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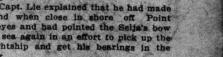
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 FUR SETTLEMENT
 CASLO AND SLOCAN

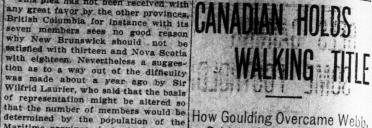
 OF DIFFERENCES
 Covernment Seeks to Induce Great Notherin to Resume Operations On Read
 NEW CAPTAIN OF The CALIFORNIAS
 Marc Carew stated in the witness too careed to date and seek and state and state and state and state and seek and state an

KASLO AND SLOCAN



VICTORIA GLUB

THE VICTORIA COLONIST



Friday, November 25, 1910.

This plea has not been received



portance Fall Into session - Situat ported as Despera DISAFFECTION RI IN MANY D Rumors That Reves ing to Take Com Revolutionists-Flee Across Border ********* EL PASO, Texas, A bridge between the city of Chihuahua and was dynamited today Mexican soldiers H wounded in the explo cording to a report here. ********* EAGLE PASS, Nov. 22 .-

Friday, Novemb

SOME FO

REBELS GAIN

Several Mexican Toy

can revolutionists have cap towns in the rich Nazas Ri Gomez Palacio, Lordo and T The death roll is reported Torreon, where 1,000 rev armed with modern long-r swept the city with a terri several house veral hours.

Army Unreliable EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 22. Sers arriving this morning fu-ico report a terrible condition country. The train was los American refugees as all J are leaving the country as fa

ble. The refugees report Parral The refugees report Parral, Chinuahua, in the hands of Iutionists with the wires cut mayor and chief of police de many others have been killed ugees did not know. Troo sent from Chinuahua to Parra train at Jimenez, the juncti and refused to go further. was captured by the rebels on The Mexican officials permi Americans to retain their arm fact themselves. The passengers say the gov is placing little reliance in th as half of it is made up of pett inals and convicts sentenced to

in all and of it is made up of peti-linals and convicts sentenced to in the army instead of a prise of these are known to be in sy with the revolutionary movem many officers who have been promotion by Francisco Made suspected of being ready to if The headquarters of the r

The headquarters of the son Lumber intersts in are in the hands of the re-Troops were sent there f huahua. but twenty-five de route and the remainder jo rebets upon arrival, accordin ports heard by the passeng

American arriving from Guad the pital of the State of Jali clares that General Ahumad

longer depending upon his tro has placed three rapid fire gu his palace and hired men to g palace and operate the guns. Madero Organizing For Francisco Madero, leader of volution, is reported to be in of Coahuila, his native state, ing his men. A telegrom f Rio today says a company o States cavalry is en route place from San Antonio an troops are moving to Eagle enforce neutrality on the bor There are reports today of ighting at Orizaba. Rio Ria

sales, and Santa Rosa, a gro manufacturing towns in Vers whither troops were called, a morning some mills have bee upon. These are the cotton tow

upon. These are the cotton town there are 10,000 employees in Or alone said to be against the go ment. The sale of liquor has prohibited there since last Frid several cantinas were broken and liquor procured, which has the situation more difficult to h Papers which arrived by the ing mail show that conditi Vera Cruz were serious as far as Saturday. The papers declar eports were received from Gi jara on Friday of serious distur several villages in that state that "trusted men are out in It is also reported that in Par

the Americans are fleeing, cards re ing "Death to Yankees" and "D with Gringoes," having been por all over town. Many cards read, " Diaz and his Tankee friends."

The inauguration of General

as president for another term commence December 1st, and a g eral disturbance is expected then the revolt has not already beco general by that time. El Diario Hogar, the paper which incited for a marinan tota to Maria

first American riots in Mexico C has been suppressed and the edi

Captured by Rebels. San Antonio, San Andres, Torre Ranch, Minaca, Encinillas, Guerre and all the surrounding country in state of Chihuahua were taken by revolutionists last night. The retionists expected to storm the city Parral at daybreak. The Parral Durango Railroad is in the hands With practically all lines of co unication in the hands of the Me

on the situation are

Filomeno Mat. jailed.





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ican government, with the fronti-closely guarded, and all travel ow the international boundary at the point forbidden between the bears of midnight and 6 in the morning, re



IME OF WALKING RAGE --+++ 3 1/ st mile, Webb 7.451-2 ee miles, Goulding ... 14.54 1-2 + ee miles, Goulding .. 21.07

miles, Goulding .. 27.18 3-5 + miles, Goulding ... 35.56 miles, Goulding 45.56 en miles, Goulding .. 52.07 1-2 +

thletic event since Tom Long amateur days, has aroused enthusiasm in Toronto as the etings between Erne J. Webb nglish champion walker, and G. ing, Canadian and American Goulding defeated Webb at nd three miles at the Nationa ion games, and a seven mile etween the two champs was the e event at the Highlanders' Athournament in the Armories on at date. The Highland officials ot have planned another event For nearly one hour 4,000 evinced their enthusiasm as the lkers gave an exhibition of the toe game never equalled in before. Toronto is always a to an outside athlete, and as made many friends in me in Canada, and the feeling well divided until the finish ace, when Toronto people oyed at Goulding's great vichundreds of his admin s, and carried him shoulde dressing room. ovation was coming to Web Country friends were bitter ed at his defeat, but British sportsmanship they ebb cheer after cheer, and car-

on their shoulders around the The Race. e crack of the pistol Webb sht to the front at a terrific d the cheering commenced at t Goulding soon started fire-his camp by breaking away eat sprint with a full lap, but reat sprint with a full lap, but o miles it looked very much th the Canuck would not shake lisher. Webb was forcing c every inch. Time and time vebb would try to go by with but Goulding was then deter-o stay in front: on the third ulding gladdened the hearts of lab by breaking away mite o by breaking away with h, and when it was seen that uld not hold on cheer after ent up for the Canadian. kept up his sprint until, at nother mile, he had gained on Webb, and arter that po-again, he just kept that poon Webb, and after going to

was off at a clip that Webb nd to, and won by 200 Thile Goulding proved, himself greatest walker in the world ad gave Webb a trimming to doubt in the Englishman's bb would defeat any other the business just as easily. he finish, than Goulding was

Record-Breaker.

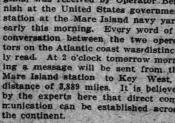
record-breaking race every and at three and four miles as though Goulding would rld's records, but each a stumble, which slackened it, and made them careful. h mile Webb stumbled again ull length on the floor, and brought the house to ap-waiting for Webb to rise and again. Webb was badly this fall.

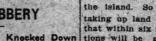
PE RAISED; LITTLE DAMAGED

ated by Salvor at Nanaimo Vessels Returns to Esquimalt

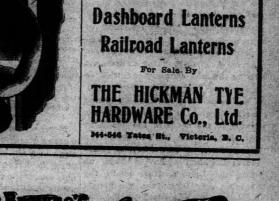
O, B. C., Nov. 23.—After erged in Commercial Inlet y last, tug Hope was suc-oated yesteriday morning amer Salvor. The salvage which have been conducted tvision of wrecking master he Salvor, have attracted bs daily to Hirsts where daily to Hirsts wharf, the accident, and many the action of the stood for the watching the work and ee the raising of the sub-sel. At two thirty yester-work was el. At two thirty yester-el. At two thirty yester-g, work was commenced the steamer free from was found necessary to mployment the most pow-a Salvors' pumps and it til 6 a. m. that the Hope Except to the damage and furnishings, the steam-the worse for being at the he harbor for four days, and boilers were found to red no damage and fires a put in the furnaces. In days the Hope will be-and until then she will rt. After completing her lyor cleared for Visitoria.

Brodle, the newly ap-ral passenger agent of at Vancouver, who has erred from Winnipes, ay in the city on his ini-trip to Victoria. Mr. the place of Mr. C. B. has been transferred to





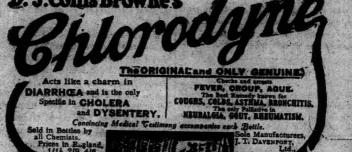
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The Colonist.

ake no claim to prophetic vision, but would come when the United States ast Printing & Publish any, Limited Liability Mintoria, B.Q ngly of the opinion that adopted free trade. We have already never be quite the same in seen that the contributions that have politics since the election in been made in Canada and the United Drummond-Arthabasca. As a matter of fact a change was bound to come when it was decided that Canada should em-bark upon imperial defence, no mat-ter how small a measure of participa-tion therein was sanctioned by Par-

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST ent. You cannot keep old issues consider American opinions as they

WHAT WE OWE BRITAIN live under new sets of conditions.

The Mail and Empire administer Of course it has been raining, and a rebuke to Mr. Blondin, a Conservative member of Parliament who said during the Drummond-Arthabasca contest that Canada owes nothing to Great the Drummond-Arthabasca contest that Canada owes nothing to Great Britain. Le Devoir, which is Mr. Bour-assa's paper says that Mr. Blondin Vancouver to get it all, do you?

only repeated something that Mr. H. Y. McLean, a Liberal M. P. from In December last the Colonist re-South Huron, had already said. Two ceived and printed in the ordinary wrongs never yet made a right and course of its telegraphic news a statenothing that Mr. McLean may have ment connecting the name of Dr. J. E. said could justify what .Mr. Blondin Wilkinson of Toronto with the theft of said. Canada owes very much to Brit-, Cobalt ores. We are informed by Dr. ain, and no part of the Dominion owes Wilkinson's solicitors that the state tore than does the province of Que- ment was untrue. The Colonist had, of

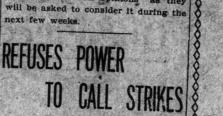
bec. We should be sorry to say that course, no information on the subject Quebec has never done anything in re- than was contained in the despatch turn for the protection afforded her, which it printed in good faith, as other cause that would not be true, but newspapers receiving the same des that Quebec is what it is today is due patch did. The publication was withto the fact that Britain protected her out any animosity whatever against even against the reasonable demands Dr. Wilkinson, and we very greatly

even against the reasonable demands of people of British origin. A great deal of nonsense is talked and more is implied in the discussion of the posi-tion of Quebec under the British Crown. Some people would have us believe that the people of that province have cer-tain treaty rights, which are theirs surrender by France of the sover-eignty of that part of North America. Hence they argue that in the event of the people of Quebec becoming disof the people of Quebec becoming dis-satisfied with the manner in which they nish each farm house with a phono-are treated within the Dominion, they nish each farm house with a phono-in himself as president of the farm such authority vested in himself as president to the farm such authority to the farm such author have a right to call upon France to graph and set up a moving picture ation, neither would he want it vester make Great Britain live up to her show on every section, the inrush of in anybody else who might hold his obligations. Only a few days ago we settlers would be quite rapid. The only place. read somewhere the statement that the difficulty about doing these things is A reso

read somewhere the statement that the difficulty about doing these things is petitioned to enact a law for the pen-sioning of guebec looked to the tri- to find the money. But speaking series that the The convention adopted a resolution tection of their rights. But the peogovernment can engage in a policy of pposing government appropriation ple of Quebec have no treaty rights land-clearing and then give the cleared for river provements of waterways, whatever. All that was assured to them land to settlers. except in cases where the states or cities interested agree to provide free wharves or landings for all vessels without discrimination. Other resoluby the treaty of Versailles was that

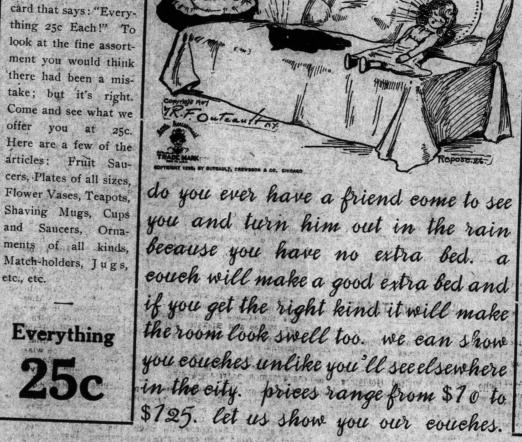
those who wished to leave the country We have been asked to publish the whatyes or landings for all after its conquest by the British were at liberty to do so and take their property with them, and that those who remained should be permitted to worship God after the dictates of their own conscience. All the peculiar privi-leges of the people of Quebec were con-ferred upon them ex gratia by the British government and not de time after its conquest by the British were

British government and not de jure. Trade Unions, having 21 rooms at We are not going to deny that to a cer- headquarters, 12 rooms in the pub-British government and not de jure. We are not going to deny that to a cer-tain extent those people gave some-thing in return. We are ready to ad-thing in return. We are ready to admit that, at a time when it was desir- travelling expenses is to meet the cost able for Britain to have Quebec loyal, of speakers attending 20,000 meetings. long on the River Mining Co., Ltd., a een feet wide and 800 feet able for Britain to have Quebec loyal, the clergy of the province exhibited an appreciation of the advantages of British protection and did very much to preserve the province to the Crown. As for English-speaking Canada, its debt to Britain cannot very well be measured, for it is of an intangible kind. If we value our institutions, which time is showing to be so much better Never on any previous occasion have matters relating to America bulked as large in a British election as they are likely to during the campaign that is time is showing to be so much better we see no reason for doing so. adapted to the needs of the people at united States, we owe a debt of grati-tude to Britain for having kent mail tude to Britain for having kept us large in a prise compaign that is n likely to during the campaign that is n tude to Britain for having kept us within the Empire. Here again the obligation may be mutual. We should be sorry to be compelled to feel that it was not. But we have not yet paid our debt to Britain and never will as iong as the Common Law forms the basis of our institutions. MR. BOURASSA As our eastern exchanges come to hand we read references to the atti-tude of Mr. Bourassa, which fully bear out what has been said on the sub-tect in these columns. Thus we find A ayor Geary of Toronto telling the Conservative convention that "he has



American Federation of Labor Rejects Resolution Giving Its Officials Control-Several Resolutions Adopted

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The American Federation of Labor this afternoon de-clined to adopt a resolution the pur-pose of which was to centralize in its pose of which was to tentral general officials the power to dall general strikes in given localities. President Gompers led the opposition to the reso-lution, which was introduced by Dele-



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We have a table on

our first floor, and on

that table there is a

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Tea Pots Have you ever seen our as-sortment, of Teapots? No? Well, you have missed a sight

worth seeing.

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little house-maid sarys it makes a nice thing for the room and company can sleep on it, too Everything 50c On our first floor we have also a 50c table.

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Friday, November 25, 1910

BROUGHTON ST.

These articles are of a higher grade, and we are giving them to you at a cheap price when we say 50c. This table of Baby Plates, handsome Cups and Saucers, with the coat-ofarms of the City of Victoria (this is a cheap souvenir, but it's good), beautifu'lly painted plates, handsome Vases, Pepper and Salt Shakers, etc., etc.

Everything 50c

on our 10c table. We think

that we can surprise you with

these goods that we sell at Ioc.

Give us a call and see our spe-

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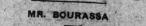
cial prices this week.

See Our Table of Water Sets | Everything at 10c

We have a table of Water Sets, specially priced. We have some good values

e sets are an odd lot and we are selling them cheap.

large than are the institutions of the



but what has been said on the sub-pect in these columns. Thus we find A ayor Geary of Toronto telling the Conservative convention that "he has studied this man Bourassa and he is not the stamp of man who is going to make for a united Canada." He frankly said that he would have pre-ferred to have seen the ministerial can-didate elected in Drummond-Artha-basca. Toronto Saturday Night, which is Conservative in its political leanings,

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prices. An immense variety to select from. Come in and let us show you a good Brush with a hardwood, solid back set, with the best Russian hog bristles.

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the aspirations of the Bourassa group should be nipped in the bud," and it. edds that "the Conservative party cannot afford to rejoice over any victories that Bourassa and his cities may win. They are victories not only over Laur-ier but over all other classes of Can-adians." There is not the least use in anyone preceding that If you do, we can give you the kind that will satisfy you in every respect. We stock only the very best Brushes and offer them at the most reasonable prices. An immense variety to anyone pretending that there can be any alliance between the Conservative party and the Nationalists, as long as barty and the Nationalists, as long as the latter take the position which Mr. Bourassa and his collaborateurs occupied during the recent by-election, and it is not easy to see how they can work in harmony with the Conservative element in Quebec if L'Evene ment, a Conservative paper, correctly voices their views when it declares that the mass of the people of that province are "hostile to imperializan." We

We have them in Blue, Green, Red and White, and many Earthenware Teapots, in as- other shades. Some of these have sweet designs of sorted and decorated colors. flowers, painted on glass. Look at these prices-\$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.75

Do You Know What Solid Comfort Is? Come and Get One of These Chairs. They Will Make You Comfortable for Life.

What is it you look forward to most in the evening? A nice quiet evening by the fire with the paper or a nice book. Yes, but you must also have some comfort. You want a nice, comfortable, cosy chair, that you can sit in for a few hours and feel real comfortable and cosy, so comfortable that you don't feel like leaving it to go to bed. After the toils of the day a comfortable chair is the most satisfying article you can have. These chairs that we are showing are the kind that you love better than a friend-you don't want to leave them. Come and see them. If you buy one you are getting a true friend for life, COME TODAY-DON'T DELAY.

Did you ever notice the foot rest in these chairs, that you pull out and rest your feet on?

Morris Chair, Early English oak, cushion in velour\$11.00 Morris Chair, golden oak and Early English oak E cushiop in velour, spring seat \$15.00 Arm Rocker, Early English oak, cushions in Morris Chair, golden oak, with spring seat, cush 0 ions in verona and crushed plush \$20.00 Arm Rocker, Early English oak, dark red leather Morris Chair, Early English oak, cushions Arm Chair, Early English oak, with beautiful de-Arm Chair, Early English oak, red leather Price \$35.00

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Arm Chair, in Spanish leather, dark green cush-

cushions \$35.00

sign in back, upholstered in rich dark red Span-

ish leather, finished with large brass tacks.

Another matter requiring n and experience is the correct the available granites, base other roadway materials, the bibing properties of which di siderably among themselves. is important that attention s paid to the heat-radiating prop these materials, as otherwise a tendency for hoar frost to be ed on the tarred surfaces, wh der them slippery and likely bad footing to horses or ins adhesion to the rubber-covered wheels of mechanically propell

Friday

AUTHORITIES

Resolution Adopt

nent Internation

tion of Road

Session at Bru

On the constructi

ance of the roadways It will be found con

the roadways of our classes, the first being

macadamized road w

chief part of the road and small towns; and

portion of the roadwa towns, the second cla

proved roadways usua wood or asphalt pave

been so largely adopted cities, and in many of

ate size; and thirdly,

pavement that is use traffic is exceptionally that on the roadways ate vicinity of docks,

depots, or similar place

goods have to be conti

and where traffic ton

metre is consequently

ent time we find in Eng improvement of the first of macadamized roadway

mount importance. The

chiefly found in the r

tricts, whether these be

which the residents live

obtain comparative quiet

dom from the nuisance ca

fic. The roadways sho so as to possess certain cl

the principal ones being should allow the traffic

them as noiseless as possibuld be free from dust

and from mud in wint

easily cleansed, and should

cal in the cost of mainte

tions could not be satisf by any existing form of

road, but since the adven

proofing the road surface

ment has become general, in England, the author this

problem of treating town r solved in a satisfactory

only three years ago, has be that in the residential distri

don in which these roads

already so treated it has pr

of exceptional benefit and the inhabitants who live in adjoining these roads. The the treatment depends on

study of the materials used tion of the tar on a bitumin being of great importance. tion is again dependent on of the stone used, and on

to which this can be dried ;

impregnation. This difficult

tuated in England on a

practical commencemen

opment of tar

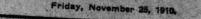
Up to a few years ago

Taking these in order.

leavy.

Another secret of success is tar or bituminous binder should plied in minimum quantity, o sufficient to render the road proof, for any excess of tar with mains fluid within the road at traffic is turned on to it is] remain in this condition for a lo so that the individual stones the road surface, instead of bei firmly in position, are allowed lubricating action of the still fi to move among themselves, and are ground up by mutual attriti destroyed, as was the case with bound macadam roads during ve weather or after frost.

There are two distinct metho applying a bituminous binder t roads, the first being a surface n roads, the first being a surface m generally called tar spraying, may be carried out either by he by machinery, and which under i able circumstances binds the si to a depth of about 20 mm. By 1 able conditions is meant that th is applied when the mean is applied when the roadways thoroughly dry, and the existing thoroughly cleansed from them is the tar is applied to the the tar the tar is applied. In wet weath s difficult to obtain these co is diricult to obtain these condi-and the penetration of the tar i the surface and its durability are t by much reduced, but, under the favorable circumstances, this su application of tar can only be exp to bind the surface for one sees to bind the surface for one seaso that it is evident that the more plete method of impregnating the v of the road material to a dept 80 mm. from the surface line be eventually carried out. When this has to be done to existing r the material must be removed to full depth of 80 mm. and replaced a layer of tarred aggregate, r down to the same thickness, this gregate consisting of impregnated gular pieces of granite or basa such size that they will pass thro a 60 mm, ring, combined with sas throi a 60 mm, ring, combined with s ficient smaller particles to fill up intersticial spaces, so that the previously applied to the large and small material fills up the remain spaces and renders the road nonporo and hence prevents the surface and hence prevents the surface way sither the rain or that from artif watering, from penetrating it. A roadway so formed becomes



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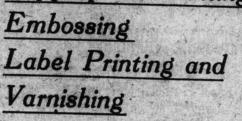
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somely executed, is the best-silent canvasser for your business, and acts like a magnet in drawing the public

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Turks and Albanians in Endless Series of Reprisals Threaten War

sovernment will cooperate with the church, although Emperor Nicholas and Premier Stolypin have expressed personal wishes that the body of the famous author should be burled with orthodox rites.
BALKANS ASTIR
Turks and Albanians in Endless Series

 Ocal Investor Purchases the Corner of Blanchard for \$50,000 — Agents Anticipate Rusy Week in Market
 the promine the very able and affable uidance of Dr. Bryce, these examination in themselves
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This did not serve, however, to stave off criticism of the methods by which such scandals were made possible for Mr. Borden in the course of his speech dwelt upon the necessity of a thorough enquiry and emphasized the government's moral responsibility for what had happened by citing numerous instances in which the opposition's demand for investigation had been denied. Mr. Foster countered upon the prime minister, who accused him of vitriolic tendencies in debate, by expressing regret that Sir Wilfrid should so far forget the dignity becoming his years to become unduly ruffled over the of an election. In all probability Mr. Monk will speak tomorrow, when there will be some further entertaining references to Drummond and Arthabasca

table of the house his report upon the printing bureau scandals intimated that

he intended to move that it be referred

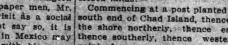
to a special committee of both houses.

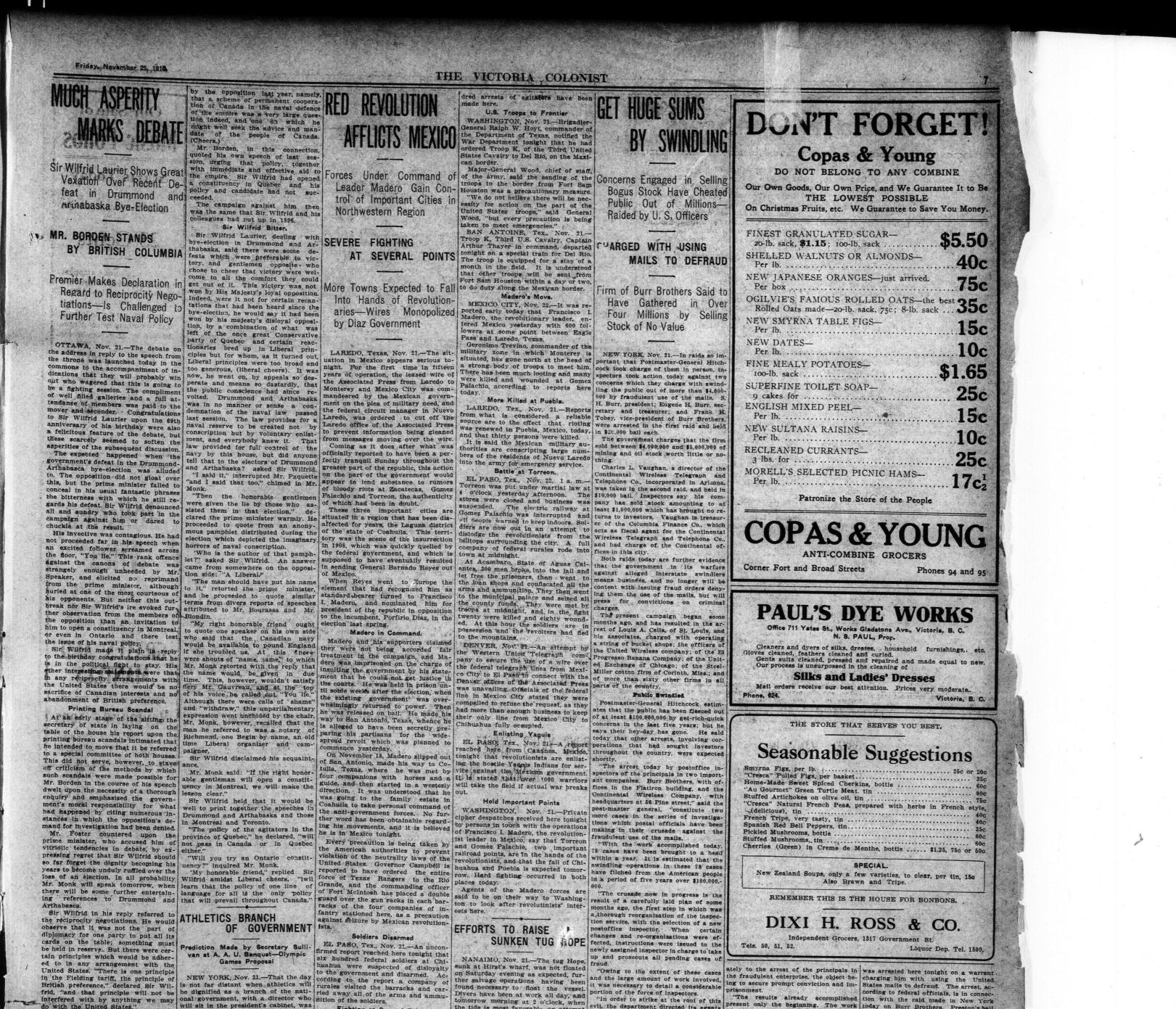
Artnabasea. Sir Wilfrid in his reply referred to the reciprocity negotiations. He would observe that it was not the part of diplomacy for one party to put all its cards on the table; something must be held in reserve.. But there were certain principles which would be adhered to in any arrangement with the United States. "There is one principle in the Fielding tariff, the principle of British preference," declared Sir Wilfrid, "and that principle will not be nterfered with by anything we may

do with the United States." This declaration was received with loud cheers, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, the premier assured the house. could be depended upon not to sacrifice Canadian interests. When they came back from Washington with a treaty they would be able not only to say, as did Beaconsfield when he returned from Berlin, that they brought back peace with honor, but that they were bringing back a treaty of peace, honor and prosperity as well.

Stands by British Columbia

Mr. Borden in the course of his speech, delivered with emphasis that he stood by his declaration to the people of British Columbia that their claim for better terms should be passed upon by a board of arbitration. Sir Wilfrid from start to finish of his western tour had made lavish omises of public works, all to influence electors. The minister of railways had promised a trans-continental canal to control freight rates on the national trans-continental rail-Probably his next bid would ways. be an airship line to control rates on the canal. But if it was bribery to tell the people of British Columbia that they should have their claims no that they should have their claims in referred to arbitration, what was it al to promise public works by wholesale re to influence the whole province? In regard to the naval bill Mr. Borden C narked that evidently Sir Wilfrid had discovered the mistake he made in discarding the advice given him





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SPECIAL.

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States and the

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Good and Bad Misers

so exitemely opposite to Him, as a greedy and gripping niggard." But was, not Barrow making a more sweep-ing statement than he could defend? There are misers, and then again there are those who are parsimonious to the end that eventu-ally they may benefit those who during their lifetime, perhaps, have engaged actively in re-vilement of their overthrift.

Of this sort was George Salting, the Lon-don art collector, who died fast December, Re-markable tales were told of Mr. Salting's econ-omies—tales which reflected the more discred-it upon him because it was generally known that he was a man of great wealth, without a dependent family.

dependent family. No adverse criticism appeared to touch him, however. He went calmly on his way, living on a trifle and spending enormous sums on works of art, and when his will was probated it was found that he had bequeathed to the British nation his art collection, valued at several million dollars, and legacies totaling a good many thousands to hospitals. If he was a miser, the public derived the benefit of his

An even more striking case of the kind was that of an old man named Guyot, who lived a number of years ago at Marseilles, France. His reputation throughout the city for niggardli-ness was such that whenever he ventured upon the street he was pursued by a troop of hoot-ing urchins, who jeered at him and pelted him with missiles.

Few people even passed door of the mis-erable hovel in which he dwelt without commenting upon the despicable character of the occupant. His will contained these remarkable

"Having observed from my infancy that the "Having observed from my infancy that the poor of Marseilles are ill supplied with water, which can only be procured at a great price, I have cheerfully labored the whole of my life to obtain for them this great blessing, and I direct that all of my fortune be expended in building an aqueduct for their use."

A strange combination of parsimony and generosity was Thomas Guy, who died in Lon-don in 1724. He started life as a poor bookseller, but, by a series of successful speculations, amassed a great fortune. He was penurious to an extreme, and invariably dined alone, a dirty proof sheet from an ancient newspaper taking the place of both dishes and tablecio

On one occasion "Vulture" Hopkins, a famous miser, whom Pope characterized in his satires, called on Guy, and was ushered into a dark room, where sat the owner of the house, huddled up before a handful of embers on a cold hearth

Reluctantly Guy rose from his rickety chair and lighted a farthing candle. "What do you want?" he asked.

"I have come to ask what methods of prudence you follow to save your money," said

"There is not in nature anything so re-motely distant from God," wrote Barrow, "or so extremely opposite to Him, as a greedy and gripping niggard." But was, not Barrow, making a more sweep

Any to procure food. Quite as striking an example of penurious humanity was Fescue, farmer-general of Lan-guedoc. By the most careful saving, he suc-ceeded in amassing great wealth. On one oc-casion he was asked to advance a sum of money to the government, but rather than part with his ill-gotten gains he pleaded dire poverty.

fearing that a search might reveal the falsity of his plea, he dug a deep cellar, into which he heaped his wealth. The only means of access to this cellar was a trap-door, which was reached by a ladder. The door was fitted with a spring-lock, so that when it was once shut it would fasten itself.

One day the miser disappeared. The house was searched, the woods were explored, the ponds dragged, but Fescue was not to be found. In the course of time the house in which he had lived was sold, and a body of workmen were employed to remodel it. They discovered the door of the secret treasure-chamber, broke into the passageway and descended to the cellar, with a candle

with a candle. The first object on which the flickering yellow light fell was the body of Fescue. Scattered about him were heavy bags of gold, and around the side of the narrow vault stood ponderous chests containing his wealth. The worshipper of Mammon had gone into his treasure-cave to worship at the golden shrine, and had himself become a sacrifice. Another notorious miser was Colonel

Another notorious miser was Colonel O'Dogherty, who, although owner of a large estate, lived in a windowless hut, which he en-tered by a ladder which he pulled up after him. His horse was a living shadow. O'Dogherty wore a nightcap for a wig, and his clothes were made up of patches. His whole appearance was that of extreme destitution.

Of much the same character was Daniel Dancer, the English miser. He lived amid the utmost squalor and filth, rather than spend enough money to procure himself clean gar-ments, and for twenty years he wore the same hat. He died in 1794, at the age of eighty-five, still boasting that he lived on \$60 a year.

A celebrated miser of the time of the A celebrated miser of the time of the Stuarts was Audley, a clerk in the establish-ment of a merchant. Although his salary was but a dollar and a half a week, he managed to save nearly half of it. The daily fare of Van-dille, of Paris, consisted of bread and milk, with one glass of sour wine a week. At one with one glass of soul while a week. At one time he was a magistrate at Boulogne, and while in that office partly maintained himself by constituting himself official milk taster at the market. He would munch his scrap of bread and wash it down with these gratuitous drafts.

Rather than buy firewood he stole

the exertions of a huge mastiff, which he had trained to bark and howl throughout the night to strike terror into the hearts of thieves. The miser outlived the dog; but he disliked to part with any portion of his treasure in the pur-chase of another cur, and he resolved to save chase of another cur, and ne resolved to save his money by officiating as his own watch-dog. Every morning, and every evening, would that insane old man wander about his dismal habita-tion, barking and howling in imitation of his dead sentinel.

Father Aoby, who died at Berne, was one of the most remarkable misers of modern Europe. When twenty-two years old he inherited a large fortune, and from being a spendthrift became a notorious miser. He shunned society, and lived in a dilapidated house, on bread and water. He never bought new clothes, and he imited his personal expenses to three cents a

He died at the age of seventy, and his body was so emaciated that it resembled a mummy. A search of his house revealed one hun-dred thousand dollars in gold and silver under the floor of the bedroom, and other securities found showed that his estate was worth about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Ostervald, a Swiss peasant, when a young man went to Paris, where, by eight years' con-sistent hoarding of the corks and beer bottles, which he saved every time he drank a bottle of beer, he raised a capital of twelve louis d'or. immense fortune he eventually amassed took its birth from this insignificant sum. Yet this man died of starvation. His doctor prescribed hot soup for him when he was ill, but he could not eat the meat from which it was made, and rather than waste the meat he refused to have the soup brewed, and died of starvation in consequence.

Among such striking examples of niggard-liness as those given above it would be quite out of the question to attempt to award a first prize for misers, unless, perhaps, entries were made by classes, as at a dog show. In such an event there should be blue ribbons for the one who had amassed the greatest fortune from the smallest beginning, for him who had made the largest gifts to charity, and for the man whose life betrayed the meanest traits.

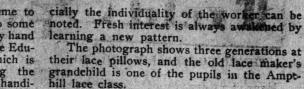
For after all, whatever disposition the overthrifty one may make of his accumulations af-ter death has claimed him, there is something repugnant in the way he has gained his wealth. unsunned heaps of miser's treasures" are not a pleasant matter for contemplation, and it is well if, when the miser is forced to relin-quish his gold, his hoardings may be washed free from taint in charity's stream - Godwin Huystedt in the Scrap Book.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR'S DIARY



The visitor to England who has time to spend will find real pleasure in a trip to some of the quaint towns where lace-making by hand is still carried on. The Bedfordshire Lace Education Committee—an organization which is doing excellent work in encouraging the younger generation in keeping up the handicraft of their ancestors-has established schools in many of the old towns. In these towns on Saturday mornings the small fig-ures of the children are seen wheeling their diversely shaped hand carts on which they carry their pillows to the schools.

Great care is taken by each little owner of her pillow, so carefully it is tucked into its cart and tied in with a strap or strong cord so that it shall not fall out, and if it rains far more care is taken that the umbrella shall be held over the precious lace pillow than over the little lace maker. The lace makers of Ampthill have always treasured the tradition that they owe their art to Queen Catherine of who taught them during her sad stay in the castle at Ampthill Park. Only



Lace learnt in childhood is not forgotten Lace hearing in childhood is not forgotten in old age, and many a day is beguiled by the weaving of attractive designs. The face of the lace maker brightens at the sight of a good pattern, and swiftly the hours go by at the lace pillow. It is work that can be done at any ment. There, on the stand, or "horse," as it is called, is the pillow ever ready waiting for the active fingers, and only the true lace maker knows the joy and comfort of her work. In Ampthill some twenty years ago it was usual sight to see the old lace makers at their pillows, and their patterns were really beautiful; flowers and leaves, curves and flowing lines being worked into the designs.

To some of us as children it was always a delight to watch an old friend in the almshouses making lace, and as a treat we were allowed to make a stitch and "stick a pin." The ceremony ended in "childie" (as she used to call the little visitor) winding the old grandfather clock. To the uninitiated it seems a marvel that

such tossing about of the bobbins should weave the design; and the old lace makers did make the bobbins fly! An octogenarian inhabitant in former days

of the village of Millbrook has a vivid recollection of an old man who used to come over from the neighboring village of Lidlington selling bobbins and beads once a week. He. used to see her sitting in the garden at her lace pillow, when he would greet her with the following old "tell":

As you sit out in the sunshiny day, Your lace pillow shines like a flower in May; Your fingers go lissom, your bobbins go small So now I have told you the truth of it all.

There was a lace-making and straw-plait-ing school at Millbrook where boys and girls were taught. In Bedfordshire there were many lace schools. The names of two lace makers at an Ampthill lace school sixty years ago were Mrs. Elizabeth Disher and Miss Ann Billington. One of their pupils recol-lects going to the school at the age of five, and when seated at her pillow her feet could not ouch the ground.

As the evening drew on and the lace maker had to use artificial light, candles were lit, and placed behind globes on tall stools made for the purpose. These long-necked globes were filled with water, and when tightly corked were placed neck downwards in a receptaclea primitive means of diffusing the light. The workers sat in rows.

The Redfordabing Education



Many of my happiest h in fishing, but few of th te the pirate flag of Hi anded, my hook has been a general rule. Nobody e clean," as we say in ! returned almost every v ck to the water, though em in a manner not lacking in a run of water about ed by heavy woods, an float the fly down to hir eturned him to life and umber of small sea tro unken pool in Glencoe. the gloaming, and had negret their temerity. It is touch with a salmon, e Awe with a small trout cast that had been used thr for brown trout. After ru oraiseworthy way he jum ater; the cast broke, and I nce the circumstance wou pointing, but my heart d cast; in fact, even in ort and not for victory. se a trout or salmon and e to have another day on e Mayfly when the large fi oll about like the "sea-sh poet.

As a very small boy I wa Yarrow with worm. The hook. I lifted out the l mall trout, which fell in a hat I had some legal right t knowing how to exerci eam and consulted the ga that there was no reme ith a grown-up man whose erted him, and he, turning treme innocence, "What a Somebody-an Irish nove culated the story that he here in rooms which I had sked the landlady if I were a eplied, "A beautiful fisher." ything?" "Oh, no, he ne

I could only take her fin tribute to my personal charm was true enough. At that the such as heard that there was dry-fly fishing, and was ena did not understand the rules have an unconquerable disli of carrying a landing net; we in Tweed and Ail and Ettric boy. However, I had bough one of the sort that shuts up pushed the handle throu hole of my coat and let the Having cast over a nice trout I tried to release the handle would not come out of the had to stoop over the stream the fish into the net, but in fled. Since them I have fo nets, and if I do hook a tro that cannot or will not make I to capture him with my ha further use for him; he has and is very welcome to wrigg same humane spirit, if I how fun is over then, with the thrill of the first resistance for me, anyone is welcome to one is in my company; but] am alone I do my best to be quainted with dry land, in the or landing net. On analyzing this particul I find that a desire, common t believed in our most improba my motive. If people do not fish they will not accept th hooked and lost him; they obe sociation of ideas. They are see me associated with a fish with fish, so they cannot beli nection with a fish whose ve pends on my unsupported to lost's. They think of one m concerned, as the natives have regarded the miraculo With this incredulity I have total strangers ever since an e ing home from a schoolboy and of Mull, my little bro pened to have sea trout flies caps. A native of Renfrews just and sober-minded Free K in the railway carriage, and size trout, if any, we had tak (they ran from 11b. to 31/21b. solemnly preached me a serme iquity of bearing false witness kind question that man, wom ask is, "What have you caus almost never caught anything tioners know it and grin. T deal of disinterested malevolen heart. of smithad Were I to explain my inc succes as an angler I might ing infirmities of Nature. A ve person cannot spot the trout a ering weeds and shadows of There is no assistance in rema

on the left hand of the long we

tuft of grass," for the bank c



Three Generations of Lace Makers

the fragments of the foundation of this his-toric building now remain beneath the grass, but standing majestically on the beautiful site is a fine cross raised on three steps, on one of which are lines written by Horace Walpole to the memory of this queen. The bob-bins are a source of keen interest. The children commence lace making with the new, cheap white wooden ones; then, by degrees, they add to their collection the prettier old bobbins, buying them sometimes with the pen-

(By a Country Editor) It was in September 1902, that the writer, with others of the Washington Press Associ-ation, was the guest of your beautiful city for a festive week's outing. The memories of the trip still linger as a delightful reminiscence, and in going about the city many incidents have been recalled, to live over. The people are deservedly noted as gra-cious and hospitable hosts, and we appreciated the sight seeing trips, chief of which were the long tallyho ride, the excursion to beautiful Shawnigan Lake, when the sunset effect was at its best, and last, but not least, the ride up

"If that is all, we can talk of it in the dark," answered Guy, and he blew out the candle to save it. But despite his notorious parsimony, Guy proved that he had thought for others. He

ounded Guy's Hospital, and on his death left fore than a million dollars for its endowment.

He had always been shunned and ridiculed as an inveterate miser by his relatives, but in his will he left four hundred thousand dollars to be divided among them. Many charitable institutions profited by his purse, and when his death was approaching, he said that he hoped the self-sacrifice he had voluntarily unrgone during his life would be of benefit to poor who needed money.

Years ago, when it was proposed to build thlehem Hospital, London, many benevolent persons volunteered to solicit contribu-Two of these gentlemen were chosen to call upon an aged miser who lived in a wretched neighborhood on the outskirts of the city. As they approached the squalid hovel in which the miser lived, they heard through the open door a heated altercation within.

Pausing to listen, they discovered that the trouble was about a match. It developed that the servant had thrown one away, and was reaping the harvest of his master's anger at his wastefulness. With small hope of success, the two canvassers entered the hut and made known their desire. Without a word the miser turned to a closet and took from it a heavy leather bag. Untying the string which held its mouth, he counted out four hundred guin-eas, which he presented to the astonished applicants.

"Gentlemen," he said, "no doubt you were urprised to hear me comp ing over the loss of such a trifling thing as a match; but my parony enables me to bestow more liberally upon charity."

upon charity." Not all misers, of course, possess such gen-erous impulses. Sir John Elwes, of London, who died in 1789, the parsimonious possessor of a vast fortune, was a curious combination of reckless spendthrift and mean miser. He would sit up all night in his club and play cards, with thousands of pounds at stake, and in the grey of the early morning, when the rat-tle of the chips had ceased, would walk five miles to his residence in order to save han-som fare. He would give costly dinners at miles to his residence in order to save nan-som fare. He would give costly dinners at which no extravagance was spared, and then, for months, live on moldy crusts of bread rather than spend a shilling for fresh food. On one occasion he won several thousand

ds at cards, and the next morning spent an ur haggling with his butcher over twopence.

logs from a poor woodman, and in the excitement of trying to carry them away unobserved, overheated his blood and brought on a fever. For the first time in his life, he sent for a sur-

"I wish to be bled," said he; "what is your charge" Half a livre," was the reply. The de-

mand was deemed extortionate, and the surgeon was dismissed. He then sent for an pothecary, but he was also considered too high; and at last he sent for a poor barber, who agreed to open the vein for threepence a time, "But, friend," said the cautious miser, "how

often will it be requisite to bleed me?"

"Three times," replied the barber. "Three times! And, pray, what quantity of blood do you intend to take from me at each operation ?"

'About eight ounces each time," was the answer. "Let me see," said the possessor of three-quarters of a million, "that will be ninepence. Too much; too much; take the whole twenty-four ounces at once, and that will save

The barber remonstrated, but the miser was firm, the blood was taken, and Vandille died from the effects.

A somewhat similar anecdote is related of A somewhat similar anecdote is related of Sir William Smyth, a wealthy inhabitant of Bedfordshire. At seventy years of age he became blind, and was very unhappy because he was unable to gloat over his hoarded heaps of gold. Finally, he was persuaded by a cele-brated oculist to be treated for his trouble.

The treatment was successful, and Sir William's sight was fully recovered. But no soon-er was he well, than he began to regret that he had to pay the doctor. Accordingly he pre-tended that he was no better, and for several months went about wearing a bandage over his eyes to save a couple of hundred dollars. His fortune was believed to amount to several millions.

Many years ago, there lived in a large, eerless, and dilapidated old house in St. Pe-rsburg, a wretched miser. He confined himself to one room, and left the rest of the ramblin edifice to molder into ruin; he cared for no comfort, and deprived himself even of those things which the poorest regard as the neces-saries of life; he seldom lit a fire to repel the dampness which hung on the walls of his soli-tary chamber, and a few worthless objects of furniture were all that the room contained. Yet, to this singular being the Emprees Cath-erine the Second owed a million rubles.

His cellar, it was said, contained casks full of gold, and packages of silver were stowed away in the dismal corners of his ruinous man-sion. He was one of the richest men in Russia. He relied for the safety of his hoards upon

at its best, and last, but not least, the ride up Victoria Arm to the Gorge. This park is in its natural state, and the walk through the

trees was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Beacon Hill Park has been beautified a great deal since then, and in our opinion is a very handsome place. One addition that I

response of the suggest is steps leading down to the cosy nooks on the beaches. In a commercial way the city has grown a great deal in the last eight years. Indications are grown for a great deal in the last eight years. are good for as great advancement in the next eight. The Causeway was just being built then and the foundation being laid for that handsome hotel, The Empress, and well it is named Another noticeable improvement is the C. P. R. docks, something the city had needed for some time

The pating project which is now under way, is about the best investment the property owners could make. While it makes quite little inconvenience to traffic on the streets being improved, it is money well spent. Putting in creosoted blocks instead of the ordinary blocks makes the work the more lasting In the matter of business and public buildings, I note a great growth, and your new homes and residences are being built on modern lines.

One thing the Victorians have that they have just cause to be proud of: their fine museum. This is a drawing card for a great many tourists. Several come here for the sole purpose of paying this building a visit. The new Y. M. C. A. building now being erected would be a creditable asset to any city many times as large as Victoria. It should be well patronized by a people I know to be loyal to their city.

In the matter of sports, there is certainly a bunch of "live ones," and the beautiful part of it is they all go in for clean play. In conclusion, I beg to express the wish of as great improvement in the future as I have noticed in the past.

If thou workest at that which is before thee, If thou workest at that which is before thee, following right reason, seriously, vigorously, calmly, without allowing anything else to dis-tract thee, but keeping thy divine part pure as if thou shouldst be bound to give it back imme-diately—if thou holdest to this, expecting noth-ing, fearing nothing, but satisfied with thy present activity according to nature, and with heroic truth in every word and sound which thou utterest, thou wilt live happy. And there is no man who is able to prevent this.—Marcus Antoninus.

The second second second second

The former is inlaid with many colors

and devices in glass. The kind manager of the Ampthill lace class presents each child with blue linen to cover her pillow, and this is done according to the old-time custom.

After the pillow is covered all over with the linen, there are the different fittings, each

having its appointed place and use. The "lacing, 'or, as it is called by the old lace makers at Ampthill, the "drawter," pro-bably derived from "draw to.' This should be about 12 inches in length, and is drawn up over the lace.

The "hinder," 10-12 inches in length and 7-8 inches in depth, covers up the lace, which is wound round a card. This card should be wrapped, round with blue paper. The pin-cushion is heart shaped, and fastened to the pillow with a large blanket pin.

The "worker" covers and protects the parchment and pillow cover from being rubbed by the movement of the bobbins. Bobbi bags are hung each side of the pillow.

The teachers in this class have a beautiful collection of ancient bobbins, some bearing quaint inscriptions, such as: "Make cast goo gall and work," "William Clark Sheepor," "I long to wed the lad I love," "My love ab-sent," "Love and live happy," "A New Year's gift," "Love don't be falces," "With all thy aults I love thee still," "Love my boy do, 'Marry me quick."

"Do good to all" and "One God is Love and another Faith" are two of the most treasured bobbins. It was usual to have names on the bobbin, and in olden times a bobbin was frequently given as a love token. One bears the name "Victoria." The following was written on two bobbins, the first having the words "When this you see remember me and bear me in your mind." The second: "Let all the world say what it will, speak of me as you

The pillow, when not in use, should be completely covered up by a cloth, which should be preferably of washing material, to prevent dust soiling the thread. Linen threa used, being more durable and suitable for lace than cotton.

There has been no improvement on the old winders, the new ones being made on the same model. These are of wood, with a wheel which is turned by a handle. The bead end of the bobbin is placed in a small receptacle, turned by the revolving of the wheel and connected to it by a cord crossed in the centre The work is slow, but interesting, being like a puzzle, and in elaborate patterns espe-

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doing good work in reviving the old industry of point lace making in this county. The chairman, Lady Owen Mackenzie, and each member of the Bedfordshire Lace Education Committee take a kind and active interest in the children's work and encourage them to aim at perfection.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT THE MOON

Of all the curious traditions of antiquity none are stranger than those concerning the "man in the moon." Every nation, almost, has in its youth had quaint fancies about these spots on the surface of the queen of the night that scientists tell us are mountain-chains and the craters of volcanoes extinct thousands of

The Hindus assert that a hare is depicted on the moon, and have a superstition that this little animal is sacred to the moon. In a cetain part of Germany there is a tale among the peasants to the effect that the man in the moon is a sheep-stealer with a bag of cabbages over his back to entice the sheep to follow him, and in Holland the story goes that he is a man who was caught stealing cabbages on Christ-

mas Day. Another old folklore legend confidently asserts that the man in the moon is no other than that ancient Hebrew whom the Jews stoned to death for gathering sticks on the Sabbath Day, as reported in Number xv., 32-36. There is also a tale which flatly contradicts

this and declares that in the moon can be seen a man with a bundle of sticks followed by a og, and that this man is Cain, and his bu of sticks is emblematic of the thorns and briers of the fall of man, and the dog close following in his footsteps is the devil.

Among certain tribes of Eskimos is a tration that the sun and moon were once human beings, the moon being an Eskimo boy and the sun his sister. The boy tormented his sister, and to get away from him she fled up into the sky and was turned into the sun, while the boy was doomed to continually pursue her withe success. And whenever the moon is in its last quarter, they say that the brother leaves his abode and goes hunting for several days in a sledge drawn by four dogs. Certain tribes of American Indians have a

Certain tribes of American Indians have a curious explanation for the different quarters of the moon. Every time a new moon appears; all the mice assemble in one spot and march steadily eastward, at last climbing up into the sky. But the trip is so long that when the mice reach the moon she has had time to grow round and full, whereat they at once set to work and nibble at the moon until she gradual-ly grows smaller and smaller; and when she has at last disappeared, they scamper back to has at last disappeared, they scamper back to earth again.

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od is not forgotten y is beguiled by the ns. The face of the #! he sight of a good urs go by at the lace an be done at any tand, or "horse," as ever ready waiting l only the true lace omfort of her work. ty years ago it was old lace makers at atterns were really es, curves and flow-o the designs. en it was always a

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eems a marvel that bobbins should old lace makers did

tant in former days has a vivid recollecused to come over lage of Lidlington once a week. He e garden at her lace et her with the fol-

niny day, e a flower in May; r bobbins go small, truth of it all.

ng and straw-plaitere boys and girls shire there were names of two lace school sixty years Disher and Miss heir pupils recolthe age of five, and her feet could not

and the lace maker ndles were lit, and I stools made for ecked globes were en tightly corked s in a receptacleing the light. The

tion Committee is the old industry is county. The



THE UNSUCCESSFUL ANGLER

COL

Many of my happiest hours have been pass-ed in fishing, but few of them in catching fish. Like the pirate flag of Huck Fin the Red-Handed, my hook has been unsoiled by blood as a general rule. Nobody has so often "come home clean," as we say in Scotland. Last year I returned almost every victim of my skill or luck to the water, though I captured one of them in a manner not lacking in dexterity. He lay in a run of water about a foot wide, bordered by heavy woods, and it was necessary to float the fly down to him from above. But returned him to life and liberty; also, later, a number of small sea trout in a summershrunken pool in Glencoe. They rose wildly in the gloaming, and had no great reason to regret their temerity. It is long since I was in touch with a salmon, which I hooked in the Awe with a small trout fly on a frayed old cast that had been used through the summer for brown trout. After running about in a praiseworthy way he jumped high out of water; the cast broke, and I saw him no more. Once the circumstance would have been disappointing, but my heart did not break with my cast; in fact, even in youth I fished for sport and not for victory. Still, I do like to raise a trout or salmon and again, and would like to have another day on the Kennet with the Mayfly when the large fish are greedy and roll about like the "sea-shouldering whale" of

the poet. As a very small boy I was taken to fish in the Yarrow with worm. The gardener baited the hook. I lifted out the line, and with it a small trout, which fell in again. Supposing that I had some legal right of recovery, but not knowing how to exercise, I walked up stream and consulted the gardener, but learned that there was no remedy. I have been with a grown-up man whose first salmon deserted him, and he, turning round, said with extreme innocence, "What am I to do now?" Somebody-an Irish novelist, I think-once circulated the story that he had stayed some-where in rooms which I had occupied , and had asked the landlady if I were a good fisher. She replied, "A beautiful fisher." "Does he catch anything?" "Oh, no, he never catches anything.

I could only take her first remark as a tribute to my personal charms, but her second was true enough. At that time I had only so much as heard that there was such a thing as dry-fly fishing, and was enamored of it, but did not understand the rules of the game. I have an unconquerable dislike to the trouble of carrying a landing net; we did not use them in Tweed and Ail and Ettrick when I was a However, I had bought a landing net, one of the sort that shuts up with a joint, and pushed the handle through the top buttonhole of my coat and let the net hang down. Having cast over a nice trout and hooked him, I tried to release the handle of the net; but it would not come out of the buttonhole, and I had to stoop over the stream and try to ladle the fish into the net, but in this I was baffled. Since them I have foresworn landing nets, and if I do hook a trout or a sea trout that cannot or will not make his escape I have to capture him with my hands. I have no further use for him; he has played his part, and is very welcome to wriggle away. In the same humane spirit, if I hook a salmon the fun is over then, with the pleasant electric thrill of the first resistance on the line, and, for me, anyone is welcome to play him if anyone is in my company; but I admit that if I am alone I do my best to bring the fish acquainted with dry land, in the absence of gaff or landing net. On analyzing this particular inconsistency find that a desire, common to mankind, to be believed in our most improbable assertions is my motive. If people do not actually see the fish they will not accept the story that I hooked and lost him; they obey the law of asociation of ideas. They are accustomed to e me associated with a fishing rod, but not with fish, so they cannot believe in my connection with a fish whose very existence dends on my unsupported testimony, like a shost's. They think of one salmon, where I m concerned, as the natives of Galilee may nave regarded the miraculous draught of fishes. With this incredulity I have inspired even otal strangers ever since an early age. Coming home from a schoolboy boliday on the nd of Mull, my little brother and I hapnened to have sea trout flies sticking in our aps. A native of Renfrewshire, obviously a ust and sober-minded Free Kirk man, met us in the railway carriage, and asked us what Walton appropriated them in the same easy size trout, if any, we had taken. I told him (they ran from 11b. to 31/21b.), and he very olemnly preached me a sermon about the inuity of bearing false witness. The most unkind question that man, woman, or child can ask is, "What have you caught?" One has imost never caught anything, and the ques-ioners; know it and grin. There is a great leal of disinterested malevolence in the human marc electrat had time to the Were I to explain my inordinate lack of succes as an angler I might begin by plead-ing infirmities of Nature. A very short-sighted person cannot spot the trout among the wav-ering weeds and shadows of a chalk stream. There is no assistance in remarks like, "He is

of grass, and the bed of the stream is variegated by many long weeds. If I see the trout rise and know where he is, then lack of prac-tice and natural dexterity makes it hard for me to get the fly to him; moreover, I cannot see the fly as other people do, and have to wait for the ripple of the rise. What surprises me is that in the circumstances I so often succeed in getting a rise out of the trout; but then, my personal equation being of the slowest, I fail to touch him, or if I do it is with a vigor that turns him over in the water, and perhaps breaks the gut. Yet with all these drawbacks dry-fly fishing is more amusing than sea trout fishing in a loch with a breeze, for, though nobody can well avoid getting fish in these agreeable conditions, there is no skill in it, and a surprising amount of luck. Of two men using the same flies with equal skill in a boat on a Highland loch, one will get

Frazer found that the people are still of that fishing, perhaps the finest form of sport with opinion. They are very fine trout, and "are caught in nets or shot with dynamite bullets." Poetic Arcadians!—Andrew Lang in Field.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

THE ANGLER'S APOLOGY

Mr. F. G. Aflalo discourses thus delightfully and candidly in Baily's, seeking a justification for the "gentle sport," and finding what is undoubtedly the real one, not only in his own case, but in that of all of us who are honest with our consciences: Apology comes easier to some natures than to others. Politicians fight shy of it. Charles I., I think it was, counselled his ministers never to apologize before someone accused them; and more recently we have had a Prime Minister cite French to his purpose and refuse to explain lest he should "complicate" himself. When,

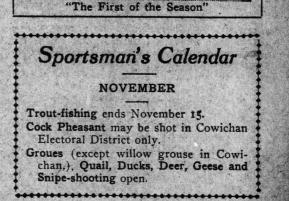
rod and line. In the second, he who fishes merely in order to provide his breakiast or dinner is wilfully extravagant, for he could buy better fish at a fraction of the cost of his day's outing. The last and most plausible logy for angling that one reads of is that it takes a man close to Nature. But he would be quite as close to Nature if he wandered beside the singing river with no rod in his hand. He would, indeed, have nothing else to distract his wandering attention, be still more free to watch the gleaming insects and listen to the songs of birds, to study the flight of the kingfisher, and mark the shy movements of the water-vole. No, the affinity-with-Nature plea of justification is a makeshift, though a fisherman may be perfectly sincere when he avows that the sights and sounds of a trout stream in June are no small part of his pleasure, and that he does not measure his enjoyment merely by the weight or number of his fish.

It would seem, then, that I have not yet found an angler's apology which commands my respect, and so much I confess. The contemplative man's recreation brings joy to one man and boredom to another. It is its own justification. Why do I fish? I know not, save that in fishing I find keen delight that no other form of work or sport brings me. There are people who are always striving, even unasked, to furnish some excuse for everything they do. These folks have no courage. They attach too much importance to what others will think or say. I am always reminded of the old man in the bar. He had been standing lost in thought before an empty glass, when two young fellows came in and asked successively for liquor. Said the first: "Give me a brandy and soda, Miss. I-I've just had bad news from home."

Whereon the second, not to be outdone, proferred his request; "And whisky neat for me, Miss. I've a bad pain in my heart." This was too much for the veteran, who, rapping loudly on the counter, said in a voice that all could hear: "And give me another go of gin, Miss-because I like it!" That is my answer when asked why I fish -because I like it .- F. G. Allalo.

SHOOTING CAPERCAILLIE IN PERTH-SHIRE

For many years I shot over a district in Perthshire where fir woods abounded, and where capercaillie bred in considerable numbers, yet these birds would rarely be seen except when the woods were driven with the guns posted ahead in likely positions. In walking in line through the woods the quick hearing of the birds soon detected our approach, and they broke out from the high tops of the spruce long before a shot was possible. I have never seen a big bag of capercaillie obtained in a day's sport, ten or twelve being perhaps the most, but whether one bird was got or thirty, the knowledge that such birds existed, and that a chance shot was possible, added very greatly to the zest of a day's sport, and for this reason these birds should, in my opinion, be fostered and encouraged just as much as blackgame. Capercaillie are polygamous, so it is of first importance that the hens be spared if the species is to be increased. Unfortunately, the hens, as with pheasants and blackgame, offer the easiest chances, and do not seem to be so wary as the cocks. A healthy succession of young fir woods sure to draw capercaillie, and, although the forester may object to a certain amount of damage to the fir trees, in which the birds principally feed in winter, the damage is not serious enough to weigh against the advantage of possessing such a fine species of game on the estate. Personally, I have never come across any serious damage, though the woods known to me were in many cases strips and detached clumps, where such damage might have been the more easily noticed. There was one celebrated wood that comes strongly back to my memory, where capers were always to be found, and where a fair bag was a certainty, owing to rides and the general configuration. This wood was of Scotch and spruce firs, some seventy or eighty years old, with plantations of younger trees at either end. It extended for some three miles dividing the cultivated land from a grouse moor. Broad rides crossed the strip (which was, perinaps, 200 yards wide) every half mile or so. The party of four or five guns, prepared for a rough wild shoot and a mixed bag, would walk up to this high wood, taking the small cultivated fields, the patches of turnips, and the rough hairy grass fields in a wide line, tackfrom side to side as seemed advisable, to take in the most likely ground. And what a fine variety we generally obtained on those bright, crisp, sunny days in November! A pheasant or two out of the patch of broom covering the gravelly knoll above the small ravine, with the highland stream of brown water rushing below; or a duck, a teal, and plenty of snipe in the long narrow patches of rushy marsh land lying here and there amongst the poor, thin, high-lying fields. Hares broke out of these marshes to right and left, and rabbits were, perhaps, too nerous (from a farmer's point of view) in the patches of whins grazed and rounded by the sheep. A brace of grouse or so would of-fer a shot as they skimmed up the hill, back to their native moorland, or a covey of part-



ridges would whirr up out of the red bracken, and break high over the extended line to reach their habitat in the cultivated fields lying far below

The guns were never idle and never bored on these rough upland shoots, more especially with the prospects of capercaillie ahead. The walking was firm and springy, the air on a bright sunny day seemed the finest in the world, a feeling of exhilaration was felt as one rose higher and higher, or from time to time gazed back at the panorama of richly wooded and cultivated country lying in a haze of purples and blues, with perhaps a peep of some steep snow-capped hills in the distance; and do not such days and such surroundings in the home of the capercaillie compare favorably with the days in 40-acre flat fields of prize turnips, or the stand on a muggy day opposite the drawing-room windows near a clump of hybrid rhododendrons or pampas grass for the first rise of the day?

High spruce firs, feathered to the bottom, rise up on either side of the ride, which may be about twenty yards wide. A strip of blue sky shows overhead in this grand lofty avenue. We advance upwards over the rough black cart tracks, and pick our way amongst the wet rushes and pools of water. A grey boulder protrudes here and there from the peaty soil and the rough grass. We pass a blow down and see into the heart of the wood, with the

kenzie, and each Lace Education active interest in ncourage them to

T THE MOON

tions of antiquity se concerning the nation, almost, has ncies about these ueen of the night untain-chains and tinct thousands of

a hare is depicted perstition that this moon. In a cea tale among the man in the moon of cabbages over follow him, and that he is a man bbages on Christ-

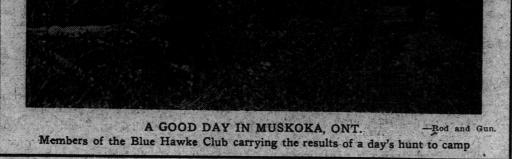
nd confidently ason is no other than the Jews stoned s on the Sabbath' xv., 32-36. i flatly contradicts moon can be seen ks followed by a n. and his bundle thorns and briers og close following

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Eskimos is a trawere once human kimo boy and the nented his sister. e fled up into the un, while the boy ursue her withou 100n is in its last rother leaves his several days in a

n Indians have a different quarters w moon appears; spot and march bing up into the g that when the ad time to grow at once set to intil she gradual-; and w





plenty of large trout, the other will scarcely get a rise.

The dweller in town in summer can scarce expect sport in the three or four days when he has a chance at a river. The wind is sure to be down stream; there is sure to be no rise of flies. The miller turns the water off; the neighbors above are cutting weeds. To get trout a man must live on the waterside and mark and seize the rare moments when the trout are "in a coming-on humor." The real leasure, as a writer of about 1500 says, is in the waterside itself, the running stream, the flowers, the birds, the air, the quiet, the ancient cottages, and the great oaken beams of the foot bridges that were not new, perhaps, in Elizabeth's time. We step out of our own times into the old merry England, Shakespeare's England, the England of the Blessed estoration. Remarks like these on the angler's pleasure in nature, even if his creel be empty, read a few days ago in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." They seemed familiar, and, in fact, Burton cribbed them without acknowledgment from the book usually attributed to Dame Juliana Berners; and I rather think that

There are still some pretty encounters on the waterside. I once, wearing waders, met two innocent little girls who could not cross a stream. I carried them over, and gave to one my solitary trout, to the other a small coin. When I came back, later there were the little maids waiting with great nosegays of wild flowers for me. On the whole the unsuccessful angler is happiest when he is looking on, watching the skill or deriving a perverse con-solation from the failures of some more ac-complished friend.

May I suggest to some more successful ang -er the propriety of trying his art in the Kat-sana river (the ancient name is the Aroanios in Arcadia). Pausanias says that the trout of on the left hand of the long weed opposite the in Arcadia). Pausanias says that the trout of tuft of grass," for the bank consists of tufts this river, or rather burn, sing, and in 1895 Mr.

however, a sportsman does endeavor to excuse himself, he cannot be said to do so without provocation, for that half of the community

which finds no pleasure in sport is always bringing one charge or another against him, whether waste of time, cruelty, or what not. The angler has to put up with all these criticisms, and, in addition, he is usually called an idiot. Punch depicts him fishing outside a lunatic asylum, and withstanding the blandishments of an imbecile who invites him to step inside. Why? Are patience and perseverance the badges of mental disease? Is he, in short, a fool for fishing, or mere for failing to catch fish? His apology, if he should think it worth

while offering one, must, of course, be suited to meet the specific charge brought against him, but it is often ingenious, since it is only to be expected that a man who devotes so much thought to the luring of fish should be equal to a little casuistry.

Thus, if he is accused of cruelty, he pleads that his victims are cold-blooded and unable to feel pain. Incidentally, he knows perfectly well that they do feel pain, both the fish and the worm with whch hie catches it, but the argument serves. The charge of cruelty is sometimes most illogically brought, as well as that of foolishness, but the two are incompatible, since the fool who catches no fish cannot well be accused of crucity to them. Not even the most rabid humanitarian could conscientiously blame those peaceful sportsmen who line

the banks of the Thames on Sunday afternoons and gently watch their painted floats that never quiver for hours together. The sea-fisherman has a further excuse to offer, which cannot be shared by him who catches roach nd bream, that he can at least eat the fish he catches. With a few exceptions, such as the wrasses and dogfish, they are wholesome

and appetizing food. Yet I have never thought this plea of economy a very strong one. In the first place, it has no application to tarpon

tangled mass of fallen trunks and branches, with innumerable bore boles of fir trees dimming out in the distance like pillars in a vast crypt. As we near our stand the moorland. covered with brown ling, rises up before us, stretching for miles and miles to north, east and west, in billowy hummocks to a high rounded ridge with steep blue hills in the distance.

A troop of roe deer break out from the wood and go bounding over the moor, followed by the steady, purpose-like flight of a brace blackcock, the white on their bodies showing clear in the bright sun. A cry of "mark" is heard, which raises expectancy to the highest pitch. The gun is grasped tight, the eyes strain upwards to the streak of sky above the fir tops. A quiet but distinct swish is heard, but a good view has been taken; the muzzle follows quickly on the line, with a backward wrench ahead the trigger is pulled, and with a feeling of joyful con-sciousness one listens for the heavy crash of the first capercaillie cock that follows amongst the rotten branches in the thick of the wood behind.

Drive follows drive, but the shots are not lways so sporting as the one above described. Birds are very apt to break out on the flanks and offer somewhat tame shots. On one occasion I got two cocks as I was hurrying forward to a stand ahead. Passing an open space. caused by a blow down, a capercaillie swooped down from a high tree, and before he could top the trees to the right he offered an easy shot. At the same instant another one rose, and was brought down with a broken wing.

This instance is not mentioned as a typical sporting shot or one that is recalled with pride for the purpose of stilling the painful con-sciousness of many bad shots, but merely to state what sometimes occurs, and also to describe the strange appearance of a wounded bird which impressed me. As I approached the winged cock, which was of unusual size, he faced round and made a hissing sound, whilst his wings were partly spread and low-ered. His fathers on the back of the head and neck were raised. The great hooked beak was partly opened, and the eyes flashed and twinkled with an appearance of the utmost ferocity.

An attempt was made, to my knowledge, to rear capercaillie by hand, but met with no success. One lot hatched in an incubator died in a few days. Another lot hatched under a hen lived for a fortnight, and died of gapes. The birds were fed in a similar manner to pheasants. Fresh fir branches were always present, which the young birds pecked at .- W. M. S. in Field.



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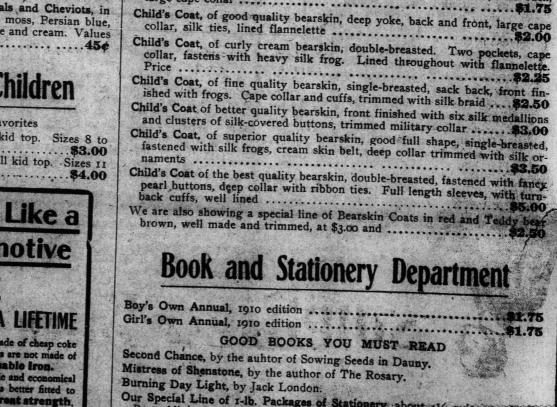


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to these overcrowded and st lanes, scorched dancing hot fire jets from the lower windows, pressed for-ward a mob of women, blind with panic, driven by the fire and the others behind them.

went on in the smoke of the crowe upper room, what befell outside in

bright sunlight was more horrible. The building was exceedingly i ammable, and the first gush

flames had cut off all escape by stairways. The elevators made

trip, but took down no passengers a

never came back. The only exit w. by the fire escapes, the lower pla

ms of which were 25 feet fro

.84.85

A net had been spread beneath the windows and the girls began to jump "Like rats out of a burning bin," was the way a fireman described the descent. They came out of the win-dows like a thick treacle, rolled up or the heads of those below and cascad-ed off the fire escape to the pave-ment, sixty feet below.

Some of them stood in the windows outlined in the flames and jumped clear; others jumped from the land-ings, still others from the steps where stood. The air was full of them. and they fell everywhere into the net, on the necks of fireman and fifte of them on the hard stone slabs.

When the awful rain ceased th were eight dead in the street and the sutters ran red. Seven more were so badly crushed that they died in hos-nitals

Fifty are still under surgical care. Fifty are still under surgical care. Clouds of smoke and showers of burning embers rained down on neighboring roofs. As the news flew panic spread to other factories, where many of the girls in peril had friends and relatives, and several firms had, to shut down for the day. housands flocked to the fire and ade the work of the firemen and more difficult.

ian silk workers knelt in the treets and prayed. Priests and hergymen worked their way throug he press to give the last consolation to those of their different faiths. n worked their way through

The property loss is estimated at 65,000, but no statement from the where and tenants is yet available. e building was occupied on the lower floors by the Newark Paper ompany and the A. A. Drak Box company; on the third floo the fire started, by the Ancho company and the Aetna Electhe death list ran heavy, by the Manufacturing company, makers

on, an employe of the ina Electric company, was cleaning electric light fixture in a gasobath. The gasoline took fire-she not know how-and trickled in a rivulet of flame on to the floor, e stood a full can of gasoline. can exploded and the burning flew far and wide. Lewis Coxe, mploye of the box factory on the ad floor, was standing in the hall-at the time of the explosion. The was strong enough, he said, to him against the wall, but the pstairs at their whirring sew-