobbers state, with reference to our prices, that while they are willing to pay more for our fruit than they pay for American fruit, they are not willing to pay the extreme difference asked by British Columbia growers...

Method of Handling. In regard to the handling of our fruit, one of the three methods outlined in my final report last year is necessary, and I am of the opinion that the marketing through the present jobbing houses will be the most satisfactory...

Loading Cars. I have to report a very marked improvement in the packing and loading of cars. Many of the jobbers have complimented the British Columbia people on this point particularly...

Cherries and Plums. British Columbia cherries did better this year than last owing to the unusual dryness of the season...

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The point made last year as to uneven platforming has not been disregarded. New platforms have been built...

Summary. Last year, in summing up my report, I laid emphasis on a few points, and all that was said then can be said this year with increased earnestness...

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DAIRYMEN TO ASSEMBLE HERE

Programme of Sessions Which Will Be Held at Fair Grounds—Opening on Wednesday, January 4

Arrangements are rapidly approaching completion for the annual gathering in this city on the 4th January...

10 a. m.—Address of welcome by his worship the mayor of Victoria, address, Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance and agriculture.

10.30 a. m.—Address, "Co-operation in Dairying," W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying, department of agriculture, Regina, Sask. paper.

11 a. m.—Address, "The Dairyman's Problem," Dr. A. Knight, chief veterinary inspector, department of agriculture, Victoria; discussion led by Dr. H. S. Toimie, inspector in charge health of animals branch of Dominion department of agriculture.

11.30 a. m.—Address, "The Work of the Dominion Health of Animals and Live Stock Branch in British Columbia," Dr. S. E. Toimie, inspector in charge health of animals branch of Dominion department of agriculture.

12 p. m.—Address, "The Work of the Dominion Health of Animals and Live Stock Branch in British Columbia," Dr. S. E. Toimie, inspector in charge health of animals branch of Dominion department of agriculture.

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313 Christmas Presents for \$5. One year's subscription to The Daily Colonist—three hundred and thirteen issues—will make a mighty nice Christmas gift, easy for you to give, and pleasant for your friends to receive...

D. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Acts like a charm in Cholera, Diarrhea, and other ailments. THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ROSS Headquarters for Home-Cooking. If you don't want to cook at home on Christmas Day, place orders here by Thursday for a Turkey, Goose, Duck, or Milk-Fed Chicken...

GOTHAM SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION. Ten Dead and Over One Hundred Injured Through Illuminating Gas Being Fried By Electric Spark. EIGHT OF INJURED MAY SUCCUMB.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The terrific explosion of illuminating gas in the auxiliary power house in the Grand Central station which sent a tremor along the entire rock backbone of Manhattan this morning, caused the death of ten persons, two of them women, the injury of 125 others, and property damage estimated tonight at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

The dead are: Nicolai Galucci, laborer; Fatmeh Jordan, laborer; E. B. Livermore, Pullman porter; J. C. M. Morrow, laborer; Edith O'Farrell, photographer; Mary B. Pope, of Boston, Mass.; William Roberts, expressman; Frank Stager, watchman; John Ryan, laborer; Luther Johnston, electrician. The injured include laborers and other employees of the railroad, pedestrians, bystanders and others in the vicinity of the accident.

Caused By Gas. For some hours it was believed dynamite alone could have wrought such instantaneous and demolishing havoc, but late in the afternoon Fire Chief Croker said he was convinced that the explosion was due to a mixture of air and illuminating gas, used in lighting railroad cars, touched off by an electric spark. The gas had accumulated in the auxiliary power-house from a broken pipe snapped off by a runaway passenger car.

By Electric Spark. In the interval, the broken main had ample time to pump high pressure gas into the lower levels of the auxiliary power-house. When workmen set to clearing away the lumber, it is assumed that one car, touched off by an electric spark across the third rail, there was a flash of electricity and the great reservoir of accumulated gas exploded. What happened then was positively unknown. The roof of the fire house No. 2, directly across the street from the power-house lifted like a magic carpet. A shower of glass, bricks, mortar, splinters and timbers began to fall on the pavements, and in the interval the streets were filled with prostrate men and women blown flat by the shock and the rush of the air. They sat dazed where they fell, picking slivers from their flesh. A moment more, and in crowds besieged the drug stores for aid and clamoring for tele-

GOTHAM SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION

Ten Dead and Over One Hundred Injured Through Illuminating Gas Being Fired By Electric Spark

EIGHT OF INJURED MAY SUCCEMB

Property Damage Estimated at From Two to Three Million Dollars—Street Car Overturned on Automobile

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No additional bodies were found, but in a hospital, Luther Johnstone, an electrician, succumbed to terrible injuries received in the explosion, bringing the death list up to ten.

Four workmen who are missing, are believed to have perished, and of the 125 injured, 28 were removed to hospitals. Of these, eight may die.

An investigation by the police is under way. Traffic on the New York Central railroad, which was entirely for some hours and was discontinued for the rest of the day, but the new station itself, now in process of construction, was not damaged.

The dead are: Nicolai Galucci, laborer; Patrick Jordan, laborer; E. B. Livermore, Pullman car inspector; C. M. Marrow, laborer; Edith O'Brien, stenographer; Mary B. Pope, of Boston, Mass.; Charles Roberts, expressman; Frank Stage, watchman; John Ryan, laborer; Luther Johnstone, electrician.

The injured includes as it had been other employees of the railroad, pedestrians, bystanders and others in the vicinity of the accident.

A passing street car carrying seven passengers was lifted from its tracks and hurled on an automobile running alongside. Four of the seven passengers were killed outright, but the chauffeur of the motor car was only cut and bruised. Of the nearly 100 in hospitals, the following are most seriously injured: Unidentified, fractured skull; Michael Ryan, fractured skull and internal injuries; Yetta Abrahamson, fractured skull and internal injuries; Theresa Letta, fractured skull and shoulder; John Smith, injuries to the head; Francis Kelly, policeman, burned and bruised; John Cunningham, burned.

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Foundations were jarred, walls were shaken out of plumb, windows were blown in by the thousands, and came crashing down on the heads of those beneath, and the pavements were littered with pulverized glass.

The loss to the New York Central Railroad company includes the physical damage done to the power-house, which was completely wrecked, the delay to construction work and the damage done to cars standing near the power-house.

As nearly as can be determined, this is how the accident occurred:

A train of empty passenger cars hauled by an electric motor, in charge of Albert Seagratt, got out of control, crashed into a steel and concrete buffer stop, snapped it off and rammed a pile of lumber behind it into a gas main connecting with the taps from which the tanks of the passenger cars are charged. By the testimony of the motorman and John Quinn, a bricklayer working on the main power-house, the time of the break in the pipe was about 8 o'clock. Two clocks stopped by the jar fix the time of the explosion itself at 8:22.

By Electric Spark.

In the interval the broken main had ample time to pour high pressure gas into the lower levels of the auxiliary power-house. When workmen set to clearing away the lumber, it is assumed that one of them dropped a steel tool across the third rail, there was a flash of electricity and the great reservoir of accumulated gas exploded. What happened then will never be positively known. The roof of the fire house No. 2, directly across the street, fell on a power-house lifted like a magic carpet. A shower of glass, bricks, mortar, splinters and timbers began to fall on the pavements, and in the interval the streets were filled with prostrate men and women blown flat by the shock and the rush of the air. They sat dazed where they fell, picking shivers from their flesh. A moment more, and crowds besieged the drug stores, begging for aid and clamoring for tele-

phones, and then the clattering gong of ambulances rang between the tall buildings. The tenements to the east of Lexington avenue poured thousands into the streets.

Frank Smith, the chauffeur of the wrecked automobile, cut, bruised and shaken, said: "Almost before I realized that there had been an explosion," he said, "a rain of bricks and mortar began to fall on me."

"Then a six-foot timber shot down out of the sky like an arrow. I had one foot on the brake and the other on the accelerator, with my knees wide apart. That great arrow passed between them and smashed down through the floor of the car. Then the trolley car toppled over on me and pinned me beneath the mass of wreckage. Two priests were pulling me out for dead when I got my wits."

In Overturned Car.

The worst focus of death was the spot at which the trolley car and the automobile were hurled together. The seven passengers were dumped to the underside of the car in a tangle of ironwork, sharp fragments of glass and broken panels. Mrs. Mary Pope was caught by the head and arms against the overturned automobile beneath and crushed to death. Three other passengers, all men, were overwhelmed with wreckage and died before help could reach them.

Twenty feet away Miss Edith O'Brien, 28 years old, a stenographer in a magazine office, was hurled into the air and tumbled through the head by a flying joist. Policeman Toomey had just signalled to the trolley car to stop and leading two little girls across the street by the hand. One was torn from his head by the first blast of air and the other by the rebound. The second girl, Mary Gilman, 12 years old, had her right leg torn off by a flying fragment of iron railing surrounding the Lexington avenue station.

When the cars arrived at the shops sub-station, they waited, patiently for passengers, but all the employees passed them, walking home. After a few minutes wait the street car crew decided that a trap had been set for them, and made up their minds to start back empty. All went well for half an hour when the first car ran into a big obstruction of ties chafed to the rails, and the second car went off the track in some mysterious way. While the crews were holding a council of war in the dark in the midst of a blinding snowstorm, the vicinity became black with men. The crews had barely time to escape to the cars and hide under the seats when a fusillade of coal strikes and bombards for service. Then the rioters retreated and the men crawled out from under the seats bruised and battered.

A hurry call was sent in for the police, and a detachment soon arrived, but too late to be of service except to escort several men of the crew to the hospital to have bruises attended to and cuts sewed up.

There are fully 100 strike-breakers in the city, and the company promises a complete service tomorrow, but the trades and labor council issued a statement today favorable to the strikers.

The company, if it attempts to do so, after dark or outside the main street lines, is bound to meet with similar opposition, and as days go by the sympathizers will grow bolder until no man can predict the end.

WINNIPEG CARS ARE BOMBARDED

Company Tricked Into Sending Train for C. P. R. Shop Employees—Attacked by Mob On Its Return Trip

MEMBERS OF CREWS HURT BY MISSILES

Complete Service Promised for Today, But Prospect-Doubtful—Public Fears Repetition of Former Strike Disorders

WINNIPEG, Dec. 19.—Strike disorders resembling the terrible siege of the street railway strike of four years ago last summer broke out this evening. A strike of the cars, the largest cars was sent out about 6 o'clock. Western employees to the city. There are four thousand men employed at the shops, and complaints were made to the company that no effort had been made to bring this large class of mechanics to their homes, so the company made an extra endeavor to show their capability.

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GOVERNMENT TO RESCUE

Farmers Request That Public Elevators be Provided at Vancouver For Western Grain

NET LOSS OF ONE FOR OPPOSITION

Liberal Party Proper Will Have One Seat Less Than Unionists—Brief Period of Quiet Expected to Follow

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—The report submitted by farmers on terminal elevators for taking immediate steps to provide for Vancouver, which promises the benefits of government ownership of elevators at Port William and Port Arthur, and also the erection of proper facilities on the Tehantepoc railway, which is expected to mean that a great deal of western Canada grain will find its European market via the Pacific Coast. Vancouver has an open port all the year.

There is good reason for believing that efforts are being made at present to create a terminal elevator company in Vancouver, which promises even worse conditions than exist at Port Arthur today. It is the imperative duty of the government to prevent this by taking immediate steps to provide the necessary facilities for the handling of grain in Vancouver in such a way that the smallest dealer in the city can ship his grain as cheaply as the largest, and that the farmer will be upon an equality in the advantages which they can secure from it. There is no reason whatever for permitting a monopoly of things to grow up in Vancouver that will be worse in effect than what we have been complaining of on the eastern route to our market.

LAST POLLINGS HELD YESTERDAY

When Final Returns Are Made Government Coalition Is Likely to Have Majority Over Unionists of 126

NET LOSS OF ONE FOR OPPOSITION

Liberal Party Proper Will Have One Seat Less Than Unionists—Brief Period of Quiet Expected to Follow

LONDON, Dec. 19.—With the final balloting today, the general elections have come to a close. Today's results are not yet known, but the last three seats were formerly held by a Liberal, a Nationalist and an Independent Nationalist. The standing of the parties tonight is:

Government coalition—Liberals, 270; Labourists, 43; Nationalists, 72; Independent Unionists, 10. Total, 385.

Opposition—Nationalists, 272; Coalition majority, 123.

The return of the Nationalist and the Independent Nationalist in the constituencies yet remaining to be heard from is considered certain, but there is a possibility of a change in Wickburgh, in Scotland, represented in the last parliament by a Liberal, R. Aurne. The Liberal majority in this district in the January election was 215, and it is considered doubtful if the Unionists can overcome this.

The election has been the most remarkable in the history of British politics, and have upset the entire calculations of the Unionists, who had seriously expected to gain not less than twenty seats. On the contrary, the Unionists have not only gained nothing, but are likely in the end to suffer a net loss of one.

A brief period of quiet is expected to follow the final announcement tomorrow, and after that the government leaders will endeavor to carry into effect their most important measures in the new parliament.

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AVIATOR MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

Claude Gramme-White Falls From Height of 70 Feet—Soprith Flies from Dover to Belgium

DOVER, Eng., Dec. 19.—Claude Gramme-White, the English aviator, who recently won the International aviation cup at Belmont Park, N. Y., had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday. His machine was wrecked and he was badly cut about the face. Many aviators have been waiting here for the last fortnight to compete for the prize of \$20,000, offered by Baron DeForest, the longest flight across the English channel in 1910, the flight to be made in an English-built machine.

Gramme-White ascended for a trial flight in a strong wind. He began to rock and was unable to recover his equilibrium. The machine turned over and plunged to the ground and was completely wrecked.

The aviator fell a little to one side. It was thought at first he had suffered concussion of the brain; as he was unconscious, but he soon revived and it was found that he had received nothing more than a few bad cuts about the face. It is expected he will be able to start a week to start again. Gramme-White's fall did not exceed twenty feet.

A second competitor, Soprith, fared better. He left Eastchurch, Shaggy Island, at 8:35 o'clock in the morning, crossed from Dover to Calais and descended at Beaumont, Belgium, a distance of 174 miles.

Soprith completed his flight of 174 miles within three and one-half hours. This is the first time a British-made aeroplane has crossed the channel, and in addition, it is a record for distance under the conditions provided. No tug or other craft followed the aviator, and no other precautions were taken against accident.

MR. BRODEUR DENIES

Says Report That He Is To Retire From Ministry And Go Overseas Is "Malicious"

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—Hon. L. P. Brodeur gives an individual denial to the press reports that he is about to resign his seat in the cabinet to become chief justice and justice of the supreme court of Quebec. "The story," he said tonight, "had been printed at frequent intervals of late, and I have taken no notice of it. But now that it is repeated with so much detail I am bound to characterize it as malicious."

The minister added that he has no intention of resigning, but will proceed vigorously to carry out the policy of the government with regard to his department.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur's denial was called forth by local statements and the following despatch sent out from here:

"Sir Louis Jette, chief justice of Quebec, will retire on full superannuation in the near future, and it is understood Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will succeed him as head of the Quebec bench. Dr. Beland, member for Beauce, who has been for some years slated for cabinet preferment, is in line for the vacancy which would be caused by Hon. Mr. Brodeur's retirement."

SEATTLE INVESTIGATION

Committee Report Recommends Dismissal of Chief Wappenstein, Adopted by Council

SEATTLE, Dec. 19.—The city council, grant investigating committee, which has been investigating the police and lighting departments of the city government for several months, completed its work and filed its final report with the council tonight.

The report, which is an elaboration of the report filed several weeks ago, recommends the dismissal of Chief of Police Charles W. Wappenstein. The report was adopted with two dissenting votes.

As the council has no authority over the chief of police, the report must go to Mayor Hiram G. Gill for approval, and unless he agrees with the committee's findings, Wappenstein will remain at the head of the police department. The report also recommends that Sergeant Frank Bryant and two patrolmen who were on duty in the restricted district be severely disciplined, if not dismissed from the service, holding that they were either negligent or incompetent.

BOLD RAID

Seven Men Held Up Gamblers in New York and Got Their Money—Two Men Injured

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Seven men walked into a Tenderloin gambling club Sunday morning, held up the twenty-five inmates and robbed them of all their money and valuables. The exact amount of the haul is not known.

The raid was evidently planned, for the leader brushed past the lookout at the door, shouting "Hands up," and then fired a dozen shots over the heads of the men in the room to frighten them. One man demurred and jumped from a second story window. He was found lying on the pavement with a broken arm. Some shots were returned and in the exchange another man was wounded by a stray bullet.

There was blood on the floor when the police entered, but the rooms were empty. The injured man on the pavement said the whole affair was over in a twinkling. The robbers fled down the stairs to the street, and the club members who did not escape the acquisition of the police, followed swiftly. No arrests were made, and the identity of the wounded man is unknown.

Conferring With Ministers.

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—The Grain Growers' executive had a conference today with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Fisher on the question of terminal elevators and the chilled meat industry. As no conclusions were arrived at, there will be further parleys tomorrow, when Mr. Graham will also be seen by the delegates in reference to the railway policy.

HEROES OF TAXIDRI

King Alfonso Enthusiastic Soldiers By Comparing Them With Conquerors of Seville

MADRID, Dec. 19.—King Alfonso was present at the religious ceremony in Seville cathedral held to celebrate the anniversary of the conquest of Seville. His Majesty took part in the procession, carrying the sword of San Fernando.

Afterwards the king proceeded to the city of Seville, where the troops formed square, for the purpose of conferring a decoration on the colors of the regiment of Alfonso XII.

After reviewing the troops the king placed himself in the center of the square. The standard-bearer advanced, and his majesty, having dismounted, attached the coveted collar of San Fernando, exclaiming: "Soldiers! Those who, like you, bravely fought at the memorable victory of Taxidri merit the enthusiastic esteem of all good patriots, because you defend the national honor and the prestige of the army. Soldiers of Alfonso XII! Spanish soldiers! Viva Espana!"

Thunderous cheering followed his allocution and continued during the march past of the troops, which was yesterday morning of the bay of Victoria. At 10 o'clock this morning the tide will be within a few feet of its height at the time the steamer grounded and the crew collected in the barrack yard of the Lancers at Villa Victoria, where a delegation of students in the presence of the king, handed a crown of laurels to the heroes of Taxidri. The king gave a banquet to the authorities and officers at the Alcazar and was present at the festivities organized by the municipality.

EFFORT TO FREE PRINCE GEORGE

Tug Lorne Summoned To Aid of Stranded Grand Trunk Pacific Steamer—Grounded At Very High Tide

VANCOUVER, Dec. 20.—The tug Lorne is expected from Victoria this morning to pull the G. T. P. steamer Prince George from the north side of the First Narrows where she floated yesterday morning on her way from Victoria. At 10 o'clock this morning the tide will be within a few feet of its height at the time the steamer grounded and the crew collected in the barrack yard of the Lancers at Villa Victoria, where a delegation of students in the presence of the king, handed a crown of laurels to the heroes of Taxidri. The king gave a banquet to the authorities and officers at the Alcazar and was present at the festivities organized by the municipality.

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Attracted by Climate.

Among recent inquiries received by the Vancouver Island Development League are letters from the Sudan, Burma and South Africa illustrating the wide sphere covered by the propaganda now being carried on by the publicity organization. Mr. C. P. Brown, of Kodjak, in the Sudan, has had his attention attracted to territory by an article in the Standard of Empire. He now writes for further information stating he has a capital of \$2,000 and is anxious to engage in fruit farming. The volume of inquiries coming from the middle west of Canada is increasing daily and while those writing state that opportunities are good, they cannot stand the weather, a further illustration that Vancouver Island's climate is one of its most merchantable assets.

The proposal to appoint a censor of plays at Vancouver has met defeat. Construction of the new bridge over Moyie river at Kingsgate began last week.

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DOES LIGHT COME THROUGH DREAMS

A psychologist in Paris made up his mind that dreams could be supplied to order, and to prove his theory he prepared to have one at a specified time. So, after he had gone to sleep one night, somebody with whom he had arranged the matter came into his room and drummed on a tin pan. The sleeper dreamed of a terrible battle.

A highly successful experiment—one, so the psychologist reasoned, that might lead to discoveries of great import to the human race. For, if dreams were to be had to order, it might some time be possible to supply any kind desired.

It might even become possible, he thought, in the course of the evolution of man to improve, and concentrate the faculties of sleep with stupendous results—to gain through dreams knowledge that could be acquired in no other way. If drumming on a tin pan could produce a dream of a battle, some other formula might produce a dream that would disclose the location of hidden wealth or reveal the future.

The possibilities were boundless. With the perfection of the science of dreams all knowledge would conceivably be within our grasp, even to the riddle of the universe.

Surely a wild flight of fancy. But perhaps it will seem not quite so groundless to one who reads in the history of dreams and discovers how often real light has come through them. Wonderful indeed is the story of such dreams as those, full of vivid romance, unfathomable mystery. Let us look into it. There is nothing more appealing to imagination. It is like another "Arabian Nights" entertainment.

It was a hot June night on the Caribbean Sea, Captain Daniel Scott, commanding the brig Ocean, bound from Jamaica to Cartagena, lay asleep in his cabin. He dreamed that he saw a boat, apparently water-logged, with several men in her and a black man among them.

He awoke with a start. The dream had made such an impression upon his mind that he could sleep no more, and he got up and paced the deck until daylight. The next night the same dream came to him, and again the third night. He described the dream to his mate and the three passengers, and remarked that it was the strangest thing that had ever come into his life.

On the morning of the fourth day the officer on deck called down the skylight that a squall was coming, and the captain hurried up to take in the small sails. On looking astern, where the squall was coming from, he saw a small boat with a flag flying on an oar, and a man standing up in the bow holding it.

As the brig was hove to one of the crew said he could see a number of men, and that he thought they were pirates. He was very much worried, for he explained that it had been through such a ruse that he himself had been captured by pirates a year before in the same sea.

At once the officers and passengers became alarmed, and the captain, heeding their protests, kept his ship away under reefed sails. But a little later, on going to his cabin, he felt uneasy and his dream came forcibly to his mind. He took two pistols and his cutlass, and calling all hands on deck, again hove the ship to.

In the small boat were found four men, half dead from exposure and thirst, and the remains of an enormous shark. The men were Captain Jellard and part of the crew of the schooner James Hambleton, from Grenada.

Running short of water on the schooner, the captain and three of his men had gone ashore on the Island of Saints for a fresh supply, it being then calm. A breeze sprang up. The schooner kept her ground, but as the boat was pulling in a different direction and the current ran strong the rowers became exhausted. They drifted far out to sea, and both island and schooner were lost to sight.

For days they floated aimlessly under a scorching sun. They tore the clothes from their backs and poured water over themselves to keep cool. But the sun blistered their skins, and they suffered torments from thirst and hunger. And at last, when they were giving way to despair, they killed a shark, quenched their thirst with its blood, and kept the carcass for food.

And then, days later, they caught sight of the brig, and watched it, between hope and despair, as they kept their tattered signal aloft on the oar.

"They are the men of my dream," said Captain Scott. "Just so they appeared to me on those three nights, and one of them is black." Then comes the sequel. The three men remaining on the James Hambleton finally reached England, where they were tried for the murder of Jellard and the rest of the crew, and were sentenced to death. Only three days before the date set for the execution Jellard and the other survivors arrived in England and the lives of the accused men were saved. So it turned out that every man who had sailed on the James Hambleton owed his life to Captain Daniel Scott's dream.

That was in 1825—a long time ago for such a strange story to be investigated and substantiated. But there is abundant proof of it, nevertheless. Twenty-three years later Bishop Matthew B. Hale, then archdeacon of Adelaide, Australia, made the acquaintance of Captain Scott, heard the story from his own lips, and got it word for word as set down by the captain in the log of the brig Ocean. In his dying hours the captain was attended by the archdeacon, and told him the story again and again in his last illness. And only a few years ago Bishop Hale turned over all the evi-

dence to the English Society for Psychological Research, which could find no reason for doubt of its credibility.

Very different, but just as bewildering, was the dream, with its terrible warning, that came to the wife of General Torrens of the British army. In her sleep she saw Captain Hayes and her daughter, the captain's wife, attacked by savage sepoys. A fearful struggle ensued, the captain fell dying—and with the shouts of the sepoy fingering in her ears the dreaming woman awoke.

In the morning she wrote to her daughter at Bombay to come home at once. Mrs. Hayes replied that it was impossible, and treated the story of the dream as not worth worrying over. But Mrs. Torrens was insistent. She wrote again and again, and finally Mrs. Hayes compromised by sending her children to their grandmother.

Then came the mutiny. Just as foretold in the dreams, Mrs. Hayes and her husband were attacked by sepoys. They put out the captain's eyes and tortured him to death. His wife's life was spared, but she suffered all the horrors of the siege of Lucknow before the relief of the city by Sir Colin Campbell.

There is some similarity to that curious affair in the dream that came to the wife of Major-General Richardson, who at the time was adjutant of his regiment with the British army in India. On the night of September 9, 1845, Mrs. Richardson was dozing in her bed at Ferozepore, when she saw her husband being carried off a field of battle, wounded, and heard his voice saying: "Take this ring off my finger and send it to my wife."

Days later came the news of the assault on Booltan. It had taken place on the very night of the dream, and in the face of the terrific fire of the enemy Richardson had fallen wounded. Believing himself to be dying, though he recovered and lived long years afterwards, he had said to an officer who helped to carry him from the field: "Take this ring off my finger and send it to my wife."

With such stories as these can any one doubt that there are sometimes dreams through which we gain real light? There are many more that might be told. Hundreds of times warnings have been given through dreams of impending death or disaster.

Take the case of the murdered traveling salesman at Chattanooga, for example. For doubters there could be no better evidence than this.

The salesman was A. C. Gregg, of Mount Vernon, Tennessee. One night, June, 1908, he was found in a lonely spot outside Chattanooga dead from a bullet wound. In one of his pockets the police found a letter from his wife. It had been written two weeks before.

She had written of a dream she had had that he would be enticed to a lonely spot and shot to death. She begged him to come home and save his life. There was a postscript from his little daughter, Mary, warning him that her mother had dreamed that he would be killed, and pleading with him to come home for her own sake.

When a suspect was arrested the salesman's wife journeyed to Chattanooga and told the police she had seen the murderer in her dream. The prisoner was lined up before her with a dozen other men, and she was asked to pick out the man she had seen in her sleep. Without a moment's hesitation she pointed to the man the police had accused.

This is not the only time a dream has figured in a murder case. One night in October, 1909, Mrs. Fannie Mather, of Seattle, dreamed that her sister, Mrs. Mary J. Short, of Topeka, had been murdered. Then came the news of her sister's death. The cause was given as heart disease, and at the time the Topeka police had no suspicion that a crime had been committed.

"It wasn't heart disease," declared Mrs. Mather positively. "It was murder."

Immediately she set out for Topeka to start an investigation. She hired detectives. Two weeks later Fred Fanning was arrested for the death of Mrs. Short and confessed that he had put rat-poison in her coffee.

Then there is the curious case of the convict in the Texas State prison at Huntsville. His name was George W. Jones, and he was pardoned in the summer of 1908, after he had served eleven years on the charge of murdering a woman. It was a dream alone led to his freedom. Circumstantial evidence alone led to the man's conviction, but his wife believed him innocent and moved to Huntsville and made her home in the shadow of the prison walls.

One day a keeper came to him and said, "Jones, here is a paper for you."

The prisoner reached for it eagerly, for he hoped it was a message from his wife. And so it was, but a most unexpected message—a summons in a divorce suit. He turned white as he looked at it. It was a terrible revelation, for never for a moment had he lost faith in her loyalty.

He was working at the time in the prison yard and a hatchet lay by his side. He picked it up, stretched his right arm out across a log of wood, and with one savage blow chopped off his hand.

"Take this hand back to my wife," he cried, "and tell her it is my answer to her divorce petition—my good right hand, a hand that has never committed a crime, but has worked all these years for her support."

The severed hand was taken to the prisoner's wife, who almost fainted when she saw it. But the ghastly token and the bitter message that accompanied it had no effect in altering her purpose. She got her divorce, and very

soon afterward married a man whose acquaintance she had made after moving to Huntsville to be near the prison.

Ten long, terrible years followed for the man behind the bars. But in the meantime an even stranger thing had happened than the gruesome episode in the prison yard.

In the little town of Chester, Texas, lived a man named J. H. Waldrup. Waldrup had heard the story of the severed hand, and it had made a strong impression upon him. Many times it came into his mind, always stirring within him a deep sympathy for the embittered convict.

It was on a spring night in 1908 that the man in Chester dreamed a ghastly dream—a dream of a woman's murder. Everything in it was as distinct and vivid as if the tragedy had really been enacted before him, even to the features of the woman and those of her murderer. He saw the murderer escape, and the dream passed on to the arrest of an innocent man and his conviction.

Waldrup awoke convinced that the prisoner at Huntsville was innocent, and he determined to make a fight to set the man free. On investigating he found that everything he had seen in his dream fitted in with the facts, so far as they were known.

Working week after week on what had been disclosed to him in his sleep, he built up little by little a powerful defense for the convict—a defense that convinced the Governor of the State that the crime had been committed by another man than the one who for eleven years had suffered the penalty. Then at last Jones was pardoned.

There is another class of these enlightening dreams—those that have led to the discovery of wealth, and they are perhaps the most interesting of all. The wonderful story of the Coolgardie should not be overlooked, for it is one of the strangest romances in all dreamland history.

It was in April, 1892, that two poor miners, Bayley and Ford, struck out for the northeast of Australia on a prospecting tour. Two hundred and fifty miles they journeyed over the barren bush country, until at last their exhausted horses fell dead and the miners were forced to turn back. Day after day, hungry and thirsty, they toiled on under the blistering sun, their dream of wealth shattered and their only hope that of getting back to civilization alive.

Privation often stirs the imagination to a feverish pitch, and it was so with these men. In the solitude they seemed to hear uncanny sounds, and, with hollow voices and parched lips, as they gazed across the dry wastes, fantastic mirages rose from the horizon and died away again and again—fantom ships that fell to pieces as if shattered by a breath of wind; gorgeous cities of fabulous myths; great, turreted castles with armored men on their towers; palaces whose walls gleamed with marble and gold.

But the strangest of all were the dreams that came to Bayley. Every night on that long home trail he dreamed that just one hundred miles beyond the camping-place where they had turned back lay gold in quantities beyond their wildest hopes. The dream meant something, he was sure, and he determined that if ever he got back alive he would set out again in search of the mine he had seen in his sleep. Half dead, they tramped into Victoria at last, and there, after a few days of rest, Bayley told Ford about the dream. But Ford had suffered enough. He hesitated again to undergo the hardships and perils of the overland trip through waterless, treeless, and uninhabited wastes.

He changed his mind, however, when Bayley threatened to go alone, and together they started out with fresh horses and fresh supplies. But their water ran low, and again they were forced to turn back. This time, on the return journey, it was Ford who dreamed of the gold that lay one hundred miles beyond the spot where the horses had died, and when at last, after terrible hardships, they got back

MULBERRY TOWN

Mulberry Town's where the babies grow;
All its streets are wide and white,
All its houses are built of pearl,
And the town is lit by the softest light!
I know they are playing up there tonight,
Soft little, pink little, babies bright.

Mulberry Town's very far away,
Far above where the white cloud goes,
In a rumple, tumpety, fanciful land,
A wonderful land, that nobody knows,
And I'll wager they're crowing and kicking
their toes,
Fat little babies in pretty white clothes.

There is many an angel in Mulberry Town,
And fairies to watch while the babies sleep;
Up there the Old Sandman and Santa Claus live,
For it's ever so many miles wide and deep.

But no one who ever has come can go
To Mulberry Town where the babies grow.
—C. L. ARMSTRONG.

to civilization both were fired with the determination to try again.

On the third trip the water again ran short, but they discovered a natural well in the desert known to the scattered bushmen by the name Coolgardie. There they pitched camp, and rested by the side of the well. That night, as they lay under the stars, both dreamed that all around them lay untold wealth, and with the break of day they started out to find it.

An hour later Ford, who had been groping in the earth, sprang up with a wild cry. He had picked up a half-ounce nugget of gold.

By nightfall they had picked up twenty ounces of gold in small nuggets, and their treasure grew to more than two hundred ounces after three weeks of surface prospecting. A hurried trip was made back to civilization for food; then they returned to the Coolgardie, having kept their discovery secret.

A few days later they stumbled upon the outcrop of the Coolgardie reef, which made the fame of the greatest of Australian mining districts. There, beginning with the find of a nugget that weighed fifty ounces, worth a thousand dollars, in a few hours they picked under the cap of the reef more than five hundred ounces.

The next day Bayley, leaving Ford on guard, set out for the nearest mining town with five hundred and fifty-four ounces of gold. At his destination he got from the mining warden papers for a lease of the land and returned to his partner.

A little later the story leaked out, and the rush began. In a few weeks the Coolgardie camp had a population of several thousand men.

Within nine years following the nights of their dreams Bayley and Ford took from their mine gold valued at \$2,680,000.

In the mad rush to the Coolgardie were two prospectors who reached the camp too late. Discouraged and almost penniless, they started back to Victoria. Surely there must have been something uncanny about the wild bush country, for one night, as they slept on the way, a loud voice spoke to one of them giving directions of the road they should take to find wealth.

He awoke his companion and found that he had heard nothing. Sitting in the dark, they discussed together the mysterious message and wondered whether it could mean anything. They reasoned that their condition could not become any more desperate than it was, and in the morning they set out on the course the unknown voice had given them. Finally they reached the outcrop of what was to become famous as the Londonderry reef. From that reef they took forty-five hundred ounces of gold before demanding of the mining warden a lease of the land.

And then there is the famous dream of the Coeur d'Alene mines, a dream that led two farmers to the discovery of a district from which four million dollars' worth of gold has been taken. But that is an old-told story now, and perhaps it would be well to pass on to other evidence—the dream of a woman, for example, that led to an entirely different kind of gold discovery.

In Taylorstown, New Jersey, Miss Lucy Alvord told her brother Claude, one morning in January, 1908, that she had dreamed that her grandfather, who died in 1837, came to her bedside, shook her and roused her from sleep. He led her to the kitchen, in a wing built before the Revolution. There he opened the iron door of a brick oven alongside the fireplace, stepped in and came out carrying a stone jar. From the jar he poured upon the kitchen table a pile of gold pieces. Then he sat down, piled the gold into separate stacks of English and American money, counted them and made figures on a slip of paper, which he put in his pocket.

Claude Alvord decided the story was worth investigating, and he attacked the wall of the old oven with a crowbar. Breaking through, he found a crock in which was four thousand dollars in old gold coin. This money was supposed to have belonged to Silas Alvord, the grandfather of the dream, and it was recalled that relatives thought he must have lost his money in wildcat banks, as at the time of his death the estate seemed to consist of nothing but the farm.

One might go on and tell of hundreds of dreams that show how important information sometimes comes out of the mysterious unknown. Perhaps you will recall reading cable reports of that strange occurrence after the earthquake at Messina.

For four days a young sailor of the Italian battleship Elena had searched in the ruins for a girl to whom he was betrothed. At last he returned to his ship, exhausted and hopeless, convinced that his sweetheart was among the uncounted dead. He fell into a deep sleep. And then came a dream in which he heard the girl's voice calling: "I am alive! Come save me!" He could see her half buried under fallen timbers.

The sailor woke, convinced that the dream was true. He got a new leave of absence, took several friends along and hurried to the spot he had seen in his sleep. They forced their way into the ruins of a house, and there they found the girl, weak from hunger and thirst, but unhurt.

Two other dreams along this line should not be forgotten: one, because the fact that the dreamer was so well known as William Jennings Bryan seems to add weight to the evidence; the other because it resulted in a

somewhat valuable contribution to natural history exhibits.

On an evening in February, 1905, Mr. Bryan delivered a lecture in East Liverpool, Ohio. He spent the night at the home of a friend, former Congressman George P. Kirk.

At breakfast the distinguished visitor told the family that he had been much impressed by a curious dream that had come to him. He had seen a great fire, in which the Kirk's seemed to be heavy losers. The very next night fire swept over the business district of East Liverpool, causing a loss of half a million dollars, and one of the finest of the many buildings burned was owned by Dr. Kirk.

The other case is the experience of Louis Agassiz, who, while studying in Cuvier's laboratory in Paris, was puzzled him. He awoke one night feeling that he had seen the characteristics of the fish. He sat up, trying to recall the dream, but it passed away.

The following night came the same dream, and it again eluded him. The third night he had pencil and paper by his bedside, and when the mental picture again presented itself he sat up and, half awake, traced what he considered the improbable outline of the fish. The next day at the Jardin des Plantes, using the sketch as a guide, he cut away the stone and found the identical characteristics, hitherto unknown, hidden away, making the classification an easy one. The fish is known today as Cyclopoia Spinosum.

Does it not seem, after reading of these experiences, that the Paris psychologist's idea may not be so wild after all? Perhaps we shall discover some day just what brought these enlightening dreams. In that event the day may come when dreams will be on so scientific a basis that we can have one at any time, in just the way we want, down to the finest details. A pellet from a psychologist's laboratory may bring a fortune from a hundred to one shot at the races—already one may hear of such dreams on every race-track—or lead to the discovery of a gold mine in the back yard.

Imagination hesitates in contemplation of the revolution such a discovery would work in human life. Would it not prove a curse rather than a blessing to mankind? If it remained in private control, it would have the power to render its owners rich beyond the dreams of even modern avarice. They would have access to all the buried treasures of the past, the natural stores of mineral wealth, the hoardings which have been lost by shipwreck. On the other hand, the gift could be invoked to aid in the discovery might readily prove an apple of discord among nations; on the other hand, it might advance the federation of the world.

It is, however, yet a matter of speculation, not a probability of the immediate future. Nevertheless, relative to this phase of the subject, and the names of those who have given it consideration, constitute, in themselves, a certificate of respectability therefore. Austin Gautier interested himself to the extent of one very readable volume in the ideas the ancients formulated regarding dreams. Maury, Wadsworth, Carpenter and Volkelt are among moderns who have found it worth their while to study the why and the significance of dreams.

GRATITUDE WELL FOUNDED

A certain sergeant, charged with killing a man in Texas, was tried for murder.

After the evidence was in and the speeches made the jury retired to deliberate. Presently word came that the jury had agreed and had framed a verdict. The judge ordered the jury into the courtroom and asked for the verdict.

"We find," read the foreman, "that the defendant is guilty of murder and assess his punishment at ninety-nine years and life imprisonment."

"Go back and write another verdict," ordered the judge.

Presently the jury returned with the verdict of life imprisonment.

The sergeant shook hands with all the jurors.

"He seems pleased," said a bystander to the bailiff. "Why is he shaking hands with the men who convicted him?"

"Why," was the reply, "he is thanking them for taking ninety-nine years off his sentence."—Saturday Evening Post.

"LIFE" AND "THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT"

Judge Packard, of Maryland, faulted the proposal for its use of language.—Episcopal Convention report in Boston Transcript.

And we hereby respectfully fault the Transcript for the same reason.

What on earth does "fault the proposal" mean?

Why on earth does the Transcript permit itself to use such language?—Life, November 10.

Editor of Life—Sir:
"If I have faulted, I must make amends."

Robert Greene (1560-1592).
The Transcript cannot better Shakespeare's English. The best English, as Lowell says, is that of his time, and our New Englanders brought it with them.

"I faulted
That I did mend!"
Is to be found in the best known of rare Ben Johnson's plays.

Also as a transitive verb, Jeremy Taylor in "Holy Dying" has
"That which it is to be faulted."

Resou

Man who knows where his things are coming from a week or two rest if he isn't of the worrying man who is down to his last dollar and who doesn't know where to get the next, who must set his ing overtime without delay. A man be a born tramp or thief, his mind is most resourceful—reached the last extremity and against the wall.

Now, for some examples.
P. T. Barnum, the showman of many ventures before he made his mark in a country store, from town to town, he was a newspaper, he was a proprietor of shows. After failing to achieve success in any of these lines, he in New York almost penniless as to support.

For several weeks he had pick up little money by writings for the Alhambra theatre, but it was not half enough even himself, and he was at his know how to get a living.

One day he heard that Scudder museum, at Broadway and An for sale.

"That's just the place I want," "I think I'll buy it."

"Buy it?" exclaimed a friend. "The same dire straits for money you going to buy it with?"

Barnum did not have five dollars.

"With brass," replied the man become the proprietor of the great earth, "for silver or gold have I."

He went to see the agent for and after a good deal of haggling strike a bargain. He was to have for \$12,000.

"I haven't that much capital," explained Barnum, "but I'll tell you."

He'll pay it in seven annual the first payment to be made one have taken possession of the p

property. The young man imp very favorably, for his personal strong one. They looked up his were satisfied. They accepted hi

Barnum made himself famous American museum. New Yorker seen such a wonderful show as I there. His ingenious mind was work striving for some new schen ing the crowds. People came to such swarms that finally his ing taxed to find a way, not of gett come, but of getting them to go.

Of the place were so fasci people would remain for half a a no room for newcomers. And so that Americans learned the mean word "exit."

He put up a sign reading, "T the Great Exit."

The crowds thought "exit" was habit, and they rushed to it pell of them as soon as they had ente find themselves piling down the Ann street, pushed on by the eag hind them.

Barnum made himself rich in the museum in less than two years.

Many years before Barnum's Jacques Rousseau told the world, i fessions" of the ingenious way it kept himself from starvation at a he was stranded in the course of ings. He had been sometimes a sometimes a tramp, sometimes a f had run through all his means of was reduced to his last sou at when he took it into his head to tr by sheer impudence.

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"Never since the French such a discord been hea were choking with laug staring, would gladly have

Resourcefulness of the 'Dead Broke'

By E. L. Baker, in *Munsey's*

AMS

contribution to natural his-

February, 1905, Mr. Bryan in East Liverpool, Ohio, at the home of a friend, George P. Kirk.

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Man who knows where his meals and lodgings are coming from a week or two may take things easy for a while and give his mind a rest if he isn't of the worrying kind. It is the man who is down to his last dollar, or worse, and who doesn't know where he is going to get the next, who must set his mind to working overtime without delay. And unless such a man be a born tramp or thief, it is then that his mind is most resourceful—when he has reached the last extremity and has his back against the wall.

Now, for some examples. P. T. Barnum, the showman, was a man of many ventures before he made his fortune. He worked in a country store, he peddled notions from town to town, he ran a country newspaper, he was a proprietor of small traveling shows. After failing to achieve any great success in any of these lines, he found himself in New York almost penniless and with a wife to support.

For several weeks he had been able to pick up little money by writing advertisements for the Alhambra theatre on the Bowery, but it was not half enough to support even himself, and he was at his wit's end to know how to get a living.

One day he heard that Scudder's American museum, at Broadway and Ann street, was for sale.

"That's just the place I want," said Barnum. "I think I'll buy it."

"Buy it?" exclaimed a friend, who was in the same dire straits for money. "What are you going to buy it with?" He knew that Barnum did not have five dollars in the world.

"With brass," replied the man who was to become the proprietor of the greatest show on earth, "for silver or gold have I none."

He went to see the agent for the property, and after a good deal of haggling managed to strike a bargain. He was to have the museum for \$12,000.

"I haven't that much capital lying loose," explained Barnum, "but I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll pay it in seven annual instalments, the first payment to be made one year after I have taken possession of the place."

The agent took him to the owner of the property. The young man impressed them very favorably for his personality, was a strong one. They looked up his record and were satisfied. They accepted his offer.

Barnum made himself famous with the American museum. New Yorkers had never seen such a wonderful show as he presented there. His ingenious mind was always at work striving for some new scheme for catching the crowds. People came to the place in such swarms that finally his ingenuity was taxed to find a way, not of getting them to come, but of getting them to go. The attractions of the place were so fascinating that people would remain for half a day, leaving no room for newcomers. And so it happened that Americans learned the meaning of the word "exit."

He put up a sign reading, "This Way to the Great Exit."

The crowds thought "exit" was a new exhibit, and they rushed to it pell-mell—many of them as soon as they had entered—only to find themselves piling down the stairs into Ann street, pushed on by the eager ones behind them.

Barnum made himself rich in the American museum in less than two years.

Many years before Barnum's time Jean Jacques Rousseau told the world, in his "Confessions" of the ingenious way, in which he kept himself from starvation at a time when he was stranded in the course of his roamings. He had been sometimes a pensioner, sometimes a tramp, sometimes a footman. He had run through all his means of living and was reduced to his last sou at Lausanne, when he took it into his head to try to get on by sheer impudence.

He recalled to mind the devices of an early acquaintance named Venture, who in circumstances somewhat similar, had managed to pass off as a tolerable musician. He determined to teach music, though he knew absolutely nothing about it.

He announced that he had come from Paris, where he had never been, and boasted of his skill to every one. He was introduced to a M. de Freytorrens, a professor of law, who loved music and who gave concerts at his own house. M. de Freytorrens insisted that Rousseau must give a proof of his talent, and invited him to his house to give a concert.

"I set about composing a piece for his concert," wrote Rousseau, "as boldly as if I had really understood the science. I had the constancy to labor 15 days at this curious business, to copy it fair, write out the different parts, and distribute them with as much assurance as if they had been masterpieces of harmony."

"The company assembled to perform my piece. I explained to each the kind of movement, the taste of execution, the reference of his part. They were five or six minutes preparing, which for me were five or six ages. At last all was ready. I struck with a roll of paper on my magisterial desk the five or six clumps of warning to prepare. All was silence. I set myself gravely to beat time. They began.

"Never since the French opera existed had such a discord been heard. The musicians were choking with laughter. The hearers, staring, would gladly have stopped their ears.

My confounded performers, who enjoyed the sport, scraped in a way that would have split the ears of a deaf man. I had the perseverance to maintain my seat, sweating, it is true, at every pore, but held by shame, not daring to retreat. For my consolation I heard the company whispering to each other so as I could hear: 'It is unbearable! What bad music! What a devil of a row!'

Undaunted by the disgust his concert had raised, he maintained his pretensions as a teacher of music, and managed to get some pupils, though, he said, only dunces came to him. Still, he made a living from them for a time and that was better than starving. But, though he explained that the din he had called a concert was the overflowing of a profuse imagination, he could not persuade the patrons of Lausanne that he was a genius.

The opportunities for clever persons hard pressed for money to exercise their ingenuity are far greater than they were in Rousseau's day. Rousseau, penniless in New York in the twentieth century, would have thought of something safer and more profitable than posing as a genius in an art of which he knew nothing; and the fertile mind of Francois Villon would have found something better to do than picking pockets.

Doubtless Miss Grace Darrow, who came to New York in 1897 looking for work as a stenographer, would have starved if she had found herself friendless in the Paris of Villon's time, or even in the Lausanne of Rousseau's. In fact, she came near doing so in New York, but her ingenuity saved her. For a week she searched for a position, and everywhere it was the same story—there was no vacancy.

Her pocketbook was almost empty. She was worn out, discouraged and was beginning to be afraid, for the great strange city, where no one knew her and no one gave her a friendly look or word, seemed cold and cruel.

But when she was almost on the point of giving way to despair she chanced to pick up a newspaper somebody had left in a street car, and her eyes fell on a discussion of whether a plain girl was handicapped in the search for work in New York.

A Mrs. Franklin, a clubwoman, had declared that only pretty stenographers were wanted. And a reporter had gone out to interview businessmen in the down town offices about what she had said, and, of course, they had all scoffed at her idea. All they demanded was brains.

A happy thought came to the forlorn girl. She went to the nearest newspaper office and put in this advertisement, though she had not a dollar left in the world after she had paid for it:

"A plain girl, but capable stenographer, cannot find employment in New York. Is Mrs. Franklin right?"

This man was Paul Armstrong, now a

The following morning the newspaper reporters were after her. They wanted her story of her search for work. She gave it to them and they printed it in connection with the views of Mrs. Franklin and of the coffee business men. Miss Darrow got several hundred dollars' worth of advertising for nothing. Thousands of employers read the story of her experience and the number of positions that were offered to her fairly bewildered her.

When Alexander Irvine was working as a missionary in the Bowery lodging houses, he found himself wondering whether the dregs of humanity that came night after night to those places were victims of industrial conditions or merely of their own laziness. He made up his mind that any man could make an honest living if he wanted to. One of the lodgers disputed the point with him, and said: "Come with me," said Irvine, "and I'll prove to you that I'm right. You say you can't find work—We'll both start out without a cent and see what we can do."

Hour after hour they roamed the city asking for work, but at every door they were turned away.

"You see I'm right, after all," said the out-cast. "Work can't be had for the asking."

But Irvine was not convinced. He stepped into a drugstore and persuaded the clerk to trust him for five cents' worth of oxalic acid. Across the street was a store with a brass sign on the wall. The sign needed polishing. Irvine and his companion offered to do the work for ten cents, and got the job. Then they went on a hunt for other places with brass signs. When three or four hours had passed they had more than a dollar between them.

"You made good," admitted his companion; "but you had the brains, and that's what the rest of us at the lodging house haven't got. What's a man to do who can't think of such things?"

True enough, the world is hard indeed to the penniless man with a dull brain. But the man whose mind is fertile with practical ideas will never starve. He will never be driven to crime as the only alternative.

True enough, the world is hard indeed to the penniless man with a dull brain. But the man whose mind is fertile with practical ideas will never starve. He will never be driven to crime as the only alternative.

A forlorn-looking man, with a ragged beard and hair falling over his collar, tramped the streets of Buffalo one day in 1896 searching for work. At last it occurred to him to ask for a position as a newspaper reporter, though he had never done any work in that line. The Buffalo newspapers were not clamoring for the services of a man who had had no newspaper training, and one after another the city editors turned him away without even a word of encouragement.

This man was Paul Armstrong, now a

prosperous writer of plays, and the last city editor he applied to was Samuel G. Blythe, who a few years later became a well-known Washington correspondent. Blythe cast a suspicious eye upon Armstrong and concluded he didn't want him.

"You go out and solve the mystery at the morgue and I'll give you a job," said Blythe, firmly convinced that there was not the slightest chance of his doing so. The best reporters in the city had worked on that mystery for a week without solving it. A girl had committed suicide in a high-class boarding-house in a fashionable quarter. She had left not a clue to her identity. She had even cut all the laundry marks from her clothing.

Armstrong felt that he had found the last chance that lay between him and starvation.

That night he did not sleep. Until midnight he was hurrying about the city, running down what seemed to him to be possible clues to the girl's identity. The remaining hours until daylight he spent in pondering over the problem. For three days and nights he worked on the case, snatching a little sleep when utterly exhausted, but he was no nearer to the solution.

For the third or fourth time he called upon the coroner and asked to be shown again the few things that had been found in the girl's room.

There wasn't much—a few articles of clothing, an empty pocketbook, and a bunch of keys. Those keys! Somehow, Armstrong could not keep his thoughts from them. He took them in his hands and considered them one by one. One of them seemed to be a trunk key. He was sure of it. And if it was, the girl must have had a trunk. She had brought no trunk to the boarding-house. Where was it? Had she left it at the station?

Like a flash the thought came into his mind.

"Let me have this key for an hour," he cried. "You won't regret it. It's the key to this mystery! Don't you understand?"

"All right. Try your luck with it," said the coroner.

Armstrong hurried off to the baggage-room of the New York Central station. He knew the date of the girl's arrival at the boarding-house. Had a trunk arrived at the baggage-room that had not been called for since? The baggage man looked into his books. Yes, a trunk had been lying there ever since that day.

And then—to make a long story short—the key fitted the trunk, letters were found inside that carried the search to a little town in Canada, and to a man whose daughter had gone to Buffalo and had written nothing since.

The next day this man journeyed to Buffalo and found his missing daughter—the girl who lay dead in the morgue.

Armstrong got his job. It started him on the road to prosperity, and a reputation, for during the six months that he held it he learned how to write for publication.

Only a few months ago a young American

To Build a Modern Spotless Town

One of the most practical plans ever devised for the betterment of the living conditions of the person who is compelled to live on a moderate salary, will go into effect shortly, when the Sage Model Suburb at Forest Hills Garden, Long Island, will be thrown open to settlement.

Here the man with a large family and a modest salary will be able to purchase a home do not want to keep house. There will be a restaurant on the ground floor of one of these buildings which will open into a garden, and the garden will border on the "village green."

This "village green" will be another distinctive feature of the new model suburb, around which it is hoped the village activities will centre. The non-housekeeping apartments will be connected with each other and with the railroad station by covered bridges so that the commuter in this model suburb will be able to go direct from his apartment to his train without any such inconvenience as the comic weekly dash over the muddy suburban roads.

A tall tower has been planned as an added architectural feature of the apartment houses which will surround the station square.

The Sage Foundation has already appropriated \$1,250,000 for the development of the suburb, apart from the land purchase, on which there was close on \$1,000,000 spent. Besides this, another \$500,000 will be appropriated for additional street development. About fifteen hundred houses will be built in the completed suburb, and, as far as possible, the company is planning to sell the homes only to persons, who expect to live in them; that is to say, speculators will not be welcomed, and character as well as reasonable financial responsibility will be investigated before sales are made.

Although, according to the trustees, the venture is a business one, it also has a distinct educational purpose. In discussing this side of it, Robert W. DeForest, vice-president of the Russel Sage Foundation, said:

"Mrs. Russel Sage and those whom she has associated with her in the Foundation, have been profoundly impressed with the need of better and more attractive housing facilities in the suburbs for persons of modest means who could pay from \$25 a month upward, in the purchase of a home. They have thought that homes could be supplied like those in the gar-

den cities of England, with some greenery and flowers around them, with accessible playgrounds and recreation facilities, and at no appreciable greater cost than is now paid for the same room in bare streets without any such adjacency."

"They have abhorred the constant repetition of the rectangular block in suburban localities where land contours invite other street lines. They have thought, too, that buildings of tasteful design, constructed of brick, cement or other permanent material, even though of somewhat greater initial cost, were really more economical in their durability and lesser repair bills than the repulsive, cheaply built structures which are too often the type of New York's outlying districts."

If these expectations can be realized, Mr. De Forest continued, the new suburb will accomplish four results at which the trustees are specially aiming. It will provide more healthful and more attractive homes to many persons; it will demonstrate that more tasteful surroundings and open spaces pay in suburban development, and thereby encourage more economical methods of marketing land, and it will secure an attractive income for the Sage Foundation.

As to why the first housing plan of the Foundation neglected to provide for the laboring man, Mr. De Forest said that the cost of land at Forest Hills Gardens and the character of its surroundings precluded provision there for the day laborer.

"The Sage Foundation has not forgotten the laboring man, however," said the trustee, "and it may be ready to announce something for his benefit later on."

Mr. De Forest is president of the Sage Foundation Home Company, and associated with him are Edward H. Bouton, vice-president and general manager; John M. Glenn, secretary, and Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer.

Frederic Laio Olmstead attended to the landscape designing, while Grossverner Atterburn was the architect of the buildings.

IMPORTANT

Mrs. De Style—And were you ever anxious about your descent, my dear?

Mrs. Justrich—Yes, once when I went up in a balloon.

was stranded in Holland. He had been enjoying himself and recklessly had spent all his money. He could speak scarcely a word of the language of the country and his plight was desperate. But he had knocked about the world a good deal and had sharpened his wits in many a tight place.

Instead of giving way to despair, he decided to return home at once. How?

Well, his wits had helped him out of difficulties equally great before, and he could find a way somehow.

He managed to get aboard the Potsdam, bound for New York. When well out to sea a passenger found the youth seated comfortably in the smoking-room of the second cabin and offered him a cigar. Then they went to dinner together. The young man, whose name was David Schippy, took his meals thereafter with the other passengers, and nobody seemed to suspect that he had not paid his way. But two days out the officers of the liner discovered that they had one passenger too many, and the fact that Schippy had come aboard without a ticket was discovered.

They tried to put him to work. Schippy scorned the idea. There was something about the young man that impressed the officers favorably. Perhaps it was the cool impudence with which he had assumed all the rights of a passenger. They decided to let him alone until reaching port, when they would turn him over to the immigration officials. So Schippy continued to dine at the second-cabin table and smoke the cigars that other passengers offered him. Altogether he had a most enjoyable trip.

"You'll be sent back when you get to Ellis Island," said the captain.

"I guess not," returned Schippy coolly. And it turned out that he was right. He proved to the immigration officials that his home was in Paterson, New Jersey, and that he was an American citizen. They had to give him his freedom.

Another American, William Roseman, lost all his money at European gambling resorts. In November, 1907, without enough money even to buy a meal, he stowed himself away on board the American transport liner Minnetonka, bound for home. Out at sea he appeared and introduced himself to the captain. He said his home was at No. 200 West 47th Street, New York, and that his father was a wealthy jeweler at No. 9 Maiden Lane.

"My father will pay for my passage when we reach America, I am sure," he said; "and I want passage in the first cabin. I went broke in London, and, as I couldn't get my father to send me any money, I had to leave my trunks behind at the Hotel Cecil."

His cool assurance impressed the captain, who gave him a first-cabin stateroom and a place at the first-cabin table. But it grated on the nerves of the ship's officers to hear him criticize the food. On reaching port they sent him to Ellis Island, where he was held to await the arrival of some one to vouch for his being a citizen, but he was speedily set free.

The bright idea that comes to the wall sometimes affects his whole future career.

Jasper Newton Smith went to Atlanta, Georgia, in the early fifties to start a brickyard, and became one of the richest men in the South. But at the close of the Civil War, before he had made his millions, he came close to losing his grip on success and to being reduced to the plight of having to begin life all over again without a penny. It was his quick wit and a five-dollar bill that saved him and his business.

The five-dollar bill was all the money that he had left in the world—at least all the money that was good for anything. He still held on to fifty thousand dollars in Confederate greenbacks, which he thought might come in handy as pipe-lighters.

His business had reached a critical stage. If he could only hold out a little longer he would pull through, for he was sure of making several large sales in the near future. But he must keep his brick-yard running—with only five dollars to meet expenses. Could he do it? Sleepless nights he spent pondering the problem. Could he hold his creditors off? He could find some way of doing that, he felt sure. But it was the problem of how to pay his employees that worried him most. Already they were grumbling. If he could only hold them off he would pull through.

In the midst of his perplexities the employees struck for their pay. He saw himself face to face with ruin. If he could not meet this new crisis successfully, the brick-yard must close and he must go into bankruptcy.

Then flashed into his mind the idea that saved him—a simple trick that might have occurred to a schoolboy.

His lone five-dollar bill he wrapped around his fifty thousand dollars in Confederate money, and with this impressive roll of greenbacks in his hands he faced the strikers like a man who had never known what straitened circumstances meant. To the first man who came to him he handed the five-dollar bill, and announced in loud but reproachful tones that he had plenty of money and would pay them all if they insisted.

The sight of the enormous roll of bills, calmed their fears, and not another man came forward to ask for his pay. They had confidence in their employer, they said, and would wait for their money.

Then shame came to the man who had taken the five-dollar bill, and rushing up to Smith, he handed it back to him. Smith was glad to get it. He needed it to pay for his next week's board.

