

so that he aleable interest of that great out, with fact out it, with the errors of of his nature. gly a treasure Vhat he wrote nemory to' the and to foreign Three hundred ought that the declare their when they Englishmen emory and the em to drink to is Bacon. ored. esponding to had also been that Bacon nce in the in-

the grant of d erected upon

and the world. have the anral profession. he whole conprofession and his fame the world stood today. ver, which nored years ago ne inn, and in d the bench were proud financial rehear.) There which could g spots on it enjoy and of the world the beneficent ame from the a more exen given to tellectual curages (hear, had been was to look

Enormous uries since id over matmpulse from

As

ted were two by the Archletters, lent urning-Lawtes of Edin-

actical.

it began in

ds

for trade union movement. He had no ill-will towards even Debs, or Danie to destroy the trade union movement he said they must be true or the socialist delegates would have repudi-ated them. These charges deal with the political history of Mr. Debs. A. B. Grant, of the metal polishers was called upon, as one of the fifteen to believed that there had been cases where labor leaders had sold out, al-the Fielderation officers. At this point recess was taken. MUTERDIACE Toronto, Nov. 31.—The Ontarian of the advance of the

ously inspected for traces of the fever. Diseased cattle will be killed.

HUUSES IN DANGER



nes the case, ho made the uke sent for lly employed e alterations other of his y have been afe with its cal of opene Duke was low the meas it may, inlocked the wn to wait an did not grew impafinally he locked it, refasten the taken up his ed purpose ithout loss nderful inrought the ght. door were stood open from filling ted so long. vere certain glish Royal nd thinking d price, the ective royal r were sent m of money moderation, anded over. most people. goods, and s promptly no departer sustained ad Yard lost Paris. the

result that ations came onths being

g, while the

ore the joy his beloved

Aux

The new fall wheat suffered from drought and early October rains, the former causing a shrinkage of area of from 10 to 25 per cent, and the latter being responsible for the many "patch" fields reported. Potatoes, many gels, turnips, beans, carrots and sugar beets were all good crops with the exception of turnips. Tobacco was a failure. Orchards suffered from the drought and insects, but they may be described as being in an ordinary condition.
Livestock are rather thin, owing to scarcity of grass, but are vigorous and remarkably free from disease. The quality of both butter and cheese made in the fail was below the average, as the flow of milk was affected by the prolonged drought. The hay crop is nearly one-fifth larger than that of last year, and generally the quality is very satisfactory.

der the direction of Iriendiy counsel, but the rapid-fire interrogations of the prosecution were always met with un-shaken imperturbability and readiness to answer, except when, as he explain-ed, "it is quite impossible for me to remember after thirty-five years I do not receil!"

Interface after thirty-five years 1 do not recall." Mr. Rockefeller was questioned closely regarding the rebates which-the Standard was charged with re-ceiving, but with the exception of the agreement with the Pennsylvania rail-road, which Mr. Rockefeller explained gave the Standard a rebate because it effected an equalization of oil ship-ments, Mr. Rockefeller could not recall any other rebates, though he thought it was likely that he might have heard of it at the time.

Empress of Britain Docks

morning:

Montreal, Nov. 20.-The Empress of Britain docked at St. John at 7:30 this

the president. "The chancellor desires the stability WITHIN EIGHT YEARS of the Imperial finances," said Herr Crier, "but he ought first to tell us what were the results of his interview **OF FALLING DOWN** Earnings of Mr. Rockefeller's Company In Hts "Hazard-ous" Business with the supervise of our sense-less burdens for the army and the navy and the colonies. The people ask for guarantees against the continuance of Rescue Work in Brooklyn Delayed While Foundations Are Strengthened

New York, Nov. 21.-Menaced by danger which in their vigorous prose-cution of rescue work they had largely overlooked, the workmen engaged in digging for bodies lying intombed un-der tons of éarth and twisted pipes in Gold street, Brooklyn, where an ex-plosion killed fifteen persons yester-day, were compelled late today to abandon their task and devote their efforts to shoring up the foundations of houses that stand at the edge of the pit.

due to personal aims and ambitions." MANY IMPRISONED IN A MONTANA MINE Sixty-Four Miners Still in Pit and Rescuers Unable to Reach Them

New Opera Berlin, Nov. 21.—"Elektra," a new opera by Richard Strauss, will be pre-sented in the United States next sea-son. Oscar Hammerstein has arranged for the exclusive rights. The opera is now being rehearsed at Dresden with Mme. Schumann Heinke in the leading role. these audiences were resumed Cherbourg, Nov. 21.—The French armoured cruiser Amiral Aube salled tonight for St. Pierre. On board the cruiser is Pierre Didelot, the newly appointed administrator of St. Pierre Miquelon. He stated that his mission is to act liberally in the establish-ment of schools on the island.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—After an examin-ation of the various documents in the office of Peter Van Vlissingen, con-victed of forgery of mortgages and notes and deeds, Wim. C. Nicklao, vice-president of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and receiver for the Van Vlissingen properties today de-clared that the forgeries amount to \$1,589,423.

Hayti's Revolution.
 Hayti's Revolution.
 Port au Prince, Hayti, Nov. 21.—Of-ficial notification was issued today of the blockade of the port of Aux Cayes, van Vlissingen properties today de-the only town in the republic in a state of rebellion. All the other places in the department of the south have re-mained loyal to President Nord Alexis.
 Paris, Nov. 21.—A dispatch has been received here from the governor of indo-China, saying that the authorities have succeeded in running down the bandits who some time ago wayiaid and murdered a Brench official named bus Barry. They offered a most des-perate resistance and all eight of them died fighting. One Freuchman was killed 5

and generally the scivity in mining intered.
and generally the scivity in mining intered.
and generally the scivity in mining intilated by some an expression of fright.
and generally the scivity in mining intilated by some an expression of fright.
and generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity in mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity is mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity is mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity is mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand generally the scivity is mining in the sector is satisfactorily mainand sector is satisfactorily mainand sector is satisfactorily mainand sector is satisfactorily mainand sector is satisfactorily main-

this section is satisfactorily main-

The Pope Better

Sails for St. Pierre.

Hayti's Revolution.

tained. The following are the ore shipme

**RIOT AT HANKOW** 

First Report of Disturbance Following Emperor's Death Comes From Interior of China

for the past week and year to date: Boundary mines, week, 35,915 tons; year, 1,274,013 tons; Rossland, week, 5,878 tons; year, 261,496; east of Col-umbia river, week, 2,795; year, 113,437. Tatal, week, 44,588 tons; year, 1,489,946 tons Washington, D.C., Nov. 21.—The re-port of an outbreak under the new regime in China came to the state department today from United States Consul-General Martin at Hankow, who reported that a riot had occurred on the Yangtse river in that vicinity. The cause of the trouble was not stated.

The cance of the fronte was not stated. Hankow is about four hundred miles inland, and is on the railway line from Pekin to Canton: If is one of the larg-est interior places in China. Just two hours before Consul Mar-tin's dispatch came there was a cable-from from Minister Rockhill at Pekin reporting all quiet there, and adding that none of his diplomatic colleagues had received any dispatches from the consular representatives of their re-spective countries in China indicating any disturbances.

# Report That Judge Cassels Will Hold Sessions of Commission in Vic-toria and Vancouver

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—It is understood here that Judge Cassels is coming to the Pacific coast to hold sessions of the marine department commission in Vancover and Victoria. Toronto, Nov. 21.—It is learned here that the marine department investiga-tion will open at St. John, N.B., next week on Tuesday, and will continue in Halifax the following week.

MARINE INQUIRY

Enormous Forgeries that at least sixty-four are still in the depths and in the most dangerous part of the mine. It is impossible for the rescuers to get near them at present.

Rome, Nov. 21.-The Pope has al-most entirely recovered from the cold and hoarseness that recently made it necessary for him to discontinue his private audiences; and this morning New Opera

# <text><text><text><text><text><text>

woman and three children were almost

opposite the excavation when the earth crumbled under their feet, and they

were swept down into the hole under

three men after him. Water from the broken main began to pour into the sewer, and the four men were in dan-ger of being drowned. They began to run towards the river, where there was

are not a neccessary step in the in-surance to either side. New York, Nov. 20.—Twenty-five persons are believed to have lost their lives in an explosion of gas which tore up a great section of Gold street.

Bepublican Campaign Fund. New York, Nov. 19.—A campaign fund of \$1,500,000 contributed to the rooklyn, today. It is definitely know that fifteen persons were buried un-der the debris, and several more are fund of \$1,500,000 contributed to the Naional Republican campaign com-mittee in the recent campaign, will be shown when the list of contributors is filed at Albany on Monday next, according to the New York Evening Post. It is said that there are 15,000 —names on the list. der the debris, and several more are reported to be missing. The exact number of dead cannot be determined until tomorrow, when those working to recover the entombed bodies must dig through fifty feet of dirt, rock, and a tangle of pipes and timbers. The explosion occurred in a 50-foot deep excavation that had been made in Gold street, between York and Front streets, where a water main was -names on the list.

Mayor Johnson "Broke."

Mayor Johnson "Broke." Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Mayor Tom Johnson, for years reputed to be a millionaire several times over, to-day announced that his entire fortune had been lost. He said that he would be compelled to give up his home on Euclid avenue and also dispose of his eutomobiles. Front streets, where a water main was being laid. The gas main recently sprung aleak, and in a manner un-known a spark came in contact with escaping gas. There was a terrific explosion that lifted the surface of the street for half a block in both di-rections, and hurled dirt and paving stones and debris into the air. When automobiles. He added that a large part of his fortune had been spent in an effort to save the properties left by the late Albert Johnson, his stones and debris into the air. When the smoke and dirt had been cleared away it was seen that the street had been opened from doorstep to doorstep over an area of nearly a block. The loosened earth and debris had fallen into the excavation, burying the score of laborers who ware at work when brother.

Czar to Walk Through Streets.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19 .- The funeral in St. Petersburg of Grand Duke Alexis, who died in Paris on November of laborers who were at work when Great tongues of flame shot out of the crevices in the street, and beside Alexis, who died in Faris on November 14, will be attended by Emperor Nicho-las in person. His Majesty will follow the casket on foot through the streets of the city. This will be the first time them geysers of water leaped into the air from a water main that had been shattered by the explosion. Two bod-ies were sticking out of the wreckage. for the emperor to be seen on the streets of the city of St. Petersburg since 1904, and the fact is a striking Gold street was crowded with school children when the explosion occurred, and that scores of children were not killed or injured was remarkable. A testimonial of the progress made in

appeasing the people.

Fine Gift to Calgary

Calgary, Nov. 19.—The board of the Calgary general hospital has been suc-cessful in securing from the Depart-ment of the Interior an assurance that the two lots situated immediately in tons of wreckage. Two other children were on the opposite side of the street when the sidewalk caved in and they

front of the present site will be granted to the board, providing suitable ar-rangements can be made with the city

regarding the closing up of the street allowance. These two lots comprise an area of almost fifteen acres, and are worth in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

when the sidewalk caved in and they lost their lives. Samuel Trout, foreman of the gang of laborers who were laying the wat-er main, was near the women and children who lost their lives. He allo rushed forward as he felt the strees tremble from the explosion, in an en-deavor to save them, but he was drag-ged into the death hole. His body was the first to be recovered. Trout had been roasted to a cinder. Only four of the men working in the excavation essaped. They were Strand, Frank Schenwood John Crain and an Italian laborer known as John. These men were digging near the opening of a four-foot sewer, and the force of the explosion blew them to the entrance of it. Strand was hurled far-ther down, and he pulled the other there men after him. Water from the imm

HIGH-HANDED ACTION

event.

Solution of Problem As it Affects the United States

the question.

engines

Washington, Nov. 20.-All members of the cabinet attended the regular meeting today except Post-master General Meyer, Secretary of the Interior Garfield and Secretary of

**NEW CARS BUILDING** 

FOR CANADIAN ROADS

Shops in Montreal and Elsewhere Busy Providing New

Equipment

Montreal, Nov. 20 .- That a decided Improvement in railway conditions has occurred within the past few months is shown by the orders given of late by Canadian railways for new equip-ment.

Amongst other orders now under

Amongst other orders now under way are 2,400 box cars being built for the G.T.P. by the Canada Car Co. This is part of an order for 12,000 cars given four years ago, and 2,400 will be finished this year. In addition to this the Grand Trunk has placed an order for 1,000 steel hopper cars with the Pressed Steel Car Co., of New York. The Canadian Pacific is also buying steel cars, and has just placed an or-der with the car works in Montreal for five hundred steel box cars, which will be the first of this kind to be built in Canada. Vice-President McNicoll, of

Canada. Vice-President McNicoll, of the C.P.R., says orders now on hand

will keep the Angus shops going for the next six months, turning out about

20 freight cars a day, and the company will not stop then, but will continue building cars as long as business war-rants it.

It is understred that the passenge

It is understood that the passenger car department at the Angus shops will also be kept busy with new equip-ment until the middle of next year. Work for the C.P.R. is going on con-tinuously with the building of locomo-tives. Orders now filed with the An-

gus shops total over \$600,000 for new

Goes to Mediterranean Toronto, Nov. 19,—Attorney General Foy leaves on Saturday for a two months' trip to the Mediterranean.

Prairie Elevators.

Regina, Sask, Nov. 19.—A confer-ence between the premiers of Mapitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the executive of the Grain Growers' asso-ciation of the theorem and the sast

clation of the three provinces has been arranged to take place here on the 24th inst, for the purpose of discus-sing the feasibility of nationalizing the

sing the reastbility of hautonalizing the elevators of the three provinces, Pre-mier Roblin, of Manitoba, has been notified and has agreed to come, and so has Premier, Rutherford, of Alberta. Just what the outcome will be, it is difficult to predict, as Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, is very reticent on the curetion

FOR UNEMPLOYED

ient.

Emerson, Man., Nov. 19.—There is considerable indignation in town today over what is termed highhanded he-tions on the part of an United States immigration official in this town last night. At a late hour Officer Smith, of the United States immigration staff, went to the home of James Mc-Queen, a one-armed man and faced mation to immigrants coming to this

The scope of the bureau is limited to immigrants only, while the plan Secretary Straus has just evolved will be applicable to all seeking employ-ment. Whether President Roosevelt will give his approval to the idea in Queen, a one-armed man, and forci-bly ejected him from his house, taking

Sunny Alberta

will give his approval to the idea in his annual message has not been dete--mined, but Secretary Straus is confi-dent of the success of the plan in any

out.

mand for winter goods, and there is a gratifying change for the better in re-gard to the promptness of collections. Some sections are backward, however,

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

At a meeting of the Ladysmith board of health it was decided to re-open schools, churches, public gather-ings, places of amusement, etc., con-ditionally that before any person is admitted to a church or public meet-ing of any kind, he or she must pro-duce a vaccination certificate, other-wise admission will be refused. Dr. L. J. O'Brien of this city left this morning for Berne, Switzerland, where he will pursue a special course in medicine for about six months un-der Prof. Sahil, an authority in the methods of diagnosis, and Prof. Kocher, an eminent surgeon. Follow-ing this the doctor will spend some weeks in the hospitals of Paris. Al-together he expects to be absent near-ly a year.

ly a year. The doctor is accompanied by Mrs. O'Brien and his family.

Veteran Dentist Dead London, Ont., Nov. 20.—Dr. H. H. Nelles, one of London's oldest and best known dentists, died yesterday. He was 75 years old.

Caught in Railway Frog

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 20.—Viole Nor-ton, 14 years old, who lives in Dundas, was run over and killed today by a car while crossing the track of the Hamilton and Dundas railway. Her foot was caught in a frog.

Death of Rev. P. D. Will

Toronto, Nev. 20.-Rev. P. D. Will, a retired Methodist minister, died in the

general hospital today as a result of a

fall a week ago. A widow, one son and four daughters survive him. The son is Prof. Stanley Will of Manitoba university.

**Registration of Doctors** 

Toronto, Nov. 20.—The medical council of Ontario at its closing ses-sion vesterday approved of inter-pro-vincial registration with all colleges in the various provinces having a standard of education equivalent to that of Ontario medical council.

E. E. Sheppard Very III

ble for some time.

TRADE BAROMETER

Clearings at Nearly All

reported. Several of the hallbut fleet arrived yesterday en route to the banks for bait and fuel. David Scales, a miner, was injured in the mines yesterday by a fall of rock, sustaining wounds about the head

The line is proceeding of the second of the line is a member of the Olympia trade, while manufacturing plants in-crease in active capacity and confidence is finding expression in extensive plans for the future. At many points sca-sonable weather has stimulated the de-leges, started in the race.

PAPKE vs. KETCHELL

station to three miles from the railway station to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Reports were in circulation in offi-cial circles this evening to the effect that Emperor Nicholas is slightly indis-posed. These may mean that his ma-jesty has decided to abandon his ex-pressed intention of attending the fu-neral. The body of Grand Duke Alexis is due to arrive from Paris at 8:30 a. m. Every precaution has been taken for the safety of the Emperor. A dozen regiments of troops will be extended in solid lines on either side of the road-way the entire distance from the sta-tion to the fortress. Behind them the populage will be allowed to gather ex-cept at a few spots were it is feared dangerous crows may collect. Thou-sands of men in plain clothes will be scattered among the spectators, and other thousands of houses porters, who form an auxiliary police force, have been ordered to assist in watching the crowds. Owners of houses have been forbidden to shelter strangers tonight under penalty of a heavy file. On the Surface tonight all seems calm. Many residents of St. Peters-intention to march in the funeral pro-cession, as the official announcement that he will do so is buried in the midst of two columns of dry details of the formal order of arrangements. the South has just had a good laugh at the army. He was willing to enlist but wished to have a trial first, and

 Identified in the second.
 Ithe room.

 Isoprate Measures For His Safety While Walking Through Streets
 Calgary, No. 21.—Since the latter part of September, 1,300 cars of grain have been shipped out. That means about 1,300,000 bushels of grain. Alberta's yield for this year is over 19,-000,000 bushels, which is the best crop on record. Whiter wheat is away beyond expectations. The present estimate shows the acreage of winter wheat harvested is nearly 100,000 acres siving a yield of 2,297,558 bushels, or an average yield per acre of 22,98 bushels.

18.41 bushels per acre.

EROR TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF ALEXIS FUNERAL OF ALEXIS

to continue. He told the sergeant that he had made up his mind to leave the barracks, and was about to do so when he was stopped, and threatened with the usual military penalties. He had no difficulty in proving that he was under no obligations, and the authori-ties were obliged to let him go free.

UNDERGROUND STREETS

LONGBOAT TO MARRY

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—St. Peters-burg has assumed the garb of mourn-ing for the funeral of Grand Duke Al-exis, which will take place tomorrow. Several inches of snow fell today, and the streets will be in a terrible condi-tion tomorrow in case of a thaw, but arrangements will doubless be made to clean the route over which the Emperor and Grand Dukes will pass on foot be-hind the casket of their relative, a dis-tance of three miles from the railway station to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Toronto, Nov. 20.-E. E. Sheppard, ne well known newspaperman; pro-

prietor of Saturday Night, is critically ill in Arizona, whither he went some weeks ago for the benefit of his health. He has been suffering from lung trou-

 LUNUCDUAL TO MARKET
 Great Canadian Runner Will Become Benedict Next Month
 Toronto, Nov. 21.—Tom Longboat is to marry Miss Miracle of the Deser-onto Indian reserve, on Dec. 30.
 Trainmen Killed
 Howell, Mich., Nov. 21.—Two train-men were killed and three were fatally infured early today in a collision be-tween two freight trains on the Toleion and Ann Arbor railway, near Lakeland in Washtona county, following a change of order: Li is understood that one of the trains ran past a signal. The dead are : Fireman A. Grogan, of Toledo, and Engineer Wm. Ryan, Owosso, Mich. The collision was be-tween an extra south bound freight train. Clifford Follier, a student, is probably fatally hurt.
 Sages for pedestrians are to be built at various points beneath the Champs though we are only at the beginning of the winter season all thoroughfares tunnels prove a success, others will be excavated in the centre of Paris, and foot passengers will in future cross not over streets, but under them. The municipal council laments, however, that owing to lack of funds it will not munsemalds with baby carriages. It had been hoped to build the approach-es to the Champs Elysees underground frain a dation attice approach-that owing to lack of funds it will not massages inclined planes, down which by But this has been found too costly and only staircases will be provided **CLIMBING UPWARD** Heavy Increases in the Bank

But this has been found too costly and only staircases will be provided.

CORNELL VICTORIOUS

A GREAT HORSE SHOW

Run Yesterday—Many Com-petitors Third International Event Will B Held at Olympia Next June Princeton, N.J., Nov. 21.-Cornell this afternoon won the annual inter-

London, Nov. 21.—The directors of the International Horse Show have definitely arranged to hold their third definitely arranged to hold their third show at Olympia from June 5 to 15, 1909, inclusive. These dates fit in between the Epsom and Ascot fixtures, and the days are being generally kept open in town and country for this special purpose. It is the intention of the management to provide a show on a scale of magnificence never be-fore attempted in this country, or elsewhere. The prize list will be very large, the total value of the premiums heing \$60,000. In addition a large number of valuable cups in gold and silver, and souvenirs of various de-scriptions will be offered by well wish-ers of the show from all parts of the collegiate cross country run, taking both the individual and the team prizes. Ithacans scored 29 points, Syracuse was second with 87, Harvard 21.1. London-\$1.192,000, decrease 7.3. Victoria-\$1.453,000, increase 18.1. Edmonton-\$974,000, increase 18.1. Edmonton-\$974,000, increase 3. R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: Gains are now almost universal, each week sur-the line five yards ahead of Capt. Duil, USA Statement of the provision of the con-the line five yards ahead of Capt. Duil, the line five yards ahead of Capt. Duil, Statement of Michigan a member of Michigan and Statement of Mi

an average yield of 2,237,555 busnels, or an average yield per acre of 22,98 busn-els. Numerous instances show that over 60 busnels per acre have been obtained. Spring wheat shows an acreage of 154,487 acres, a yield of 2,844,600 busnels and an average of 18.41 busnels per acre Infection Said to Have Been of Carried Through Canada By Western Cattle ESCAPING THE ARMY Young French Conscript Turned the Laugh on Army Authorities Washington, Nov. 20 .- Alarming results following the outbreak of conta-Paris, Nov. 21 .- A young man from gious foot and mouth disease in New York and Pennsylvania, causing those

states to be guarantined against interbut wished to have a trial first, and succeeded. He wrote to his command-ing officer at Saint Germain, and was accepted, but when it came to signing the contract he succeeded in avoiding it, and handed it back unsigned. The trick was not noticed, and after a week the young man, having had trial enough, decided that he preferred not to continue. He told the sergeant that he had made up his mind to leave the state shipments of cattle, were shown today in advices that reached Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, stating that four children in Danville, Pa, had contracted the disease. A rigid investiga-tion is in progress in Danville and else-where to determine whether others have become similarly affected. officials say the spread of the contagion was checked, although admitting that the situation is grave, and that it will require energetic and concerted action by the state and federal authorities.

Tuesday, November 24, 1908

**ATTACKS** HUMANS

Four Children in Pennsylvania

Town Stricken With the

Plague

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Tuesda

ANOTH

Proposal

One W

OTHER P

Necessity

One of th

nother dry

quirement

the present

been advoca developmen promised d tends to la

necessary suitable for vided at E

vided at E has been f was built

was requir

modern ste creased, un found too

steamers which wer Esquimalt every inwa world voya

to accom

promise o liners, wh

the expecte with the g Pacific in t is an urgen be taken

necessary

the port. The sug that the p

would wor ship-repair terests of generally, the closing

two years. docks will Montreal h

port which kee actual requ urgent ne iment up t future will drydock bu use in wh gerine can seeking to delayed in stagmers s

steamers s malt dock was being tain of the the advan

the gover ing others

Japanese i have been days awai where for

In Grea tinent the fifth class floating d no less t 21; Cardi

Newcastle

chester, a them mus canal, has

ed with

that the d are built. George Cowie in

gations Europe

It is is existing d size of sh the small That is malt, a n size suita ship, for, abandone for all t most neg

most pes use would vessels. Many o only have within the

so secure of one ki of a por sary. At favored n ly exceed werp, wh drydocks, Plymouth

Plymout

at Devoi been pai drydocks port extenificent of taking largest v are cheag a shorte adaptable

adaptable In the developm has two built bet vessel &0 Hongkon docks. *J* poration tract shi at all the Pacific c public er Seattle s the publ working subscribi Moran sh ship at a by tend the differ ern built

AWA

J. E. Gr Hors

There wharf o

Grice, th narrow

was driv the anin over the harbor. over the the whar ers at th he mana minutes splashed ing drov

(Avonmo

Deman

Hits Export Trade Shipments of cattle to foreign ports from New York and Philadelphia were brought to an abrupt close by a quar-antine on cattle established in this state and Pennsylvania. The quaran-Paris, Nov. 21.—Underground pas-ages for pedestrians are to be built it various points beneath the Champs tine does not affect ports outside of New York and Philadelphia, except as to cattle from the two states affected

which were put into operation some time ago, have been extended to the state of New York.

**British Precautions** 

London, Nov. 20.—The Board of Ag-riculture at a late hour this afternoon was informed officially of the extension of the foot and mouth disease among of the foot and mouth disease among cattle in the state of New York, and this evening issued an order prohibiting the importation of cattle, hay or straw from either New York or New Jersen Prohibition of the importation of these products from Pennsylvania was an-nounced yesterday. The announcement of the outbreak in New York state as well as in Penn-sylvania of the foot and mouth dis-ease among cattle has caused consider-able perturbation here, as the prohibi-

ease among cattle has caused consider-able perturbation here, as the prohibi-tion of the importation of cattle from the port of New York opens up the prospect of a serious shortage in the meat supply of Great Britain and a consequent rise in the prices. As soon as the first information of the out-break of the disease reached the Bri-tish board of agriculture two days ago, the entire staff of inspectors was at

Canadian Points New York, Nov. 20 .- Bradstreet's weekly report on bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada: the Interior Garfield and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Secretary Straus, of the department of commerce and labor, has developed a comprehensive plan for aiding the unemployed of the country. This plan he will announce and explain in his annual report, to be made public in a few days. It partakes of the princi-ples underlying the organization of the bureau of information in the immigra-tion service. This bureau gathers in-formation from those who seek to en-gage labor, and furnishes that infor-mation to immigrants coming to this Jominion of Canada: Montreal-\$40.017,000, increase 21.8. Toronito-\$22,338,000, increase 29.9. Winnipeg-\$22,178,000, increase 47.3. Vancouver-\$4,355,000, increase 11.9. Ottawa-\$3,483,000, increase 22.4. Quebec-\$3,690,000, increase 34.8. Halifax-\$2,248,000, increase 16.7. Hamilton-\$1,687,000, decrease 4.7. Calgary-\$2,072,000, increase 34.1. St. John, N. B.-\$1,007,000, increase 1.1.

S. Immigration Officer Forcibly Takes Man From Emerson "Across Border

Strand described their experience as follows: "Our only chance was in reaching the outlet to the sewer, and we ran down towards the river. It was all dark, and we stumbled and fell over the things that had been left be-hind by the workmen. The river was three blocks away. By the time we reached the river the water was up to our waists. We found a bulwark three that had been built to keep the works Stock Brokers Fail Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—The firm of John A. Boardman and Co., stock brok-John A. Boardman and Co., stock brok-

New Building in Winnipeg, Costing \$30,000 Suffers Considerable Damage

rushed to the place and ran about the excavation wringing their hands and calling for their little ones. In many instances they found their children

calling for their little ones. In many instances they found their children after a' brief search, but a number of boys and girls had been taken into a school near by, and their parents were francic by the time they were found. The gas and water supply was turned off shortly after the explosion A force of a hundred firemen were put to work digging for bodies, but the task was necessarily slow, because of the wreckage which had to be re-moved. When darkness fell tonight half a dozen searchlights were brought into use. Two large suction pumps were used to remove the water-soaked dirt, and a derick was brought up to hall out timber and machinery. The known dead are: Samuel Trout, foreman; Fred Scheffmeyer, inspector of sewers; Chas. Farr, foreman of con-crete workers. The police arrested seven men who



Calgary, Nov. 20.—This has been a most exceptionally fine day, with bright sunshine and warm wind. Delete t and Sectors

Calgary, Nov. 20.—A party of about 15 farmers from the Dakotas arrived in Calgary today. They were taken in charge by the sales staff of the Ca-nadian Pacific irrigation colonization company and taken out to the Cheadle district to be shown over the com-pany's irrigated lands in that locality.

Accident Proves Fatal New Westminster, Nov. 20.-Walter Reddicliff, the sixteen-year-old-lad who was injured by the accidental discharge of a gun at Pitt Meadows on Tuesday only survived a few hours in the hos-



con-the It is giving Day

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—Billy Papke sion of business is gradual, no ex-cesses being attempted in commercial operations. Prices of farm staples, and, in fact, almost all commodities, have advanced, wheat gaining a new high water mark for the season. Fre-quent evidences of dealers are noted, espe-clally when shipping departments work overtime in order to make sufficiently prompt deliveries. Failures in Canada number 26, as against 23 last week, 28 the preceding week, and 38 last year.

Miners Return to Work. Elmira, N.Y., Nov. 20.—A special to the Star-Gazette from Morris Run, Pa., says that the eight hundred coal miners who have been on strike there in that district for many months, will return to work on Monday, a settlement of the differences having been reached at a conference held yesterday. The details of this affair will not be gvien out. HARVARD AT LAST! Yale Football Team Beaten Before Thirty-Five Thousand People

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21.—The championship football game between Harvard and Yale, played here this afternoon, resulted in favor of the for-mer team. The final score was: Har-vard, 4; Yale, nil. The weather today was ideal for the championship foot-ball game between Harvard and Yale. The atmosphere made fur and inter garments comfortable for the specta-tors, of whom more than 35,000 were massed to witness the great struggle. This year the percentage of out-of-town people was greater than ever. Thirty-six special trains, came in dur-ing the forencon. The centre of wager-Death of Samuel Carsley Montreal, Nov. 20.—Samuel Carsley head of the S. Carsley company de-partmental store, died this evening as the result of a shock received from a fall from his carriage yesterday after-noon. Mr. Carsley was in his 73rd year, and had been engaged in busi-ness all his life in Montreal, building up from a small beginning one of the largest departmental stores in Can-ada.



<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

scriptions will be offered by well wish-ers of the show from all parts of the world. It is proposed to offer a gold challenge cup of the value of \$1,000 to be competed for by English officers only, to be held by the regiment to which the winning officer belongs, and in addition there will be a \$2,500 in-ternational gold cup to be competed for by teams of three officers from any country in the world. The cup will be held by the winning nation, and must be won three times before becoming their absolute property. An innova-tion next year will be the offering of a selection of objets d'art, or useful idiamond ornaments, according to the personal tastes of the winners in the hudies' classes, instead of the stereo-typed prizes of cups.



**Dashboard Lanterns Railroad Lanterns** For Sale By THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

544-546 Tates St., Victoria, B. C.

## Tuesday, November 24, 1908

DISEASE CKS HUMANS en in Pennsylvania

November 24, 1908

icken With the Plague NARY MEASURES id to Have Been hrough Canada estern Cattle

Nov. 20.-Alarming rethe outbreak of contanouth disease in New sylvania, causing those rantined against interof cattle, were shown that reached Secretary Wilson, stating that Danville, Pa., had conase. A rigid investiga-ess in Danville and elsenine whether others milarly affected. The spread of the contagion hough admitting that grave, and that it will and concerted action federal authorities. xport Trade

cattle to foreign ports nd Philadelphia were established in this ylvania. The quaranect ports outside of hiladelphia, except as two states affected attle may still be ship. Boston or Baltimore. not likely to be any beef or rise in prices the cattle quarantine, e will undoubtedly be ed for a time. The eceived at these be reshipped to Engwith such consign will be forced to send use the duty on Cana-

# at Ottawa

20.—Prompt action was anadian authorities tothe situation arising ak of foot and mouth York state. Quaranagainst Pennsylvania. into operation some

## Precautions

0 .- The Board of Age hour this afterno ially of the extension nouth disease among e of New York, and d an order prohi of cattle, hay or stray York or New Jersey importation of thes nnsylvania was an

ent of the outbreak e as well as in Penn oot and mouth dishas caused consider. here, as the prohibitation of cattle from York opens up the ous shortage in the Great Britain and the prices. As soon mation of the outase reached the Briulture two days ago, of inspectors was at meet all inc he introduct ountry.

Accident Nov. 19.-Two



# THE VICTORIA, COLONIST

Everything

**Ready-to-Wear** 

for Ladies

and Children

trimmings, gas mantles, fine cords for yachts and salling vessels, fishing nets and lines, shoe thread, bootlaces, surgi-cal bandages, lint, fire hose, belting, canvas, sallcloth etc.; and there is a demand for making high class paper. The tensile strength as compared with other fibres is stated to be as follows: other fibres is stated to be as follows: Ramie, 100; hemp, 36; silk, 13; cotton

The promoters have a secret process for the manufacture of the wares, and propose to locate mills, here with, a weekly capacity for two tons of raw material known to the trade as "China grass." A highly experienced man versed in textile manufactures from Yorkshire is to have charge of the mill.

OPPOSITION LINE .

# **TO MEXICAN PORTS** Erna and Elsa Will Be Operated By Jebsen and Ostrander Com-mencing in January

The arrangements for an opposition The arrangements for an opposition steamship service to the Canadian-Mexican line, to be operated by Jebsen & Ostrander, of Seattle, running from that port and Vancouver and Victoria, have been completed, and the service will be inaugurated in January. The steamers Erna and Elsa, running under the German flag, are now on the way to this ceast to be used in this service. to this coast to be used in this service. Both vessels will carry oargoes of hard-wood ties from Otaru to Manzanillo, and will come north maxt month to prepare to make their first trip in the new Mexican steamship service in January. Mr. Jebsen, of Jebsen & Os-trander was in Victoria a few days trander, was in Victoria a few days ago with regard to the arrangements locally for the new steamship line, and it is expected that the local agency of

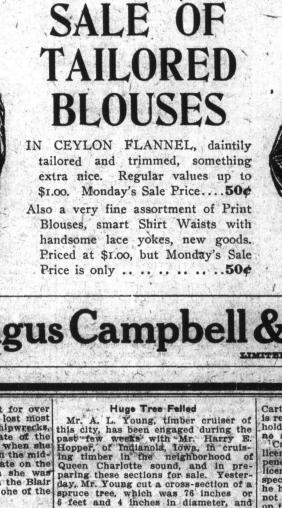
the line will be given to the Greer, Courtney & Skene company. The Erna and Elsa are two steamers of the big fleet owned by the Jebsens, of Hamburg, a large shipping firm. The Elsa, which was formerly the steamer Maria, is a vessel of 2,656 tons gross, and 1702 tons net, and is 302.5 feet long 41.2 feet beam and 18 feet deep. The

Erna, which was despatched Vladivostok some days ago for Otaru to load for Manxanillo is a smaller ves-sel. The Erna, which was formerly the Laguna and previously to that Koningen Wilhelmine, is 1530 gross and 957 tons net. She is s 1530 tons She is 254.7 feet long, 33 feet beam and 16.7 feet deep.

# RANSACK RESIDENCE

# Thieves Enter Ontario Street House and Purlein Jewellery

(From Sunday's Daily) Thieves are still plying their trade in the city. Last evening sometime between 6 and 8 o'clock, while Mr. and Mrs. Langdale, 229 Ontario street, were down town, a thief or thieves, entered the residence and after completely ransacking every room, depart-ed with a quantity of jewelry. Entrance to the house was secured by breaking a glass panel in the front door, after which the thieves had no difficulty in turning the key and en-tering the house. The jewelry, which was kept in a small china cabinet, was ocated but not before every drawer in



SALE OF LADIES' GOLFERS

On Monday we place on sale a splendid assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Golfers-new

goods-latest styles-in white, cardinal, and navy. These golfers are marked low already,

viz., \$2.75 (they are regular \$3.75 goods) but the Xmas trade is rushing in. We have

neither time nor room, so we have cut the price down to the astonishingly \$1.75

SALE of CHILDREN'S GOLFERS and JERSEYS

Another arrival that must be cleared out of the way instantly. They are very excellent

Golfers and smart Jerseys for the young folk, most seasonable, smart and durable. Colors

are red, white, navy, sky, reseda, and pretty stripes; regular price \$1.50.

Monday's Sale Price

The Ladies' Angus Campbell & Co.

Governm't

The Home of

the Dress

Beautiful

and Exclusive

75c

the Kerns Donnewald sed this afternoon, em to the bottom of isting apparatus and hundred men were in escaped injury. The ed to have been causoading of the cages. mage was done.



n in business for our Wines and city. A few of

.. ..\$1.25 ....\$1.00 and 0, \$1.25, and \$1.00 50c and 35

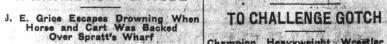
IPANY

Government St.

Lamps t Lanterns Lanterns Lanterns ale By MAN TYE CO., LTD. Victoria, B. C. Europe call attention to this. They say: "It is not usual to enlarge the existing docks to meet the increased size of shipping. New ones are built, the small vessels using the older ones." That is what is required at Esqui-malt, a new and larger drydock of a size suitable to accommodate a battle-ship, for, that Esquimalt has been abandoned by the British Admiraity-for all time, is not believed by the most pessimistic. The dock now in use would then be used by the smaller vessels.

The transformer of the devices of the devices of the devices the devices of the devices th

ward she got a breeze and sailed away. Nothing else was seen. A WATERFRONT EPISODE



Champion Heavyweight Wrestler of France is in New York

There was excitement on Spratt's wharf on Thursday night, and J. E. Grice, the wood and coal dealer, had a narrow escape from being drowned. He was driving a horse on the wharf when the animal shied and backed the cart over the combing of the wharf into the harbor. As the horse and cart went over the wharf, Mr. Grice jumped for the wharf and clutched the long string-ers at the edge, where he cluing until he managed to estricate himself a few minutes later, while the horse and cart splashed and went down, the horse be-ing drowned. The next morning the pounds. wharf on Thursday night, and J. E. ing drowned. The next morning the pounds, A. .

An ANCIENT NOTE An ANCIENT NOTE An ancient six-pound note, which is to mport the row material, ramie, from to moters say, is a flore grown in the to setting to search at is stronger than color, flax or and is stronger than at sits white and is proof agains that sits white and is proof agains than being contractive of Jades dress acod to moter is a static to be against than any former to is a bill by law for 17 ownes, that of the province first of the search of the law mower. And what the search of this province is a bill by law for 17 ownes, that the search of this province is a bill by law for 17 ownes, that of the the search of this stronger is the search of the law mower. And what the spectrum first is to be against the spectrum first while the search of the beager that sits white a search as the stronger than color, flax or all is proof against the spectrum first and the search of the search of the search of the law mower. And while the spectrum first is to be against the spectrum first and the search of the search of the search of the search of the law mower. And while the spectrum first is to be against the spectrum first and the search of the search of the law mower. And while the spectrum first is to be against the s

Although this is the 22nd of Novem-

vincial Government and the Hudson's Bay company to have the officials at the trading posts pay the Indians the bounty of \$15 a head on wolves killed by the aborigines. The wolves have, invaded the country in large packs, and this is the chief reason for the shortage of game.

was being navigated in such danger-ous waters." Friends of Capt. Baughman, than whom there is no more competent mariner running to Alaska, feel that Capt. Bermingham is a triffe harsh in his conclusions. The testimony shows that Capt. Baughman did not undress, but lay down, leaving a call to be summoned, as soon as fog appeared. This was done. The local inspectors who investigated thoroughly, found that Capt. Baughman was in no wise to blame, and their decision was ren-dered on the conclusion that Pilot McCarthy had not used every precau-tion to ascertain the ship's distance from land. In future all companies operating to Contheration diagtar

# The Colonist. Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST 

 One year
 (\$1 00)
 annexation. This, we assume, is to be understood only as an expression of individual opinion. Lord Milner probably sees in the immigration movement from the United States, the strong commercial tides which set from one country to the other and the substantial unanimity of the people of the two countries on the Oriental toward to the two countries on the oriental toward toward

VICTORIA ASSAILED.

We had about decided to pay no fur-ther attention to the attacks made upon Victoria by anonymous corres-pondents of the Yorkshire Post, but when the editor gives his sanction to when the editor gives his sanction to the villainous falsehoods sent to him for publication, by appending footnotes the to them calculated and the sent to him has advanced. If influences are at to them calculated to convey the impression that they are true, we feel in duty bound to give the matter further consideration. A correspondent, whose letter we print today, sends us an ex-Jetter we print today, sends us an ex-tract from the Post of November 6th consisting of a letter purporting to have been written from Victoria and consisting of a letter purporting to have been written from Victoria and signed "Blackpoolite." We will quote a few sentences and state the truth respecting the matters referred to in them.

specting the matters referred to in them. "What is the death-rate of Victoria? Don't gasp, it is only 35 to the thou-sand."

Inquiry at the office of the City Clerk yesterday elicited the official information that in 1906 the death rate opportunity arises for carrying into in Victoria was 10.29 to the thousand, and in 1907, 13.56. This death-rate alpractice the accepted principles of Im-perial partnership." To unsophisti-cated minds in this part of the world, though it is low, is increased by the fact that there are two large hospitals here, which receive patients from all this appears something like an inti-mation to the distinguished Imperialist that he is going a little too fast to parts of the province. The Registrar-General's of the deaths of all persons in General's office in this city keeps a record of the deaths of all persons in Victoria, Oak Bay, North Saanich, South Saanich, Esquimalt, Metchosin, Sooke and the more southerly islands of the Georgian Archipelago, distin-guishing between those persons who previous to their death were residents I candon To these gentlemen the man. guishing between those persons who previous to their death were residents of these districts and those whose London. To these gentlemen the man, who traverses the Over-seas Do-minions and endeavors to form opin-ions from actual conditions, commits homes were in other places. We are not very sure of the combined popula-tion of these several districts, but it is at least 50,000. In 1906 the number of deaths of residents was 371, and in 1907, 439, which is in the one case 7.42 per thousand, and in the other 8.78. ed because the Morning Post thinks he has not yet accomplished his mission. And yet this malicious slanderer of Victoria has the effrontery to send abroad his malicious falsehood and the opinion himself. Yorkshire Post is sufficiently unpa-triotic to print it, without requiring

its correspondent to take the respon-sibility of his statement over his own signature. The correspondent does not dare allow his name to be printed, be-As we have placed before our read-ers the facts relating to the transac-tions of Mr. Gregory, in connection with the induiry into the affairs of the cause he knows that his atrocious libel ause he knows that his atrocious libel rould bring him under the Criminal aw, and yet the Post becomes par-leeps criminis, because being out f the jurisdiction of corr courts it s able to escape punishment. Another statement is: "Our hospitals re filling up with typhoid," which is and made such comments thereon as seemed to be necessary and proper, it is only right to publish his appeal to Judge Cassels, which we take from the Toronto News. It is one of the most pathetic things we have read in a long time: would bring him under the Criminal Law, and yet the Post becomes particeps criminis, because being out of the jurisdiction of the courts it is able to escape punishment.

are filling up with typhoid," which is absolutely untrue. Another is: "Dip-theria is quite bad enough," a propoa long time: "My lord," said the old man, trem bling with emotion, "do you realize what I have gone through with this whole patronage business? I have been the confidential agent of every sition which no one will gainsay, for diphtheria is worse than bad enough, but it is not a disease which is at all prevalent in this city. There are very few, if any, cases here now. government since Confederation. I've been loyal and true to them all. I've

few. if any, cases here now. "To live comfortably on £3 a week you have to share a house with two or three families." Inquiry has failed yet to disclose a case, where by reason of loof memory and the by reason been loyal and true to them all. I've had temptations; I've had to grapple with them alone. It's the same with both parties. My instructions from both parties have always been the same. They said, 'Gregory, be good to our friends. We'll want our friends; be good to them.' of lack of means, two or three families have to live in the same house in this city. The instances in which more good to them." "They're all the same. I've served than one family occupy the same house this is a city where small homes are pondent also says: "It is a job to get a small out-of-date wooden cottage at 25s a week." Twenty-five shillings a week is \$20 a month, and for this, as every one knows, a comfortable, mod-ern cottage with hot and cold water laid on and wired for electric light in Victoria are exceedingly rare, for this is a city where small homes are the almost invariable rule. The corresboth Liberal and Conservative faith-

ern cottage with hot and cold water laid on and wired for electric light laid on and wired for electric light can be obtained. The vacant houses are not many, but that is because they are occupied as soon as they are built. "There is little work here, and that is chiefly done with Chinamen Jans

A PATHETIC APPEAL

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION

might e of an-is. He miration reached f Can-o which are as much citizens of the Em-minion Premier, to express their views. We know of no other way in which greached f Can-o which o which o which o to twy by the towards is, is to public opinion can be expressed in the former is always to be preferred, be-towards is not very by the former of men who represent public pression is not very brows and unsatisfactory way, and the towards is not were with the the than the claims of party, which it seems to us is a very excellent thing. We hear a good deal from philosophical observers, who are pression onscious influences, which bring Canada within the verge of an-nexation to the United States. He was very outspoken in his admiration of Canada and her resources. Lord Milner has, we think, reached a very accurate diagnosis of Cana very accurate diagnosis of Can-adian opinion on the points to which reference is made; but we are not very clear as to what he means by the causes which may bring us towards annexation. This, we assume, is to liament of men who represent public sentiment. The feelings of the people of British Columbia on this question are very strong, and there are none in Canada better able to form an opin-ion. In Australia, where the full signi-ficance of such immigration is fully understood, the people are much more emphatic than those of British Colum-bia in the expression of their views. They will not have Japanese or Chin-ese immigration at any price and question, causes which may tend to draw the two nations together politiese immigration at any price, and which are little more than rallying Imperial considerations must be set points for the electors, as is the case to one side, when the issue of a "White Australia" is presented. Yet no one purpose. cally. We are unable to see why these or any other influences at pres-ent in evidence should have the sug-

gested effect, but it is of interest to charges Australia with a lack of loyal-ty to the Empire. Let us concede for the sake of argu-ment, that the Dominion and a sake of argu-think, to feel gratified at the facts set charges Australia with a lack of loyal-Let us concede for the sake of argu-ment, that the Dominion government, as the Free Press says, took the only course "that could possibly be taken by any Canadian Government." Surely it is important that it shall be under-stood how that course is regarded by the people most directly affected by it. Surely it will not be claimed that we must submit without protest to what others think is the only thing that can be done, especially as when, work which may, if not checked counteracted, take Canada out of the British Empire and unite her with the United States, one of the first duties of all true Imperialists is to see what, hardly bears out Lord Milner's opin-ion as to the possible effect of any-thing now transpiring. has still to convince his fellow countrymen that he is pre-eminently qual-ified to represent them whenever the

we must submit without protest to what others think is the only thing that can be done, especially as when, we know that the course pursued was taken care to give us to understand that he does not share our views. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been in sym-pathy with the views of the people of British Columbia, we venture to be-lieve that he would have been able to discover that some other course was possible. The people of British Co-lumbia feel very keenly upon this question, how keenly only those who re diventity and there is an element here which is not opposed to Oriental im-migration, but the vast body of the electorate is, and it would be a mis-take to suppose, as some do, that this opposition is due solely to the de-mands of laboring men. It is a fun-tal immigration, it will inevitably be to orientalized. It is against the adop-tion of any line of policy, which will minigration, it will intertably be ntalized. It is against the adop-of any line of policy, which will e this possible that the people ested at the late election. make this possible that the people protested at the late election. But we will be asked if we want anything better than the Lemieux agreement. Our reply is that this agreement was not an issue in the campaign. What the electorate pro-nounced upon was the views express-ed by Sir Wilfrid, Laurier? The Lemieux agreement seems to be work-ing satisfactorily: but it is a temporary nake

ng satisfactorily; but it is a temporary expedient only. It may be abrogated Japan at any time. But the views their mettle. The words "Grit" and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are of record, "Tory" are losing their significance. of Sir Wilfrid Laurier are of record, and they are to be taken as express-ing the attitude from which the pres-ent Dominion government will ap-proach any further consideration of

old Conservative Party," or "the time-henored principles of Liberalism" he appeals to deaf ears. The people are proach any further consideration of Oriental immigration. Thus the issue was a broader one than the Lemieux agreement. If eastern Canadians will was a broader one than the Lemieux agreement. If eastern Canadians will understand that the election is to be understood as a re-affirmation of the views which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was careful to tell us that he did not share, they will perhaps understand the matter better than they now do, and they may come in time to realize that the people of British Columbia have performed a great service to the Empire by placing themselves, so squarely on record in favor of

by placing themselv squarely on record in favor of "White Canada." WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Premier Ward, of New Zealand, in a speech the other, day, stated that a great lowering of the cable rates is de-sirable and must inevitably take place. "The Empire cable service," he adds, "should be owned by the Empire and not by private companies" Not much sometimes, although sometimes there is a great deal. There is one name which is not so much not by private companies." used now as formerly, and it ought to It has been disclosed in the examinabe dropped entirely until reason es for reviving it. It is the use of the term "Northwest" to describe central Canada. This practice is not so comtion of Mr. Rockefeller in the suit brought by the United States government to dissolve the Standard Oll Company, that the company earned half a billion dollars within eight years. One does not need to be a Socialist to get just a little peevish with a system mon as it used to be, but it is geo-graphically wrong. When Canada took over the Hudson Bay territory it was natural enough for the people of the eastern provinces to speak of it as the Northwest, but Manitoba, Saskatchewhich renders such a thing possible.

wan and Alberta are not Northwest The farmers of British Columbia provinces any more than British Co-lumbia is. As a general rule British Columbia people have ceased to refer to the central provinces as the Northwho have knowledge of the high favor, with which their fruit is regarded in the Old Country will read the follow-ing Canadian Associated Press cable Ing Canadian Associated Press cable from London with a special interest: "The apple supply for popular pur-poses for the time being is derived from the Nova Scotia crop. It is not only large, but of exceptionally good quality and is meeting with much appreciation." west, but even they have not wholly dropped the habit. Yukon Territory is the Canadian Northwest. The use of the expression does not signify very much here in Canada, but it is mis-leading when used abroad. It conveys the idea of Arctic climate and causes people to wonder how the Northwest part of the Dominion can be habitable at all. Of late years Manitoba has A London press cable reads: "The announcement that the German lines intend to ply direct to Canada is no surprise to those here who watched recent developments there." We as-sume that the word "there" means Canada and we confirm the day at all. Of late years manuform has managed to escape from the title. When the term "Northwest Provinces" is used, Saskatchewan and Alberta are meant. Thus we read of "Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Devylaries" although all four of them Canada, and we confess that our curiosity is aroused to know what "recent developments" in the Dominion have engendered the expectation that we in this country were seeking closer trade relations with Germany. Provinces," although all four of them lie within the same parallels of lati tude. We would have supposed that the press of Alberta and Saskatche-wan would long ago have rebelled at this improper nomenclature.



# You Should See These Popular Floor Coverings

There are many reasons why rugs and squares are to be referred as a floor covering, and it is hardly necessary to enumerate them here, for most every homekeeper knows of many.

For those who live in rented houses we strongly advise the Rugs and Squares as being the most economical and satisfactory mode of floor covering. There is such a great range of sizes, you'll find no difficulty in finding one suitable to the size of any room. You can turn them around, and the wear is spread more evenly over the surface. Some are reversible, giving two wearing surfaces. There is no cutting and re-arranging should you move to another house.

We should greatly appreciate an opportunity to show you over our splendid stock and explain more fully the advantages of these floor coverings. An excellent assortment of Tapestry, Velvet, Axminster, Ingrain and other Squares; Smryna, Oriental and other Rugs shown.

# **ATTRACTIVE OFFICE DESKS** Some Splendid Styles Now Shown



Every business man must admit that a well furnished office is a good investment. The impression such an office makes on the mind of the prospective customer often means the, "closing of the deal," whereas a makeshift desk and shaky chairs would have driven him away.

With modern office furniture priced so fairly there isn't any reason why your office shouldn't be a "business bringer." We stock a range of desk. styles such as isn't attempted by any other Western house, and the price range shows one especially well adapted for your own particular needs. See the desks and you'll'appreciate the values.



Tuesday, November 24, 1908.

For tomorrow we offer you some really handsome new arrivals in Brass Beds. While the style and finish of these Beds are features worthy of special notice, we think the most remarkable feature is the price. We believe our values in Brass Beds to be better than are offered elsewhere. Certainly no better made beds are offered-no more artistic designs shown. These are the choicest productions of the largest Metal Bed Factory in the world. We control their lines for this territory

By th

seems to

can be n

exist in

ducing a

case the

verted i

s much

what it

guage.

is the

matter, This we

scientific

converts

heat inc

terial in

ate wate

may rar

these pro

It may I

at our c

It may

stances but noth

scientific

nothing

ed. This

original

very na

say. From

tions-What i

uncount

air not

A singer

wonder

lingers

sweetn

with i

are the

the pict long ag

light be

and the weigh,

tions o

main o

rounded

as anyt

rose its

singer

housa

the pic real as

ferent

can be a

books fo

interes

igain 1

seillais

its dept

ingly i

come of dence? one sug The qu there is

itself u

was a

letermi

came (

of the do we were th emotion

we kno

accept in which

lative, as the

shine a yet the

this br touched

the ass that, b

cannot matter

the so-are con

only v main i

and m myster

Deity,

knowle which

things very en not wh which

the expowerful the out from all just as because taught consequi-consequi-they as laws w welfare thing, Comma fence of of the him of enough ing a g is need nature Thereful fore as "Thou were b of the fore the ing a g is need nature there as sagas brothen if we of things adverse

in a

stick

Fron

fume. have be

air."

When comparing prices on Brass Beds look "harder" at the Bed than at the price tag. Look at the size of the Pillars and the filling rods; count the filling rods; see if the bed is flimsy and shaky. Little features these, perhaps, but they make the bed cost more in the making and worth more to you. Here are a few prices; we have many more designs at in-between prices.



This Bed is a very special value at this price, and with brass beds priced at these prices why use an iron style? Same as cut, at, each \$35.00



This is another splendid value, All pillars and filling rods are round. Same as cut. Price .. .. .. \$37.50



This style has a square shaped

top rail. The other pillars

and filling rods are round.

Price ..... \$45.00

This bed has a bow foot-a

style much admired by many.

Pillars and fillers are round

Price ...... \$50.00

This is a very handsome bed style-one of the finest we

\$110.00

\$50.00



and in proportion as the latter is im-proved so the former will be; but we venture to think that in the mean-while organized political parties,

sion that "what's best administered is best." The growing tendency in this

direction wll put political leaders upor

When an orator talks of "the grand

beginning to realize that names mean

very little, and that general principles

which do not find expression in acts of

policy, are "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." The people want re-sults, and the party that can show

results is the party that will win. So

note it be

chiefly done with Chinamen, Japs, Hindus and other aliens." This is an-other falsehood. At the present time there are engaged in days' work and other labor in connection with city af-fairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every "I wish to God, my lord," said the old men blight of them is a white was alive "I wish to God, my lord," said the old men palaine e between block "that the same service.

the labor in connection with city af-fairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every ong of them is a white man, and nearly every one of them is a British subject. In these figures no account is taken of the thousands of white men, who are employed in other than municipal work. "Hindus will work for 50 cents a day." Hindus will not work for 50 cents a day. They charge and receive at least \$1.25 per day. The correspondent then speaks of the price of land near Victoria, which he says is from £100 to £500 an acre, which is true enough, and yet it does not seew to have dawned unce the is

he says is from £100 to £500 an acre, which is true enough, and yet it does not seem to have dawned upon the in-telligence of the Yorkshire Post that, if land commands such a price as this, the assertion that there is no work, y that people die at an extraordinarily rapid rate, that wages are "low and the general condition of things abom inable must necessarily be untrue. Having circulated the above and other vile slanders, which we shall not reply to, the Post tries its own prentice hand at libel, and taking the market reports of the Colonist, it translates

We do not wish to weary readers with references to the Oriental ques-tion but it is a matter of supreme im-portance that there should be no mis-understanding of the attitude of this province upon it as demonstrated by the late election. We quote the follow-ing from the Manitoba Free Press: The election results in Kootenay and Yale-Cariboo are, of course, due to the fact that the Dominion Government, in regard to a question on which there reports of the Colonist, it translate in regard to a question on which there them into English money and makes comments. For example it says that the second grade of butter sold here is chiefly margarine, whereas it is doubt-ful if an ounce of margarine or any compound thereof can be bought in the city. It tells its readers that our meats are of poor quality, that our bacon is poor, and that fish cost the same here as in England, but is careful not to quote the price. It would be interesting to get at the them into English money and makes

quote the price. It would be interesting to get at the It would be interesting to get at the bottom of the conspiracy to which the Post is lending itself. We suppose that is impossible, but again we ask Vic-toria readers to do what they can to counterest it duty, can well accept them philoso

phically

counteract it. LORD MILNER'S VIEWS. Since his return to Engiand Lord, Milner has given out an interview, Canada any antipathy to immigration from Great Britain, and that if un-some cases the fault probably lies with the immigrants themselves. On the immigrants themselves. On the contrary he thinks that immigration from the Mother Country are very well-come in the Dominion. In regard to come in the Dominion. In regard to the immigration it is one states of a desire to trade with British rather than foreign coun-ties. He observed a strong feeling in torst is imported a strong feeling in torst is interview. It was that is province in a desire to the great development projects ocr torst is inserved a strong feeling in torst is interview. It was that the stad that there were in operation un-torst is interview. It is a strong to the great development projects ocr to the great development projects ocr to the great development projects ocr to state in or it may be due solely to views held by Sir Wilfrid Laurler and his colleagues; it seemed to us to be

"foot and mouth disease" in New York and Pennsylvania, is likely to prove very serious. It illustrates very em-

The threatened shortage in the mea supply of Great Britain because of the stoppage of cattle shipments as a re-sult of the outbreak of what is termed

PARTIES IN CANADA.

The result of the elections in Prince Edward Island is instructive. Taken by itself it might not mean very much, out in connection with the results of but in connection with the results of other elections, it seems to mean a good deal. Going back in this pro-vince to 1903 we find that the Conser-vatives carried the election for the provincial house, although not by a large majority. In the following year the I there is most consulting before

the Liberals swept everything before them in the federal campaign. The Conservatives gained a great victory in the last local campaign, and in 1908

phatically how dependent the Mother Country is upon foreign markets for its food supply, and how vital it is to her very existence that she retain command of the sea.

Mr. John Mitchell has again shown himself a true friend of labor in suc-cessfully advising against the proposal offered at the session of the American Federation that when a judge issued an injunction in industrial disputes it was the duty of organized labor to disobey and go to jail. He proposed an amendment, which was adopt-ed, that the men affected by an injunction "should exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed by they showed great gains in the federal election. In Ontario the Conservatives swept the country in the recent pro-vincial elections, but the Liberals made gains in the federal elections. In New Brunswick the Conservatives were successful in the last local contest, but Brunswick that the men affected by an injunction "should exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and the laws of our country." It is indeed for the Liberals nearly made a clean sweep in the federal elections. In Prince Edward Island the Liberals made gains dward Island the Liberals made gains the federal elections and lost ground the provincial context. This shows condition of things to exist in Canin the federal elections and lost ground in the provincial contest. This shows



# BOWES' BRONCHIAL BLASAM.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Government Street, Near Yates.

It relieves them and will relieve you. We do not affirm it will cure a cough in one night, but a few days' use will certainly cure a long-standing cold or bronchial cough. Unrivalled in all throat and lung troubles, asthma, etc. Per bottle, 50c, at this store.

# **Roll Top Desks in Golden Oak Many Styles**

In Roll Top Desks, finished in golden oak, we show a wonderfully complete range of styles, and offer you some excellent values. Many sizes and many prices. Descriptions here would be of little value. The better plan is to see the desks. Shown on fourth floor.

| \$25.00 | \$45.00 | \$110.00 |
|---------|---------|----------|
| \$28.00 | \$50.00 | \$125.00 |
| \$35.00 | \$55.00 | \$140.00 |
| \$40.00 | \$60.00 | \$150.00 |

# **Popular Flat Top Desks. Styles in** Golden Oak

The Flat top Desk is a style that is very popular this year, and it has much to commend it. A handsome flat top desk lends tone to any office, and with these stylish desks offered at such little prices there isn't any reason why your office shouldn't have one. Here are a few prices, \$80.00, \$60.00. \$55.00, \$35.00, \$32.00, \$25.00, \$22.50 and ..... \$20.00

### Mahogany Fin-Early English ished Desks Desks If the other office fittings, We are showing some are of mahogany finish or splendid new styles in similar, here is a desk early English finished

style that is suitable. oak. These are the latest These two styles are good values. Each \$60.00 and 

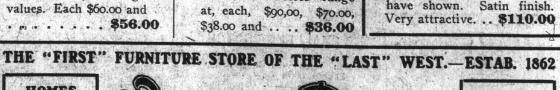
HOMES

HOTELS

CLUBS

BOATS

creations. Prices range



CHURCHES SCHOOLS STORES **OFFICES** 

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

lovember 24, 1908.



w we offer you andsome new ar-Beds. While the sh of these Beds worthy of special ink the most rere is the price. our values in be better than ewhere. Certainade beds are ofe artistic designs are the choicest the largest Metal n the world. We nes for this terri-

aring prices on "harder" at bok at the price tag. ize of the Pillars rods: count the ee if the bed is aky. Little feaerhaps, but they cost more in the orth more to you. prices: we have esigns at in-be-

\$35.00

a very special price, and with priced at these se an iron style at, each \$35.00





splendid value and filling rods Same as cut. .. .. \$37.50



The above questions are necessarily purely specu-lative, yet they relate to things which are as real e earth b en our reet and the stars, wi shine above us. Apparently they are unanswerable, yet they seem to be useful, because they indicate the exceedingly narrow limits of our knowledge. this brings us to a point, which has often been touched upon in this section of the Colonist, namely, the assumption which many of us are ready to make that because we ourselves do not know a thing, it cannot be true. We do not claim this in regard to matters of history, calculation, chemistry or any of matters of nistory, calculation, chemistry or any of the so-called sciences. In matters of this kind we are content to admit that we know very little. It is only when we speak of the other domain, the do-main in which God seems to be manifest as a spirit and man feels a consciousness that he has in some mysterious manner been made in the image of the Deity, that we claim to have reached that acme of

will readily appreciate how self-preservation, which we are told is the first law of nature, would assert itself in its worst forms. Self would be the dominating principle of human action and selfishness would ing principle of human action and selfishness would rule mankind. There would be no scope for mercy, no thought of justice, no room for charity. Struggling face to face with death men would lose all thought of everything except of how to preserve life. On the other hand if we can suppose a state of things under which the conditions for the preservation of life are ideal, the instinct of self-preservation would have no occasion to assert itself, and selfishness remaining dormant there would be no incentive to do those things which are hurtful to others. Hence there would be no sin in the world, regarding sin from the purely human point of view. If, therefore, there ever was a time in human his-

SYCT/2019

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

By the Conservation of Energy is meant what seems to be a demonstrable fact, namely, that there

can be no increase or diminution of the forces, which

exist in nature. A familiar example is that of pro-

exist in nature. A familiar example is that of pro-ducing a fire by rubbng two sticks together. In which case the force exerted in creating the friction is con-verted into heat. Of course, the scientific definition is much more involved than the above, but that is what it amounts to when expressed in popular lan-guage. A corresponding theory in the material world is the indistructibility of matter. You may alter matter, but you cannot destroy it. Thus take lee.

This we may call, although the expression is not scientifically accurate, water in a metallic form; heat

converts this into liquid water in a metallic form; heat converts this into liquid water, and according as the heat increases or diminishes, we have the same ma-terial in the form of mist or steam. We may separ-ate water into its constituent parts, and by heat we may rarify these apparently indefinitely; but in all

these processes not a particle of matter is annihilated.

It may become invisible and intangible by any means

at our command; but it never becomes non-existent. It may be united with other things to form sub-stances as different from water as we can imagine,

but nothing is destroyed in the process. Therefore, scientific inquiry has reached the conclusion that

nothing in force or matter can be created or destroy-

ed. This does not necessarily have any relation to the original creation of both, about which, in the very nature of things, Science can have nothing to

From these premises let us draw a few sugges-

tions-we cannot say conclusions. You smell a rose. What is the perfume? What becomes of it? For

uncounted centuries roses have been giving off per-

fume, and innumerable myriads of other flowers

air." Where has this sweetness gone? Why is the air not redolent of the accumulation of perfumes?

A singer gives forth a beautiful note. We hear it; we wonder at the exquisite loveliness of it. Its memory

lingers with us. What becomes of the note and the

sweetness of it, after our ears have ceased to thrill

with its delightful sound? In what manifestation

are the echoes of the ages concealed? Where are

the pictures which the light has gathered up in all the

light beamed forth? Is there a conservation of these and the thousand other things which we cannot weigh, measure or confine? Of course these ques-

tions cannot be answered. They relate to the do-main of the inexplicable with which we are sur-

rounded. Yet the things referred to are just as real

as anything else. The perfume is as real as the rose itself; the voice of the singer is as real as the

singer herself; the thunders which shook the air a thousand years ago are as real as the air they shook;

the pictures which the sun paints for our eyes are as real as the objects painted. Are these realities dif-ferent from other realities in the sense that they

can be annihilated? There is no use in looking in the

From this line of inquiry to another and equally

interesting one the step is easy enough. Let us take again the case of song. Frenchmen sang the "Mar-seillaise," and the heart of a nation was stirred to

semialse, and the near of a nation was stirred to its depths; passions were excited; imagination was inspired; courage was strengthened and things seem-ingly impossible were accomplished. What has be-come of the energy that was thus beought into evi-dencer. The effects of it have endured; but can any one suggest what has become of the energy itself? The question cannot be answered by saying that

there is in mankind a potential energy which asserts itself under proper stimulus, just as the electricity in a stick of scaling-wax asserts itself when the stick is rubbed on your coat-sleeve. The energy was a real thing, just as real as the blood which

fanatics, inspired by it, shed like water.' We can

determine with some degree of certainty what be-came of the blood; but we cannot tell what became

of the frenzy which caused it to be shed. Neither do we escape the question by saying that the deeds

were the result of emotions, for as far as we know

emotions must be either matter or force, because

we know of nothing else that they can be, unless we accept the existence of a third domain of existence, namely, the spiritual. If we do this, we have a realm

in which the psychic forces may be conserved.

books for an answer.

long ages since the Creator spake the word and

been "wasting their sweetness on the desert

say.

purely human point of view. If, therefore, there ever was a time in human his-tory when men lived under Edenic conditions, it would be a sinless age, and if that period was suc-ceeded by one of intense rigor the nature of men it-self would develop selfishness in a greater or less degree accerding as the conditions were more or less intense. This line of thought suggests that sin was the result of the loss of Eden, rather than the loss of Eden was the result of sin. The theory herein ad-vanced takes no account whatever of any idea of what is called revealed truth. It does not attempt to solve any of the mysteries of our relations to God. solve any of the mysteries of our relations to God. It simply is suggested as showing that from purely natural causes mankind might have fallen from a life which, viewed from the purely human standpoint, was sinless into a state where selfishness ruled. and there was no possibility of the exercise of the nobler qualities of our nature. How mankind has risen from this low estate to its present condition form a topic for consideration at another time. The thought which we have now in mind is that humanity has not yet wholly emerged from the awful shadow of an event, concerning which we know little, except that it did occur many centuries ago and has been remembered in one form or another by every known race of men: and hence that the sinfulness and wrong-doing, which produce such an infinite amount of unhappiness, may be explained by environment and as the result of physical causes, as affected by that environment. Possibly if this idea were followed to its logical conclusion, it might not be found so oppos-ed to the true meaning of Schipture on this point as it

# MAKERS OF HISTORY

at first sight may appear.

As was mentioned in the last preceding article of this series, the credit to which Columbus is entitled as a Maker of History by reason of his discovery of America is in no way lessened by the possibility that other Europeans before his time set foot upon the Western Hemisphere. If others preceded him, their work of discovery perished with them so far as any effect it had upon the development of events in the Old World. There are many traditions and semi-his-torical accounts of the existence of a land beyond the Atlantic, which were current, at and before the time of Columbus, Ignatius Donnelly cellated some of those in his Atlantis, although in regard to this industrious delver into folk-lore it must be said that he was given to putting sufficient pressure upon the traditions to make them conform to his theories. But it is not necessary to rely upon Dennelly for these old stories, for they are to be found in many volumes stories, for they are to be found in many volumes and in many languages. For the earliest of them we must go to Plato, with whose account of Albums most people are more or less families. If the the most provoking thing in all literature for if tells just enough to cause an inexpressible desire to know more. Plato relates that Solon was told by an Egyp-tian priest that an island called Atlantis, inhabited a wealthy and warlike people existed beyond the Pillars of Hercules (Straits of Gibraltar) and was de-stroyed by earthquakes and floods nine thousand years before his time. This would be about eleven thousand years ago. In view of the evidence of the comparatively recent date of the last Glacial Period. there is nothing at all intrinsically improbable in the suggestion that such a cataclysm as the destruction of Atlantis implies might have taken place at the time mentioned. There are traditions of the Island of An-tilia, the Island of the Seven Cities and the Island of the Holy Bishop Brandon, all of which were located some where in the Western Sea, according to the le-gends of the dwellers along the European Coast. The suburb of Bristol, known as Cathay, is thought to have to China long before the days of Columbus, and in Lisbon there is a street named Almagrurin in memory of some Arab sailors, who not long after the Moorish conquest of Spain boldly struck out across the Atlantic and discovered strange lands. A Welsh tradition says that Madoc, a prince of that country, discovered the western continent in 1170, and it is claimed that a Welsh colony settled in the country. There is much testimony to the effect that at least one Indian tribe spoke Welsh, but it is not very conclusive, although it has been established that the Mandan Indians, who became extinct from smallpox in 1838, a small tribe having little in common with their neighbors, were much whiter than the other aborigines, had canoes closely resembling the old Welsh coracles and spoke a language unlike that of any other Indians. cording to Nicolo Zeno, who wrote in 1558, one of his ors in 1380, discovered a large island in the Sea of Darkness, that is the Atlantic, and carried on a considerable trade with that country. The story of the Zeno family is told with great circumstantrality. but although it is confirmed in some particulars, it is in others so at variance with the known facts of georaphy that little credence can be given to it. As the story was not given to the world until more than sixty years after the first voyage of Columbus, it will naturally he viewed with much suspicion. Of the voyages of the Northmen to America there is historic evidence. Iceland was discovered by them accidentally in the year \$60, and Greenland about one hundred years later. Bjarni, son of Eric the Red, dis-covered Nova Scotia and Newfoundland in 985, and Leif Ericson in the year 1000 undoubtedly explored the coast of America as far south as Long Island Sound. In 1002 Thorvald Ericson sailed from Greenland as far south as where New York now stands. An attempt

out with deliberate purpose to find the further shore of the Sea of Darkness. He trusted himself to the easterly trade wind and it bore him to the object of his quest. As Bullen points out in "Our Heritage of the Seas," It was this East wind and its complement the West wind, which blows across the ocean a little further north, that made possible the discovery of the New World and the successful return of the adventurers.

.HE VICTORIA COLONIST

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

# Famous Frenchmen of the **Eighteenth** Century xv. (N. de Bertrand Lugrin.y

# TALLIEN

The Death of Louis XVII.

When Tailien for a short time assumed the reins of control, the axe of the Convention fell with less frequency. This was due, so historians tell us, to the influence over him of Madame Fontenay, who after her divorce was known as Therese Caburrus. She had been one of the first of the prisoners to be liberated immediately following the execution of Robespierre. Hope seemed all at once to revive in the hearts of the French people, and they felt that a brighter day was about to dawn for them. Carrier, who has been held responsible for the wholesale murders at Vendee and Nantes, was at length called to account for him crimes. He posed as a martyr to his country rather than her persecutor, and in his defence likened himself to Scaevola, Socrates, Cicero and Cato for the intensity of his patriotism. He showed no repentance for the horrible executions of which he had been the cause, and heard his condemnation pronounced with an unmoved counten-Tallien in a speech before the people advocated the abolition of the Reign of Terror. "I make," said he, in conclusion, "this sincere avowal: I would prefer to see at liberty twenty aristocrats, whom we might seize again tomorrow, rather than see a single patriot remaining in captivity. . . If we wish to see at every step a snare, in every house a spy, in every family a traitor, assassing in the tribunal, all of our citizens tortured by the executions of some, all society divided into two classes, the persecutors and the persecuted, those who spread fear, and those who feel it; such is the art of ruling by terror. Does it appertain to a regular, free and humane govern-ment?" It was through his efforts that the liberty of the press was again established. He was the ac-knowledged head of the Thermidonians, between whom and the famous Jacobins there now arose-a fierce struggle. An attempt was made to assassinate Tallien, and the Thermidonians made this an excuse to denounce the club. Since the death of Robespierre the power of the Jacobins had been slowly but surely weakening. They endeavored vallently to regain their one-time prestige, but the public, vacillating as usual, had turned against them. The Convention, yielding to popular pressure, proposed the suspension

of the sittings of the Society of Jacobins. But Tallien can scarcely be given the credit for the abolishment of all the criminal customs, nor for the inaugurating of all the reforms incident upon his direction of affairs, though history has described him as one of the mest notable and influential men of France during the first few years following the death of Robespierre. Subsequent and previous events prove to us that Tallien had very little real force of character and no sense whatever of morality. He married Madame Fontenay, and there is little doubt but that her influence over him had much to do with the course he followed afterwards. Moreover, times had changed, and Tallien perceived that the populace was growing sick of bloodshed and of the interminable executions that bore no beneficial re-sulfs. It was not a difficult matter to bring about the abolishment of the Revolutionary Tribunal and the suppression of the Jacobin Club, for the despairing people were ready to further any cause that would establish a different order of things in anarchyridden France. They even made no objection to the proposal to recall many of the outlawed depities. among them a number of the once-powerful Gironde. A certain amount of religious liberty began to be

# THE STORY TELLER

Santa Claus awoke from a long sleep, one frosty day in November, and watched the successful candidates go hy.

dates go by. "What are you smiling at?" said the Spirit of 1908. "They laugh at my whiskers and hair," said the old chap, as he reached for a red muffler, "but they are the real back numbers."

Little Clara's parents often discuss reincarnation, and the small maiden has acquired some of the phraseology. "Mamma," she said one day, "my kitten must have

been a paper of pins in a previous state of existence." "Why do you think so?" asked her mother. "Because I can feel some of them in her toes yet,"

was the logical reply.

One of the foremen on a railroad has a keen Gae-lic wit. One warm afternoon, while walking along the embankment. The boss looked disgustedly at the de-linguent for a full minute and then remarked: "Slape on, you'r lazy spalpeen, slape on, fur as long as you slape you've got a job, but when you wake up you ain't got none."

Evidently our children in Revelstoke have a sense of humor which in the following incident is particu-larly noticeable besides being very significant. It ap-pears that the teacher had been giving a lesson on wild animals and had been explaining all about the rhinoceros, and after a little pause, said, "Now, can any of you name any other things that have horns and are dangerous to get near?" A sharp pupil and are dangerous to get near?" A sharp pupil answered, "Yes, ma'am, an automobile!"--Revelstoke. Herald.

"You are not going to stay in town late tonight, are you, John?" "Not very late, dearest. I have to help put a man through the third degree at the lodge. I'll come straight home as soon as it's over." (Kindly, but firmly):) "If you can repeat the pass more distribution with the solution of the pass word. 'Six slim slick saplings,' distinctly when you come home from the lodge, John, the servant will ad-mit you; and if you can't, you needn't ring. You'll stay outside all night, my dear." John came home early .-- Illustrated Bits.

Several citizens of a small Canadian town were discussing a departed sister, who had been given to good deeds but was rather too fond of dispensing. sharp-spoken advice. "She was an excellent woman," said the deceased lady's pastor, "she was constantly in the homes of the poor and afflicted. In fact she was the salt of the

earth

"She was more than that," remarked an indolent, Twentieth-Century Rip Van Winkle. "She was the vinegar, the pepper and the mustard as well. She was a perfect cruet-stand of virtues."

A story comes from Nova Scotia about a fervent Tory who was greatly disappointed in the result of the recent Dominion Election and who went about,

the recent Dominion Election and who went about, declaring that the country was going clear to the "bow-wows." "Don't be so down-hearted, man," said the rector, who, though a follower of Fielding, was disposed to comfort the disconsolate brother, "the Lord will be with His people." "That's what I've been hoping ever since 1896," said the pessimistic politician, "but sometimes it seems as if Laurier had scared every one else from the job of looking after Canada."—Canadian Courier.

Several good men and true went down to the City of Brantford years ago and h the course of their visit at the leading hotel of Telephone Town, one of them, a Maclean and a Highlander, became intensely animated and then took occasion to mar somewhat the features of an innocent acquaintance. Friends interfered and the Maclean was reproached for his display of a war-like spirit. He refused to repent, however, and explained in fine historic fashion. "Why shouldn't I attack him? He's nought but a Monteith and it was a Monteith that betrayed Wal-lace." Just a trifle of a few centuries but the en-mity of the days of Edward VI.

A suffragette sneered at Mrs. Humphry Ward's queer logic the other day. "I know the prolix lady was against votes for women," she said. "At a lunch of suffragettes in New York, by means of a parable she pointed out her belief that the immediate home circle, not the distant polling booth or Senate cham-ber, was the true feminine sphere of usefulness." We didn't applaud, I assure you.

# WITH THE POETS

5127/2059

The Romany Rye In autumn season, throughout the land, From Canada south to Rio Grande, With all his movable worldly store— Wife and babies and dogs a score— In roadside hollow, some brook hard by, He pitches tent, the Romany Rye.

For soon as the harvest days are past, And work on the farm is slack at last, The farmer will sometimes think it well His surplus horses to trade or sell; And horses to trade or sell or buy, Comes gypsy gent, the Romany Rye.

The barefoot belle of the nomad race In a love-lorn maiden's hand can trace A future fortune with skill and ease; And she never yet has failed to please, For she tells of a lover, by and by-Barefoot belle of the Romany Rye.

Eugene C. Dolson, in Gunter's Magazine for Oc-

## A Good Time

I've had a good time. Love came with rosy cheeks and tender song Across the morning fields to play with me, And, oh, how glad we were, and romped along And laughed and kissed each other by the sea.

I've had a good time. Love came and met me half way down the road; Love went away, but there remained with me A little dream 'to help me bear my load, A something more to watch for by the sea.

I've had a good time. Death came and took a rosebud from my yard: But after that, I think there walked with me, To prove me how the thing was not so hard, An angel here of evenings by the sea.

- I've had a good time. A good, good time. Nobody knows hew good a time but me, With nights and days of revel and of rhyme. And tears and love and longing by the sea. -Mounce Byrd, in Harper's Monthly Magazine

Land of Heart's Desire

Where is the land of the heart's desire? The land where men cease to mourn? Does it rest in the west where suns expire, Or east where the suns are born? Is it hidden deep where gold rivers flow? Is it high aloft where the sleep winds blow\* Or is it between, where the laurels grow-This land of the heart's desire?

Where is the land of the heart's desire? The land of a hope fulfilled? Goes one forth to the north where the hills are higher Or south where the fields are tilled? Is it vastness the stretch of two singing arms? Are its peaks of achievements above alarms? Or are vales of oblivion the chiefest charms Of the land of the heart's desire?

Where is the land of the heart's desire? Of what use that the sage, should say? So near that the eys and soul aspire, Yet s. Iffetime meeting of earth and sky; A little beyond where the marsh lights die; Where the desert's mirage waters lie is the land of the heart's desire! -Channing Pollock.

# At the Door of a Heart

To you, who, in all certainty, Will here inhabit after me, I leave this certain word, no more, To bid you welcome at this door To your least hand-touch swinging free.

Long since I entered here, as one Enters in darkness and alone A house deserted, barred and chill; I but a transient tenant, still "Twas my hand gave it to the sun.

I lighted it with cheer, I brought The best of mirth and hope and thought To make it beautiful. Be true To this fair home I leave to you, Scilor three but for you I wrought

a square shaped e other pillars ods are round. . ..... \$45.00

650.00



a how foot-a mired by many. llers are round .... \$50.00

\$110.00



handsome bed the finest we Satin finish. e. .. \$110.00

ESTAB. 1862 CHURCHES **SCHOOLS** 

STORES **OFFICES** 

**MBOLDT ST** 

AN ORIGIN OF SIN

possibly be true.

knowledge, which enables us to say that the things,

which we personally have not experienced, cannot

Whence comes the proneness of humanity to do things which it ought not to do? The question is not very easily answered. It is exceedingly difficult, if not wholly impossible with the limited intelligence which men possess, to reconcile wrong-doing with the existence of an All-wise, All-merciful and Allwith powerful Deity, so we may abandon the question at the outset, for only inextricable confusion will result from an endeavor to solve it. We must accept things just as we find them. They are none the less real because we are unable to account for them. We are taught that sin is hateful to God, and that one of its consequences is death. Into a discussion of this phase of the matter, it is useless to enter. We know that certain acts are evil in their effects upon ourselves and our neighbors. From the standpoint of humanity they are sinful because they are in violation of those laws which mankind recognize as necessary for the welfare of the human race. Tried by this test everything, which is condemned or enjoined by the Ten Commandments; is sinful. Take for example the offence of stealing, which may be defined as the taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of the benefit thereof. This definition is wide enough to fit every species of this wrong, from pick-ing a pocket up to stealing a franchise. No argument is necessary to convince any one that acts of this

nature are prejudicial to the welfare of humanity. Therefore there was a law against stealing long before any one thought of ascribing the comm "Thou Shalt Not Steal," to divine origin, and, if we were beginning to form society over again this is one of the first laws we would adopt. If the traditions of mankind are at all frustworthy

there was a period when the conditions of life upon the earth were exceedingly arduous. The Icelandic Sagas tell of the age "when brother warred against brother and the earth was filled with anguish." Now if we can conceive of the existence of a condition of things when the struggle to maintain life against the adverse influence of nature was intensely acute, we

was made to found a Danish Colony in, it is supposed what is now Massachusetts, but it was unsuccessful, and after 1011 we hear nothing of the Northmen in connection with America. There remains to be mentioned the Chinese account

of the discovery of America. The Year-Books allege that in the year 499 a Buddhist priest named Hoei-Shin visited a country lying a long way east of Tahan. He called the land Fusang. One difficulty of deciding just where it was arises from uncertainty as to what is meant by Tahan, which may have been the name of any noint on the Asiatic Coast between Cochin-China and Behring Straits. Hoel-Shin's story is just a little too wonderful for belief, not that a Chinese junk could not have made a trans-Pacific voyage, but because things which he alleged were to be seen in Futhe things the bounds of credibility. He said among other things that the inhabitants of the land were all women, and that they kept wonderful birds, which gave milk. Some writers have endeavored to elimin-ate the fabulous elements from his account of his voyage and have thought that they were able to iden-

voyage and nave inought that they were able to iden-tify Fusang with Mexico. The more these stories are considered the greater the fame of Columbus appears. It is notable that in every instance the alleged discoveries were made by accident, except in the case of the Arabs, and that these men actually reached America is open to a very most deal of dealty. great deal of doubt. Columbus, on the other hand, set the provide a sub- in the second second second second

and the second of the million and the second s

the

tolerated, many priests and others of a religious order were set free, and mass was permitted to be read in the churches.

One day in June, 1794, while the Convention was sitting, a despatch was read to the assembly, concerning the capitulation of Luxemberg. At the end of the despatch was a curt postscript announcing the "death of the son of Capet." That was all, and no demonstration followed the reading. The king of France had died that morning, he whose grandsires had made their country one of the greatest among nations, and in all that great assembly of men there was not one so poor as to do his memory reverence. Time, however, cannot let the world forget the tragic life and death of the son of Louis XVI. long as romance lives to awaken sympathy in the human breast. The little prince has been the subject of many a song and story, many a drama, the enacting of which has brought tears to the eyes and awakened indignation in the heart, for though history states quite emphatically that he died during his imprisonment, there are many who believe otherwise, and that he lived to grow to manhood and become the hero of numerous adventures. Whatever may be the real facts, and it is probable that we shall never know them, the story that history tells is pitiful enough

On the 3rd of October, 1793, he was separated from his mother, and given by Marat into the charge of a shoemaker, one Simon, an infamously cruei man, who had as his one idea the destroying in the royal child of all sense of delicacy, culture and re; finement, and the bringing down of him to his own base level. At first, before the boy's spirit had been utterly broken, he rebelled at this herrible treatment, and Simon went to the Committee of Public Safety. "The young cub grows insolent," he said. "I know

how to break him in, but if he should die, I am not responsible for it. Shall I kill him?" "No." "Poison him?" "No." "Thansport him?" "No." "Get rid of him?" To this last question there was no reply, and Simon knew he was free to act according to his own discretion.

The course the brutal jailer followed had its affect upon the little prince. It weakened him mentally and physically, and he soon learned to suffer without o plaint. But his moral strength did not fail and he never lost his faith in the God to whom his mother had taught him to pray. Simon used threats, punish-ments, sneers in vain; little Louis said his prayers until the end.

When he was taken from the dungeon in which he had been confined after Simon had been given a place on the Revolutionary Tribunal, he was found to be in a dying condition, and to all questions that put to him he had only one answer: "I wish e." From very pity his jailers tried to be kind to him, but all gentleness was quite beyond the little lad's comprehension; he saw only in such expressions a new means to entrap him into saying or doing something that might merit a cruel punishment. Simon had done his work completely. He had de-stroyed the child, mind and body, and in a mercifully short time the poor little spirit was free. He died on the 8th of June, 1794.

in a hora way a man de source a serie

"She said an aged Scot told his minister that he was going to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. "And whiles I'm theer, said the pilgrim, compla-

cently, Till read the Ten Commandments aloud frae the top o' Mount Sinal.' "'Saunders,'-said the minister, 'tak' my advice. Bide at hame and keep them."

Mrs. Blank knew that the girl was raw, but she had engaged her for that reason, feeling that by care-ful instruction she might be able to develop Norah's latent possibilities into a fairly experi handling of the affairs in her dining-room. Taking her into the din-ing-room, she showed her in detail where everything was, from the salt-cellar to the fish forks; initiated her into the mysteries of the china-closet, and otherwise gave her a pretty comprehensive first lesson in

Domestic Economy. "Now, at dinner, Norah," she went on, "we always begin with oysters on the shell. Mr. Blank is very fond of them.

fond of them." "Yis, ma'am," said Norah, a gleam of intelligence lighting up her blue eyes. "And do I be afther puttin' on th' noot-crackers wid 'em?" "Nut-crackers?" demanded Mrs. Blank. "What

for "To break open th' isthers, ma'am," explained rah. "Sure they do be harrd tings to crack wid Norah yer teeth."

Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, who has been defeated twice for the Republican nomina-tion for Governor, turned up at his office bright and early on the morning after his second rejection by the party convention, and told his friends this story:

A man was once walking along the street when a door flew open and a man came bumping down the steps to the sidewalk. Picking him up the pedestrian

asked what was the matter. "That's my club in there," said the projectile. "It's a political club; there are nine Jones men, and I'm for Smith. They threw me out. But don't worry. I'm going in and clean 'em all out. You stand here and count 'em.'

In he went, and sure enough, in a minute the door burst open, and a figure cleared the steps without

touching. "One!" said the spectator, holding up an index. "Hold on!" cried the prostrate one; "don't begin to count yet. This is only me again!"

One of Lord Carmarthen's future constituents once-asked the youthful candidate his opinion upon some abstruse question of which he knew nothing. "Let him alone!" cried another, derisively; "don't you see he's nothing but a baby?" "What do you think?" reiterated his inquirier, heedless of the interruption and determined to have an answer

heedless of the interruption and determined of an answer. "I think," said Lord Carmarthen, with ready wit, "that it is high time for all babies to be in bed;" and so saying gathered up his papers and disappeared from the platform. Again—and this last anecdote is so well known as to have become well nigh historical—at a crowded meeting just before his election, he was interrupted by the question:

by the question: "Does your mother know you're out?" "Yes, she does," was the instant retort, "and by Tuesday night she will know I'm in." His prophecy proved correct and he headed the poll a large majority. by a

in the ministry of a ho

Seeing 'twas but for you I

Ah, here a gentle mistress be Nor close this wide door utterly On those who stand without and bring Their sorrow to this sheltering, Since in your hands must rest the key.

And some day if a word should wake And some day if a word should wake Thought of one tenant passed, but make A sister prayer for her, and say, "Though in this heart she dwelt one day" She left it lovelier for Love's sake." -Theodosia Garrison in Smart Set.

# TWO PUSSY CATS

The Pet Cat

Dainty little ball of fur, sleek and round, and fat,

Dainty little ball of fur, sieke and round and itt. Yawning through the lazy hours, some one's house-hold cat. Lying on a bed of down, decked in ribbons gay, What a pleasant life you lead, whether night or day.

Dining like an epicure, from a costly dish; Served with what you like the best, chicken, meat or fish.

Purring at an outstretched hand, knowing but

Romping through the house at will, racing down the

hall, 4 Full of pretty, playful pranks, loved and praised by

Wandering from room to room to find the choicest

Favored little household puss, happy is your lot.

Sleeping on my lady's lap, or dozing by the grate, Fed with catnip tea if ill, what a lucky fate! Loved in life and mourned in death, and stuffed maybe at that.

And kept upon the mantle shelf-dear pet cat,

## II. The Tramp Cat

Poor little beggar cat, hollow-eyed and gaunt, Creeping down the alley-way like a ghost of want, Kicked and beat by thoughtless boys, bent on cruel

play, What a sorry life you lead, whether night or day.

Hunting after crusts and crumbs, gnawing meatless

bones, Trembling at a human step, fearing bricks and stones, Shrinking at an outstretched hand, knowing only

Wretched little beggar cat, born to suffer woes.

Stealing to an open door, craving food and heat, Frightened off with angry cries and broomed inte

the street/ Tortured, teased and chased by boys, through the lonely night. Homeless little beggar cat, sorrow is your plight.

Sleeping anywhere you can, in the rain and snow, Waking in the cold, gray dawn, wondering where to

go; Dying in the street at last, starved to death at that; Picked up by the scavenger-poor tromp cat! Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in The Independent.

INTERNA

Marksme

An Inter usual inter under the Miniature I and the Na

America, Each cou

fifty men, each at tw

ature rifle. less use t terms of t the rifles comparativ try. Ther on what is target. wh

target, w joined tog sighting h

cles one-q vide the c shots are

the ten sh allowed ea dred targe tional Rifl

lety of the signa

dorsment will be ad

returned shooting

the score

The Brit

handsome

year by th participant ative meda will be nec will 'likely

winter. After selected,

the men on the ra clubs. If arranged

done in Australia though ne difference

The Panam Peru, and ama. Th chiefly th

in makin terial nev

erages le

exceeding

it goes takes a n

six or sev hat, wort required t

worth fr weeks to In making

is never

the work air is ver in the m The straw wei, so il on during

per day.

Deal Repr

Informa Kootenai

solid ated

pany are erty at s

way the transfer,

be comp thought

property centrator Eureka

Eureka, owns and junction are float the C.C.M ing a des However cannot s fact that inspected on behalt sequently

sequently of truth.

The Iv 26 claim of the S cipally b Mich., a main m to the p was spe the own make a possible.

possible. for year ment of closed a body of tunnel, mingled that it concentr mills in perty a facilities

structed. In its ed about claims of one or deal has Sandon ed activ some of glory.

TOYO

Report

There Kaisha their pr the wat to form new lin

antepec. Gulf of taking

the red America fare can Curios of raising says the It is contract

contra

Co. expl so far a said abo paper in nouncer As a far

AFT

be colle

MA

and

### NOTE AND COMMENT FORTY YEARS AGO

Reflecting a highly gratifying condi-tion of the financial position of Canada is the annual bank statement of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending October 31. A synopsis has been sent out by a press correspondent, as fol-

It shows net profits, after the usual It shows net profits, after the usual deductions and provisions for bad and doubtful debts, to be \$1,557,658. This is a slight decrease from the profits of the previous year, which were \$1,-980,138. The small shrinkage of less than \$30,000 will be taken as especially satisfactory by the shareholders. The reserve fund has been augmented by an appropriation of \$1,000,000, bring-ing the reserve up to \$12,000,000. The paid-up capital is \$14,400,000. There was brought forward from 1907 the sum of \$699,969 and from this year's

was brought forward from 1907 the sum of \$699,969 and from this year's statement the sum of \$217,628 is carried forward to credit of profit and loss, the rest fund appropriation being therefore the result of the past two

mation of a specific character, regard-ing the applications for these vacant lands, Mr. Leech said that the number

lands, Mr. Leech said that the number of entries in the month of September, 1908, had been 15,873, and in the month of October the number had been 7,518. The total for the two months had therefore been 23,391. In the corres-ponding months of 1907 there had been 4,703 entries and in the corresponding months of 1906 there had been 5,995 entries. Fuller details given by Mr. Leech show that in the month of Sep-tember homestead entries were made at the various land offices as follows: Battleford, 907; Brandon, 15; Calgary, 1,604; Dauphin, 606; Edmonton, 968; Estevan, 1,217; Humboldt, 661; Kam-loops, 35; Lethbridge, 2,061; Mooke Jaw, 4,479; New Westminster, 3; Prince Albert, 878; Red Deer, 332; Re-gina, 790; Winnipeg, 764; Yorkton, 599; total for September, 15,878. In the corresponding month of 1907 there were granted 2,396 homesteads, and in the corresponding month of 1906 there of entries in the month of September the corresponding month of 1906 there were granted 2,600. In the month of were granted 2,600. In the month or October, 1908, homestead entries were made as follows; Battleford, 499; Brandon, 47; Calgary, 662; Dauphin, 302; Edmonton, 495; Estevan, 157; Humboldt, 298; Lethbridge, 899; Moose Jaw, 2,776; New Westminster, 2; Prince Albert, 209; Red Deer, 224; Regina, 356; Winnipeg, 326; Yorkton, 266; total for the month of October, 7,518

total for the month of October, 7,518. In the corresponding month of 1907 there were 2,307 entries, and for the corresponding month of 1906 there were 3,395 entries. A comparison of the total homestead corries for the three years past shows that in 1908, there were 37,690 entries; 1907 there were 23,129 entries; 1908 there were 41,963 entries. These figures are for the first nine months of each year.

It is an eminently manly and sen-sible address which Mr. Martin Burrell, sible address which Mr. Martin Burrell, the member-elect for Yale-Cariboo in the Commons, addresses to his consti-tuents thanking them for the aid given him in his successful campaign as the Conservative standard-bearer. It is written to the editor of the Vernon News and is as follows:

News and is as follows: Dear Sir,—Would you permit me, through the columns of your paper, to thank the many friends through your district who gave me such a splendid support in the recent campaign. I realize that the questions of Japanese immigration and Better Terms were responsible for the strong endorsation of the Conservative side, and I also realize that throughout the great fruit

BRITISH OPINION

The British Colonist, Monday, Nov. 23, 1863. The Enterprise arrived on Saturday, fifty passengers and a mail from the interior. Among the passengers was thon Mr. carrai, the new member for Carlboo. In addition to his newly obtained political honors, the doctor Carlboo. In addition to his newly obtained political honors, the doctor carboo. In addition to his newly bis the lucky owner of two shares in the rich Minnehaha claim, from which he has the prospect of becoming a very weally man. Vancouver (Nanaimo) Coal Com-respondents that this company hav-deciared a dividend of 23 per cent, at £8. We anticipated this last summer, for the change from sup-posed bankruptcy to a nourishing pro-perity, which pays a large dividend must necessarily nave an immense in thence on capitalists in England with proper management and under table superintendents we have at faluence for capitalists in England with neres few countries present better post bankruptcy to a nourishing pro-post bankruptcy pro-post bankruptcy to a nourishing pro-post bank \$36,043,275 respectively in 1907. Indiced and a good deal to say on the contrasted with \$59,263,257 in 1907.
Current loans are \$94,762,020, compared with \$23,- and call loans \$40,689,566, compared with \$23,- and call paid by even one company will do more to establish this fact fnam all we could write in a year. When the true condition of the Queen Charlotte and Baynes Sound Coal Companies become the present depression throughout there will be no want of capital for the country. But while giving them and agencies to the Manitoba Free Press the other day, in speaking of the rush for homesteads during the fail of the present year. To quote further from our contemporary:
In answer to the request for information of a specific character, regarding the applications for these vacant

The Standard says:—The whole as-sumption—which we believe to be largely fallacious—upon which the Bill is constructed is that the less oppor-tunity the more sobriety. Therefore to suppress one kind of licensed prem-ises and to leave another kind would immediately result in a large increase in the number of the second variety. The Government are eager to harass

and drives it into privileged places im-mune from police control. Such, in fact, is the contention of the Govern-ment themselves. They do not want to adopt it, but they have no choice. It would have served their purpose much better to assume that all clubs, and especially Radical clubs, were temples of sobriety dedicated to the feast of reason and the flow of soul, but the extreme temperance reformers will permit no such escape from un-pleasant reality. Ministers are there-fore logically compelled either to admit the essential inconsistency of the Bill or to apply the same measure to clubs as they propose to mete out to public-houses. The dilemma is complete. In the one case they would forfeit the labor yote, and earn the execution of the whole working class.

or to apply the same measure to clubs as few days' supply of coal, no one as they propose to mete out to public houses. The dilemma is complete in the section of the section section section and the section of the section the section of the section the section of the section the section the section of the section t The young girl of Bosnia and Herze-govina is handsome, intelligent, poetic and sweet-tempered. So absorbed is she in illusions that the wretched life of her married sisters, which 'passes daily before her, does not in the least dispel them. Marriage, says a writer in "T. P.'s Weekly," is the one object of her life, the sole subject of her thoughts. In a country where super-stition abounds all the charms of wise women and the resources of story-tell-ers form round this theme. The girl is for ever consulting fortune-tellers and "witches." She is ever in search of a love potion which will gain and retain the love of a husband-difficult problem in a country where sentiment is unknown, and where a girl's dream



throw of France. He is a very simple-minded Briton indeed who believes that the huge battleships which are being built in Germany are intended for use in the Pacific. Considering that they are only, fitted for carrying a few days' supply of coal, no one believes that long voyages are intend-ed.

ed with any month of the present year. There were 20 vessels of 31.260 tons launched from Scottish yards during October, and of that amount 14 ves-sels of 27,546 tons were built on the Clyde. For the ten months of the pre-sent year, the Clyde total has not been so low at any time during the past eleven years, the output since the be-ginning of the year being only 227 ves-sels of 272,648 tons as compared with 297 vessels of 500.823 tons in the cor-

JAEGER GOLFERS Other Grand Values in Jer-

seys Golfers and Norfolks

We are clearing out our stock of the famous "Jaeger" Brand. Unrivalled bar-gains may be found here today in these splendid Golfers. LADIES' NORFOLK JACKETS, short and long length. Prices \$3.85

and ..... \$5.75 LADIES' GOLFERS, a fine assort-

ment of the very latest ideas. Price, white, cardinal and navy. Price \$2.25

BOYS' JERSEYS, in navy, black and cardinal. Prices 70c to .... \$1.60 BOYS' JERSEYS, a splendid, durable line, with fancy collar. Price .. \$1.60

**HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY** 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

FIRE

REFORM

# **Alterations Made** with Ease and Accuracy

One of the great advantages of Fit-Reform is the fact that every Suit and Overcoat is ready to try on. Fit-Reform

garments are so constructed that if alterations should be necessary, they can be made quickly and exactly.

Thus Fit-Reform assures an absolutely

ABOUT PEOPLE Lord Carrington, the popular peer of that title in the present Ministry, owes the title to a strange accident which befell one of his ancestors. The story says the Liverpool Daily Post, is that in the reign of George III.—to be ac-curate, in the year 1796—Robert Smith, the banker, and the founder of the family, had a house which fronted on the Green Park, which park of course was the property of the King that he should grant him a right of access to the park from his house. This request was duly conveyed to King George, who replied, "I cannot garnt him this peer if he likes." This strange al-ternative offer was accepted, but it was not until the year 1895 that the present peer was himself made an earl of the United Kingdom.

Apropos the birth of the Prime Minister's first grandchild, Mr. Ray-mond Asquith, to whom congratula-tions are due, is, says the Globe, fol-lowing in the footsteps of his dis-tinguished father, and, like him, is a Balliol man. A brilliant career at Ox-ford was crowned by a fellowship of All Souls', and he has subsequently practised at the bar. His wife was a Miss Horner, one of whose ancestors was the famous Jack, who "put in his thumb and pulled out a plum" at the time when the dissolution of the mon-asteries led to a redistribution of some of the best land in England.



Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1908

Nov. 24, 1908

iracy

he great Fit-Reform every Suit is ready Fit-Reform at if alterey can be

absolutely you have

oney back

Victoria, B. C.

the Best

hat they cannot es to equal Schiln being supplied

POWDER, per \$1.25, 45c and 25c S, per pound... ...60c, 50c and 40c all kinds, per \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* S, Lemon, Vanil-

ROCERY

..... 

..... .19 to .20 .75 25 to .80

Tel. 312

nd Poultry

ERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH THIS WINTER Stood that the company was to con-nect with Gould's new transcontinent-al road, the Western Pacific, which by as to be completed about November 1, but Gould got into trouble over transcial affairs, and, to make a long story short, Harriman came to his aid and secured a control that would wipe Dublic Affaild of Politic **INTERNATIONAL RIFLE** 

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Dureka, which the company already with the company already more difficult one manual section and operated with assoriation.
 Dureka, which the company already more difficult one difficult

# THE VICTORIA COLONIST

features would also appear under a different aspect. The view would be more of a landscape than that seen in any telescope. This view of the matter is not new. It has been previously pointed out, especially by M. Flammar-ion and Mr. Whitmell, but its truth is not I think meanelly becomined Drog **TEND TO WEAKNESS** 

ACCORDING TO C.A.A.U.

any hardware store for 1 cent apiece, and they may be round or flat like those used in the bottoms of window \* SYSTEM OF KOREA curtains. Bags strung on ribbons need rings,

Bags strung on ribbons need rings, and the best are of white bone. They are for sale at art needlework shops and they cost little. It is a good idea to give the dainty lady a glove bag fitted with different colored cottons, needles, scissors and thimble. For the matron what could be nicer than a darning bag with a china egg or one of the patent darners and seve-ral sizes of darning needles



Report frait Line May be Diverted<br/>From Golden Gate to More<br/>Southerly PortScientific News (London September),<br/>he says among other things:<br/>"It has been stated that the moor<br/>at sixteen-year-old scientist, name<br/>that furning its steamers from<br/>their present San Francisco route to<br/>the water of Central America, so as<br/>to form with a Mexican company a<br/>new line of communicatios at Tehn-<br/>antepec, whence a railroad leads to the<br/>marky are stated that the raised erg, or in a telescope, shower out<br/>had, for his years, and at his death,<br/>the sate of chemistry as applied for<br/>marky are whole hemisphere of its statement. He had<br/>to marky are whole hemisphere of its surface we should<br/>been working with high explosives for<br/>marky three years, and at his death,<br/>arterican railways in raising their<br/>fare can be obviated, says the Box of<br/>Curios of Jokohama.<br/>The stander death while heating their fares can be obviated,<br/>says the Box of Curbins of Jokohama.<br/>It is well known that the T.K. Kry<br/>contract with the Pacific Mail S. S.<br/>Co expires at the end of this year and<br/>so far as is known, nothing has been<br/>solar a new explosive unknown to the<br/>so far as is known, nothing has been<br/>solar as seen generally under-<br/>the sate a loss but the to combally made the pierfe caid him-<br/>nouncement of the Yokohama fournal.<br/>As a fact, it has been generally under-<br/>the sate as single leading.Sign the south the orden as the south the south

by the way, are worth noticing. Their contents are unlikely to get out of place, and little pockets may be ar-ranged all around them so each indi-vidual help to sewing may be quickly and easily found. The sticks on which they are made are purchased at almost or even politics.—Gaulois, Paris.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Fatal Auto Accident Savannah, Ga., Nov. 21.—Turning sharply to the left to avoid collision with a large dog which was crossing the course, Jean Juhasse, driving the French S.P.H.O. car, entered in the international light car race to be run here Wednesday as a preliminary to the grand prize contest on Tuesday, today hurled his machinist, Marina de Rosa, to almost instant death, and is himself lying in the Savannah hospital tonight with an injured spine. The racing machine was crumpled beyond hope of repair. The S.P.H.O. which was destroyed today was number one starter in next Wednesday's race, and was generally regarded as a favorable contestant.



keep open the line of communication, while the whole of the rest of the force will form the striking army. corps, which will have to face the combined attacks of Austrik and Bul-garia, if the former chooses to risk war. We can dispose of 10 regiments of regular cavalry, 6 regiments of the reserve, 5 batteries of horse artillery, 82 batteries of field artillery, 12 bat-teries of mountain guns, 12 batteries of Howitzers, 178 battalions of in-fantry, 160 battalions of the second reserve. We have, however, this ad-vantage—on our left run the mount-Generally Believed That Macedonian Situation Calls War

Salonika, Nov. 21.—Some newspap-ers have declared that everything is quiet in Bulgaria and that chance of war has passed away. Everyone ought to know, on the other hand, that the preparations for war continue throughout Servia, Bulgaria, Roume-lia. Roumania, too, is beginning to set its military house in order. In point of fact, the situation is growing humorous in it except the alleged re-solve of the old Sultan to send the leaders of the Young Turks into the iteld at the earliest possible moment. Looking at the rame in which the trouble on herself, so should she be made to pay for throwing defiance in the face of Europe, and we Turks are of opinion that Eastern Roumelia should be once more handed back to us. I do not think that we have any-thing to fear from Servia, and with Greece we now are on the best of terms; indeed we, at least a great many of us, think the time has ar-rived when Turks and Greeks should enter into a holy alliance to put an end of the Slav pretensions in the Balkans. Bulgaria claims that the whole population of Macedonia and field at the earliest possible moment. Looking at the game in which the diplomats are the players and the peoples of the Balkans are the pawns, well-informed persons have long since known that the Macedonian question Could only be settled by war. No one in the Near East was for a moment deceived by the Murzstegg Agreement, though that is now ancient history. Austria and Russia were playing for their own hand and not for the amelioration of the lot of the Christians of the East. England, unconsciously, was playing into the hands of both by whole population of Macedonia and whole population of Macedonia and Thrace is Slav; the Greeks on the other hand claim the majority. It is our duty to protect Greeks from fall-ing under the domination of the Slav. I am at a loss to conceive what has been England's object the past twenty years in playing into the hands of Russia, but the difficulties between Bulgerie and Turker can only be act setting at nought the efforts of the Turks to save themselves. Then when at last the Young Turks, ridiculed by Lord Currie, overthrew Hamidianism and inaugurated a form of constitu-tional government, Austria and Russia saw the roads to the South hermetically sealed by a powerful military empire, such as three centuries ago carried its standards to the walls of Vienna. But one course was open— Bulgaria and Turkey can only be set-tled by the sword." The first attack will probably be made by the Servians on the Austrians, but this will be merely the signal for a general confiagration in the whole namely, to crush the new government before it had time to organize its forces.

The Young Turks had shown such moderation in the hour of their vic-tory, such capacity for evolving order **PERPETRATER FIRST** out of chaos, such magnanimity to-wards their oppressors, that there seemed every prospect of the unex-

pected really coming to pass and the Sick Man taking on a new lease of life. So Prince Ferdinand was invit-ed to Budapest, where he had hitherto Paris Nov 22 It is a population

Paris, Nov. 22.-It is a peculiarity of been an unwelcome visitor; he was received with royal honors, and the plot was hatched which, on October 5th, burst as a bombshell into the the French that they are extremely jealous of their reputation for inven-tion. No matter what is the thing m question, whether it be a dying ma-chine or the use of tobacco, the French press will invariably claim that a Frenchman had the first idea of it. A chancelleries of Europe. Bulgaria threw off the yoke of the Porte, and the grandson of Louis Philippe declar-

Balkan Peninsula.

PICTURE POSTCARD

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

British Crown." There is also a statue of Brent at Brantford, which was creet-ted in 1886. These last words are cred-ited to Brant. "Have pity on the poor Indians. If you can get any influence with the great, endeavor to do them all the good you can." IN THE WAKE OF WAR

**DECADENCE COMES** 

And Bui, Strand B



Reaches New State sages. They defied these old bot-ties, and respected no law but their own will. The world was wild with love-making and pleasure seeking." Few foreign censors have ever fram-ed a less qualified accusation than this. Elsewhere the same writer defines the new naturalism as a doctrine defy-ing old moral precepts of Japanese Electors Completed—Few Bulgarians Chosen Bulgarians Chosen

new naturalism as a doctrine defy-ing old moral teachings and 'encour-aging the young people to act accord-ing to their natural propensities, in particular in regard to sexual relations. This tendency now reigns supreme both in actual life and fictional litera-ture. . The Japanese novelists of a the present day, preaching their fond shizen-shugi and driving youthful blood to moral recklessness, are under-mining the national strength and lead-ing the country to ruin and decadence." Brantford. Bisantford. Bulgarians Chosen



vent on.

"Wise Women" According to evidence given in an assault case at Witham, Essex, it was stated that an old woman was locally believed to be a witch. We do not often hear about witch-chaft in Essex, says the Morning Leader, but Cambridgeshre is still the very hotbed of "superstition" and witchery; and to the folk in some of the small villages the witch's caul-dron is as real today as it was to Macbeth.

The most famous wise women in the Fens lives, or lived until quite re-cently, in the town of Cambridge itself, within little more than a stone's throw of the beautiful chapel of farmers and laborers and servants used to come into the university town to seek advice from the wise woman

cross her hands with silver, and go away with spells for love and mar-rlage, for the cure of all kinds of His that human fiesh and horsefiesh is heir to, for success in business, and for good luck in cattle dealing and corporcising

**BISHOP OF LONDON** man." Another of the White Witch's pre-scription-for. the cure of spavined or string-halted horses-was a lini-ment to be rubbed to the accompani-ment of a part of the Creed: "To be recited while standing on the head." Plenty of farmers took this in abso-lute seriousness, and obeyed the sor-cerer's orders to the letter, getting themselves propped up against the stable door, heels in the air, and held themselves propped up against the stable door, heels in the air, and held there at midnight by their trembling wives, while the farcical recitation BIG FIRES IN THE DOMINION

List of Disasters Where Property Loss Was Half Million Dollars or More. Rev. Eric M. Farrar was inducted

May 23, 1845, Guebec-Over 100 houses burnt and 20 lives lost; pro-perty loss, \$1,000,000. June 28, 1845, Quebec-1,200 houses burnt and 40 lives lost; property loss, \$1,500,000. April 7, 1849, Toronto-City Hall, St. James Cathedral, and a number of buildings destroyed; property loss, \$500,000. June 25, 1850, Montreal-100 houses burned; property loss, \$550,000. July 8, 1852, Montreal-Nearly 1,200 houses burnt and 15,000 people ren-dered homeless; property loss \$5,000,-000. Hev. Bric M. Farrar was inducted as the new vicar of that church. The bishop began by referring to the fact that the new vicar came to Mayfair from Hoxton: "If you look round London," he said, "you will scarcely find a poorer part than Hoxton or a richer part than Mavfair, and faces us with this difficulty: Why should there be rich, and why should there be poor? Why is it that

although He loves the child born in Hoxton as much as the child born in Mayfair, gives such an unequal lot to

00. October 16, 1866, Quebec-2,500 louses, 17 convents and churches in St. Roche and St. Saveur destroyed Otober 16, 1866, Quebec-2,500
October 16, 1866, Quebec-2,500
houses, 17 convents and churches in
St. Roche and St. Saveur destroyed
and 18,000 people rendered homeless;
property loss, \$3,000,000.
May, 30, 1876, Quebec-700 dwellings. destroyed in St. Louis Ward and
5,000 people rendered homeless; property loss, \$800,000.
June 18, 1876, St. John's, QuebecThe business section of the city (Richelieu and Champlain streets) destroyed; property loss, \$2,500,000.
September 3, 1876, St. Hyacinthe,
Quebec-80 stores, three banks and
500 other buildings destroyed; property loss, \$2,500,000.
June 20, 1877, St. John, N. B., The
entire business section of the city, extending over an area of 600 acres, destroyed; property loss, \$1,500,000.
August 1, 1879, Hamilton-Several
large warehouses on John and King
streets destroyed; property loss, \$300,000.
June 8, 1881. Onebec-800 houses
June 8, 1881. Onebec-800 houses

His Protest.

000. June 8, 1881, Quebec-800 houses burned and over 1,200 families ren-dered homeless, St. John's Ward; property loss \$2,000,000. January 6, 1895, Toronto - The Globe newspaper and other large buildings destroyed; property loss, \$700,000. ing the solution as the only one bind-ing the Christian conscience. Before I can take on economic grounds that Socialistic solution of the problem Socialistic solution of the problem which is ever present to me as I try to work day by day among the rich and poor alike, I ask why it is that the old American colonies never suc-ceeded on such lines. It was only when each man got something for his labor that those colonies persons what

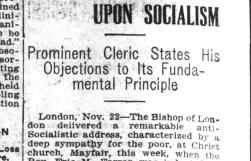
\$700,000. January 10, 1895. Toronto-Large number of buildings destroyed; pro-perty loss, \$750,000. March 3, 1895, Toronto-Simpson's buildings; property loss, \$600,000. October 17, 1897, Windsor, N.S.-The greater portion of the town de-stroyed including a large number of dwellings; property loss, \$1,000,000. September 11, 1898, New Westmin-ster. B.C.-The business section of the labor that those colonies became what they did. In Russia I find that one of the great causes of poverty and misery is that the villagers own land in com-

mon. "If on economic grounds we reject

September 11, 1898, New Westmin-ster, B.C.,—The business section of the town entirely destroyed; property loss, \$2,000,000. December 20, 1898, Montreal— Wholesale warehouses of Green-shields and McIntyre on Victoria square, former entirely destroyed latter badly damaged, besides other adjoining buildings; property loss, \$800,000. April 26, 1900, Ottawa-Hull—Fire broke out in Hull, destroying two-thirds of the town; jumped across the river to Ottawa, destroying most of the prometry in the Chaudiane in they hurry on their orders do they in the produced?

Discovered At Last A Light for Country Homes. ACETYLENE GAS Cheap - Simple - Automatic Call or write us and we will show you the machine working-that does the trick, or send you particulars. Dark winter nights made light. Hayward & Dods

The solid section which the was suffering. She said, "You have got the evil eye was her to the witch suddenly discovered that the "." The solid is there," she said to the woman "The spell is begining to work; you double!" The discovered that the woman "The spell is begining to work; solo duble!" The discovered that the "." The work as earled packet into a bolster, and with the woman "The spell is begining to work; you double!" Towards the end of the spells the order the return to be the woman "The spell is begining to work; you double!" The discovered that the woman "The spell is begining to work; you double!" The woman witch as all to the woman "The spell is begining to the credulul" and many million feet of the spells the assess of the spells the analy and the woman "The spell is begining to work; you double!" The discovered that the woman "The spell is begining to work; you double!" The spell is begining to work; you will be rich—and and the specter you will be rich—and and the warehouse district destroyed ; property loss, isolo double." The spell is bupbend all) in the section known as "Lower Tawn," destroyed; property loss, \$500,000.
 April 19-20, 1904, Toronto--Whole-sale warehouse district destroyed, the sector of the sector William Edwin Carpenter, aged 70, a former resident of Stony Creek, was killed at Helena, Mont. Rev. James Hay, one of the oldest is dead at Brockville, aged 86. Of those who die-only about 11 Of those who die only about 11 per cent. are insured. It is claimed that the first public school for the blind was established in Paris in 1784. Paris in 1784. The Glasgow steam collier Glasford, while on a voyage from Neath, South Wales, to Belfast, a fortnight ago, was wrecked on the rocks at Cloughey, Co. Down. Queen's University students must be vaccinated. taking of fish.
One of the most gratifying comments that was ever made on this ware was made on the rocks at Cloughey. Co. She believed the believed the White Witch is a brong on the socks at Cloughey. Co. She believed the ball and belea day by day. In the socks, the socker and in return received for him as gree powder with the clouds in effect, that in an are powder with the clouds. Take this powder in your left hand pressed for him as gree powder with the cover in and with your right hand pressed for three same they. Collier's, Correstent of the League of American Sportsmen, in "The War Asgainst the Game Hog." Collier's, Correstent the the spectrum the back and she is alive and student.
Turssis has no fewer than 86 public to the your of the take. The woman obeyed, her old, healthy motor to appoint a new engineer. John Ross, aged 70, father of Mayer Ross of Kingston, is dead at Cobden.
Take this wards of the take of the take ward in the warm the moved. The ward to warm the moved.
Turssis has no fewer than 86 public to the core shall be the same to a provide the spectane the core shall be warm the back in the spectane who back and she is alive and the cows and my white witch said. "He's done more ware and to warm the good to me and the cows and my the spectane was the hole warm the deformance of the take ware and the cows and my was the should be warm the deformed to me and the cows and my was the hole warm the deformed to me and the cows and my was the hole warm the deformed to me and the cows and my was the hole warm the second to me and the cows and my was the hole warm the second to me and the cows and my was the hole warm the second to me and the cows and my was the should be warm the second to me and the cows and my was the



Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1908

leading Columb from Set the even cessful c order. Follow mary ex when se and the transacte delegate the children whom we are taught he equally loves? "I left the church congress at Manjourned hotel, what midni Keown, p of the ta of the r oughly ( Mine of the of able occ his effor excelled. a verita were tas flags, th complime Sam's do honor. appearan flowers. work of of the or star, wit ing: "Welco Welcon The m "The tur I fin Lies thr take "What I protest against is approachthe problem

SHRIN

Gizeh

Fron

Membe

der of N the num

annual

by Gizel hotel las

Olives. Young Floati Banana Swi

White Haut Sa "Fill be; here bright e Here sort The to one was siastic n

Esqu

King an States b the sing tional a were fitt The Im Nile Te Guests" Among attending following Duncans Ladysmi kin, of McLeod, strong, C J. Mitch Westmin

merland G. Munr T. Curr McFarla

of Vanc N. G. Colwell,

AB

H. A. ter & a trip t points. over the with the prices ' year owi live cat

present a large until ca cient nu cattle to

While a thorou date abs Burns co paid to cessity similar matter u taken u municip a meetin represe cerns W action turn of Country the meth Mr. Por

doubt be have to his trip ough erected

At the cently w exhibit

the judy doubt

range the ext

some, a perior t this the exhibit

award.

Plans some sci nese rei will be tecture, street, has be pected, \$10,000.

gaged. stories

modious cessories kind. I brick fr for a p

complete equipped

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

these same papers instituted a course of sprouts for any of their local townsmen who might transgress the laws of decency in the killing of game or the taking of fish. One of the most gratifying comments

said he was the finest doctor for cows —and—women—that the West-coun-try ever grew." At the present day it is difficult to believe how far-reaching were this man's powers supposed to be. He was among other things, a specialist on the "Evil-Eye," and one day he told a farmer that his wife was "over-looked" by a neighbor. What was the woman to do?

Sanitary Plumbing, Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fittings. Fort Street, Corner Blanchard, VICTORIA, S. C. Phone B1696

Advertise in THE COLONIST



he Forest Waste ogg, assistant forester ates Forest Service, in tes Forest Service, in ogress of forestry in s: "Waste has been remuch of the stuff that t in woods.

LONDON

this

Protest.

lines. It

ABATTOIR IS NEEDED

fifteen in all. Judge Martin Unwell

stan was not undermanned. He stated that mails were never delivered more promptly than at present. There are fifty members of the local postoffice staff including the carriers who number

Mr. Justice Martin is back in Vic-

in the matter of the a of the tree. Better pods, reduction of mill tion of timber holdings bods, reduction of mill tion of timber holdings ing a long way towards forest resources. We h from slabs and edg-but six and a half mil-he balance of the hem-igings, after taking out d up and send to the bout 6,000 cords a year. made from broken d hollow butts, about year. We also gather breaks and limbs of the iwood timber left in the all but the oak, hickory, d send that to the pulp 0 cords of 160 cubic ear. This gathers up he forest so well that al to make a destructive conservation of the for-in the parson due conservation of the for-in the paragraph quot-Age, New York, For-r, there is an improved e lath and shingle made timber. The time has nent, will be used almost oofing, both in the form solid roofs of concrete, recognized as the ideal l for partitions. While s from the lumber mills yn aside, they will have place in the building he future.

only been in use for

catch in 1907 wars 9 eight, worth \$15,425,employed 94.773 men of 141,385 aggregate \$23,640,561.

vered At Last Country Homes. LENE GAS nple - Automatic tite us and we will machine working-trick, or send you

nights made light.

rd & Dods nbing, Hot Water, I Gas Fittings. Corner Blanchard, RIA. B. C. ne B1696

THE COLONIST

ABATTOIR IS NEEDED (From Saturday's Dally) H. A. Porter, of the firm of R. Por-ter & Sons, returned yesterday from a trip to Calgary and other Alberta points. While away Mr. Porter looked over the cattle situation and returns with the belief that, if anything, cattle prices will be somewhat higher this was appliance is so adjusted that no matter what may be the extent of the motion of either vessel, the "slack" of the ca-ble will always be taken care of auto-matically.

prices will be somewhat higher this year ewing to the enormous quantity of live cattle that are being shipped at present to the Old Country. At Calgary a large number of head were waiting until cars could be secured in suffi-cattle to the east en route to England. While in Calgary Mr. Porter made to the kind of work they will have to do. While in Calgary Mr. Porter made a thorough examination of an up-to-date abattoir, the property of the P. Burns company. Special attention was paid to this plant because of the ne-cessity of sooner or later having a similar plant erected in Victoria. This matter of an abattoir has already been taken up by the city council and the municipal council of South Saanich at a meeting held some months ago when municipal council of South Saanich at a meeting held some months ago when representatives of local butcher con-cerns were also present. No definite action was then taken pending the re-the Such and Source an turn of Ald. Gleason from the Old Country, where he was to investigate the methods of such institutions there, Mr. Porter stated that there was no doubt but that some such plant will have to be erected here, and while on his trip to Calgary he made a thor-ough examination of the abattor his trip to Calgary he made a thor-ough examination of the abattoir in every quality which she is designed to possess. erected there.

# Better Than the Best

Living Up To Orders At the Bath Horticultural show re-cently where the British Columbia fruit When nine-year-old Teddy displayed the shining new quarter which Mr. Ringloss had given him down at the exhibit was awarded the gold medal.

cently where the British Columbia fruit exhibit was awarded the gold medal, the judges were for a time a little in doubt as to the quality of the Cox range pippins which formed part of the exhibit. Accordingly they tasted some, and pronounced them to be superior to the best English grown. After this there was no doubt as to which exhibit would receive the premier award.
New Chinese School Plans have been prepared for a hand-some school to be erected by local Chinese residents. The building, which will be of the Oriental type of architecture, while be erected on Fisguard street, where the necessary property has been secured and will, it is expected, cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Chinese teachers will be emgaged. The building will be three stores in height and will contain commodious class rooms and all the accessories necessary in a building of its kingston. Ont. Nov. 20.—Discussing the possibility of the retirement of R. L. Borden from the leadership of the cost in the rick with tilke of the the the will be of the the will be three stores in height and will contain commodious class rooms and all the accessories necessary in a building of its kingston. Ont. Nov. 20.—Discussing the possibility of the retirement of R. L. Borden from the leadership of the cost in the sole and the subtor the sole of the cost of the cost of the cost of the sole of the cost of the cost of the cost of the sole of the cost o

tories in height and will contain com-nodious class rooms and all the ac-bessories necessary in a building of its tind. It will be of brick with sillea rick front. Provision will be made kind. It will be of brick with silea brick front. Provision will be made for a playground and in fact when completed, will be one of the best-equipped Chinese schools on the coast. of British Columbia as his associate.

Staudy arriving at Victoria on the southward unperformance of the strength of the southward of the southward

expects to reach on Thursdays and leave on Fridays, for the Queen Charcommittee. lotte islands. She will spend Saturday

Other business of minor importance was discussed after which the meeting Sunday and Monday at the Queen Charlottes and leave Prince Rupert for home on Tuesdays, arriving at Victoria on Friday. This will give the Queen adjourned.

New Railway Features.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has introduced a novel sys-tem by the institution of a travelling train agent, who will handle all trans-Charlottes a fortnightly service during the winter months. The ports of cal will be Campbell river, Alert Bay, Swanson bay, Hartley bay, Port Es-sington, Skidegate, Queen Charlotte city, Lock harbor, Jedway and Ikeda

train agent, who will handle all trans-actions between passengers and the company while the train is in motion. He will collect fares, issue receipts, ar-range for checking baggage and re-ceive orders for freight and express goo.". Another feature of the exten-sion is that the stations in each dis-trict are to be payed with a target The Queen City, commencing Sun-day, November 23th, on the following schedule: Leave Victoria 8 p. m. Sundays, Nov. 29th, Dec. 13th and 27th Jan. 10th and 24th, Feb. 7th and 21st Leave Vancouver 8 p. m. Mondays, Nov. 30th, Dec. 14th and 28th, Jan. 11th and 25th, Feb. 8th and 22nd.

sion is that the stations in each dis-trict are to be named, with a few ex-ceptions, in alphabetical order. The company is pressing the con-struction of its railway in British Co-lumbia as rapidly as men and sup-plies can be secured. The Grand Trunk bridge over the St. Lawrence is a markel of engineering and the The ports of call follow: Tuesdays-Van Anda, Blubber Bay, Lund, Quathiaski Cove, Port Khusan, Boat Harbor, Knox Bay and Alert Bay. Wednesdays is a marvel of engineering, and the second Quebec bridge, to replace that which so unfortunately collapsed, will -Sointula, Fort Rupert, Hardy Bay and all Rivers Inlet canneries. Thurs-days-Namu, Bella Bella, China Hat, be the chief wonder of the system. Swanson Bay, Fridays-Hartley Bay, Lowe Inlet, Claxton, Port Essington, Skeena River canneries. Saturdays-Prince Rupert, Metlakatlah, Port Simp-

New Secretary of Union Club

Mr. Albert F. Griffiths, who has been secretary of the Union Club for the past few years, has resigned the posi-tion to enable him to devote his entire tion to enable him to devote his entire time to his business as a chartered ac-countant. He has taken offices in the Law Chambers, which will be opened up on 1st December. On that date Major Beal, late of the Ninth Norfolk

from stem to stern. Two days before she picked up land on this side the Craigvar had practi-cally run out of coal. It was suicide to burn the last of the fuel so it was regiment, will assume the secretaryship of the Union Club.

Apples by the Ton

to burn the last of the fuel so it was determined to burn wood with the coal and to conserve the supply. The holds were cleaned of dunnage, which was cast thto the furnaces in a desperate effort to keep up steam. Wood and Thomas Earl, the veteran apple grower of Lytton, who is generally considered the ploneer fruit grower of the province, so far as commercial or-chards are concerned, has shipped no cast into the rurnaces in a desperate effort to keep up steam. Wood and coal were used as sparingly as pos-sible, but it was a hard task to keep the pressure up to the point desired. Every member of the crew worked day and night to gather sufficient wood to feed the rapacious fires. chards are concerned, has shipped no less than 150 tens of apples this season. Mr. Earl is paying a visit to Victoria prior to making a trip to his old home in New Jersey, where he takes a de-light in demonstrating that the British Columbia apple beats anything that can be grown on the Atlantic coast.

esterday ception of about \$1400, divided into ardnous small bequests. The reversion goes to at when their daughter, Helena D. M. Bulwer, the bed Collectors Crease & Crease.

suit he has been unable to the fail our at Van-ouver, which he had been invited to ittend. Prince Fupert Specifications The chief commissioner of lands and works has been busy during the past week settling the details of the speci-fications for the street improvements to Prince Rupert, contracts for the construction of which are now being called for. In the neighborhood of a

doors and cabin furnishings. When the steamer was at Moji she took coal to steam her 26 days. This seemed sufficient for Capt. Edmonds expected that his command would ar-rive on Puget Sound eighteen days from Yokohama. However, the terrif-ic weather greatly retarded progress. The Craigvar, with thirty tons of coal can steam 260 knots a day on the av-erage, but owing to conditions on many days she failed to log more than forty. Time and again she was sent back by the immense seas which broke over her weather bow and swept her decks from stem to stern. The or a state of the late Thomas Giais-ver, of Brighton, England at £15,857 4s 4d. He possessed fifty acres of land at Cow-

possessed fifty acres of land at Cow-ichan valued at \$972.30, which necessitated the probate being scaled as well, with the scal of the supreme court of B. C. The heirs reside in England. Solicitors Bodwell & Lawson.

LOAD AT VANCOUVER

Will Take a Cargo of Lumber-Aztec Passes Out With Coal For

And the set of the s

Heney continues to progress towards complete recovery from the bullet-wound inflicted by Morris Haas\_on Friday afternoon last.

Montreal's Fire Chief

Montreal, Nov. 19.—The fire com-mittee has recommended the appoint-ment of Deputy Chief Tremblay in place of Chief Benoit at the head of the fire brigade. Chief Benoit, has asked to be relieved of the position been knocked unconscious or dazed by the blows administered to them. There were twenty policemen on duty, in East street, near the scene of the main row. The evidence showed that not any of these were in uniform. The policemen examined all swore that they had not used their batons. on January 1 next,

## Printing Amalgamation.

Several storekeepers were called to testify that their windows had been painted by students on theatre night. Calgary, Nov. 19.—The two largest printing and publishing houses in Al-berta, namely the Western Printing and Lithographing Co., and the Herald Company, became one under the name of the Herald Western Company. The oppointed error of the two concerns ence of mind. She ordered that the sates be guarded, and gave other in-structions for the maintenance and restoration of order. Today the eunuchs have returned and have been reinstated. Except for the continu-ance of funeral obsequies and obser-vhaces, conditions at the palace are normal. The principal concubines of the late Kuang Hsu have been pen-sloned. Pu Yi, the baby emperor, has been taken from his family and is been taken from his family and is beeter thrown actor, Denison Orme greechets. He is popularly reported as crying day and night for his old nurse.

available material for the next cabinet. Wm. L. Ward, national committee-man from New York, who left here to-

problem entirely to the legislature of the state, with no effort on his part to

College Registrar Dead Toronto, Nov. 19.-Prof. A. R. Bain registrar of Victoria college, died to-day, agéd 69.

little influence with the present chan-cellor, or a new chancellor, as be-fore."

fore." Herr Basserman, leader of the na-tional liberals, asid: "We regard the solution of the situation favorably. Is this solution not a parliamentary victory over the monarch's personal policy? The Emperor recognized the reichstag's demand, and he has given

his bounden promise to restrain him-Count Von Kanitz, the leader of the conservatives, said: "We did not wish the retirement of Chancellor Von Buelow. Any other solution of the crisis would have been, unsatis-factory to us."

Chancellor's Speech.

In his address before the reichstag

In his address before the reichstag today, on the new measure to in-crease the imperial revenues, the Chancellor said that he believed that the existing unfriendly feeling toward Germany could be overcome. Con-tinuing on the matter of foreign refa-tions he said the narvenue was not Vancouver, Nov. 19.-The contention that the Dominion government is but tinuing on the matter of foreign refa-tions, he said the parvenue was not loved anywhere, and that Germany, in spite of her ancient history, occupied the position of a parvenue among the nations of Europe. With regard to a question of the revenues, he declared that a borrow-ing policy was unworthy of German progress and industry which would lower quotations on government se-curities below the prices of similar se-curities being the provenents. He then referred to the economic and political development of Germany, which has given rise to alliances for the safeguarding of the empire. Bavaria Dissatisfied. the trustee and not the owner of the

here is not satisfied with the results of the interview last Tuesday between Chancellor Von Buelow and Emperor William. This meeting is regarded as a practical failure because nothing clear and definite has followed it. The chancellor may be convinced, it is ar-gued here, that the emperor will be careful in the future, but the public of land conveyed to the Dominion by the provincial act of 1884. Mr. Bod-well read that act, which makes use of the words "in trust" and added, in effect: "The province contends that these lands were granted to the Do-minion merely in trust" and added, in effect: "The province contends that these lands were granted to the Do-minion merely in trust" and added, in effect: "The province contends that these lands were granted to the Do-minion merely in trust in aid of the construction of the C.P.R., making the Dominion government trustees and leaving the province still the owners; that the Federal government has never rendered an account of its trusteeship, and that the province, as owner, has the right to demand it. That account must show any surplus and the reven-ues devined by the personal policy in the fourties of the reven-ter of the surprovince as owner, has

## Various Opinions.

ues derived by the Dominion since 1884 from these lands, in which the Dominion has by mistake regarded ittung today says that Emperor William has shown his deeds to be better than his words, and that his acts must have meant a great degree of self-denial. Stutigart, Nov. 19.—There is much confusion here regarding the proper construction to be given the vague assurances made by Emperor William to Chancellor. Von Buelow last Tues-day. The local newspapers hold dif-ferent opinions. The Merkur accepta the result as bringing relief to the un-certainty of the people, and says a new course will now be steered. Dresden, Nov. 19.—The newspapers that his majesty has said enough to facilitate Prince Von Buelow's task as a responsible statesman and to build a bridge between himself and the na-tion. Strassburg, Nov. 19.—The Volks-bote, a clerical organ owned by two members of the reichstag, Nicolaus Beslor and Karl Hauss, says that the chancellor has received no guarantees that the Emperor unconditionally will observe the needful reserve. It is desirable that the further anxiety of self as the absolute owner.

to be taken to Ottawa? Mr. Bodwell-II. your lordships' de-cision should be against us we will not go to Ottawa but to the Privy

The Chief Justice-I don't think the Privy Council would grant an ap-peal from mere opinions upon academ-

-How is the case

The Chief Justice-

LANDS CLAIMED

Tuesday, November 24, 1908.

Province's Contention in Stated Case Before Supreme Court of B. C.

DOMINION ONLY TRUSTEE

resented By Council in

Stated Case

Tuesd

You Can't

-to have

body-a stu

part of the

keen alert n

their best. 1 cess to one

a sluggish

dry skin-

short, of a

Nothing

the waste,

poison so

"Fruit-a-ti

the juices

prunes con

greatly incr

tiseptics, at Take one

every night and see how and heada

6 for \$2.50 tives Limit

Mar

RAY

No. 613

B.C. SADE

St. Geor

ABOAR

providing moral and Little boy schools. 1 951 John

LIQU

NOTICE

days after Superinter a license

the premis Hotel, situ ter Point

Dated at

STANDAR

pullets a up, from laying a Ennest 7 V. L

Same

THE DU Most po 20 stum radius d Moved e

Ducrest, B. C.

Notice days after the Superi for a licer on the p Hotel, site

(Signe

Dated a November,

LIQU

Notice days after the Super for a lice on the pr Hotel, sit

Dated a November

Dated a November.

LIQU

PUI

with valu

clogged.

These thir

which has given rise to alliances for the safeguarding of the empire. Bavaria Dissatisfied. Munich, Nov. 19.—Public feeling here is not satisfied with the results of the interview last Tuesday between

must show any surplus and the reven-

ture. James Duncan of the granite cut-the vords advising labor men to dis-Augsburg, Nov, 19.—The Abend Zei-tung today says that Emperor William has shown his deeds to be better than

day, said he should take home with him for distribution among New York state Republican leaders Mr. Tafts expressed high personal regard for United States Secretary of State Root, together with the explanation that Mr. Taft would not have Mr. Root in the cabinet. He would like nothing better than Mr. Root's aid in the United States senate, but Mr. Taft should leave the New York senatorial

With Success in Sight. Cincinnati, Nov. 19.—Patrick J. Greedon, of Niagara Falis, N.Y., an inventor, was found dead in his bed at the Burnet house yesterday. Death was due to natural causes; Greedon came to the city one week ago to dispose of a patent bill, and yesterday a check was received for the sale of his invention for \$31,000 to a newly organized company.

c question

# these particular edicts, but immediate-ly after having done this, she declared: "I can bear no more," and relapsed into unconsciousness. **Panic Breaks Out** The Emperor and Dowager Empress were dead, or moribund when the resence were lissing data soon clothes. All said they were assaulted without provocation. Dr. Anderson swore that Indes, the-ological student, had his face disfig-ured for life as the result of the usage he had received. Indes remain prac-tically unconscious for several hours after the row, and owing to his con-dition had been unable to resume his studies since. Blanchard, another stu-dent, had his check cut to the bone. Three students swore that they had been knocked unconscious or dazed by **VIEW OF CHINA**

VIEW OF CHINA
 Final Edicts Issued By Emperor

Final Edicts Issued By Emperor and Dowager Insisted on London, Nov. 19.—An Englishman at present in the city, Who has a com-plete knowledge of China and Chinese conditions, expressed the opinion today that the chances of trouble resulting from the change of regime at Pekin are far more serious than is generally thought. Few people outside of China appreciate the relative position of the Manchus and the Chi.ese. While the present dynasty is Manchu and the Manchus hold about half the high offi-ces everywhere, half of the smaller po-sitions in the central government as

Reports Denied There is absolutely no truth in the report felegraphed from Singapore and elsewhere to the effect that Pekin is in flames and in the hands of a mob and that Prince Ching, president of bowager Empress Yehonala III. Offi-cial denial to these various rumors was given today and telegraphed by the

week. These communications make a plea for the new rulers of Chinas, who are unaccustomed to Chinese proced-ure and emphasize the efficiency with which the emproced ure and emphasize the efficiency with which the events of the past week thave been conducted. Several of the sasing labor." The report of the committee recom-their surprise and gratification at the managing the situation. It had been expected up to the pres-ent time that the death of the Dowager Empress would preclpitate trouble, but the way in which the new govern-ment has assumed its responsibilities has created confidence among the dip-lomatists, and many of the foreign

managing the situation.
It had been expected up to the present time that the death of the Dowager ent time that the death of the Dowager the subhead, "Litigation Harrassing the situation."
It had been expected up to the present time that the death of the Dowager ent time that the death of the Dowager the subhead, "Litigation Harrassing the situation."
It has assumed its responsibilities trouble, but the way in which the new government as assumed its responsibilities thas created confidence among the dip-lonatists, and many of the foreign observers declare that China has done as well under the trying circumstances as any other government confronted with similar difficulties. The provinces still are quiet, and the governmental machinery continues to governmental

to posting notice: J. M. David-to posting notice: J. M. David-LAND ACT Form of Notice Land District of Coast Division For Michael S. Comparison of the first as prospective of Tibetan prayers before the to purchase the following de-to purchase the following de-tor de the following de-to purchase the following de-to purchase about one half mile easterly from where it joins Apple River, B. C., said stake being the south east corner of this location, thence extending north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less. there was no change in the condition of his majesty, and that he might live for some time. There was a sudden turn for the worse, however, and they were quickly called. **ARGUMENT AGAINST** They at once gave orders in accordance with a custom which the imper-ial family has observed for centuries past, that the Emperor be dressed for death and that the imperial yellow clay be spread over the road leading from the winter palace to the Forbidden City. At the same time an imperial the winter conveyance was made ready to convey the Dowager Empress to the death

ces everywhere, half of the smaller po-sitions in the central government as well as a vast preponderance of the posts depending upon statesmanship and scholarship, the population of the country is Chinese. The desire of the Chinese for a share in the government proportionate to their numbers is to-day the strongest motive behind the proportionate to the set of the country behind the cial denial to these various rumors was given today and telegraphed by the government abroad. Prince Ching, president of the Board of Foreign Affairs, has forward-ed direct to all powers friendly to China a personal letter in the name of Pu YI, the infant Emperor of China, setting forth the crisis through which the throne has passed during the last week. These communications make a blea for the new rulers of China, who

Pekn, Nov. 19.—An edict ordering posthumous honors for the late Dow-ager Empress was issued today, and

with similar difficulties. The provinces still are quiet, and the governmental machinery continues to work well. The autumn manouvres of the Chinese army have been curtailed, but otherwise they are being carried out according to the original pro-gramme. Opinion at Shanghai. Shanghai, Nov. 19.—The recent

I have been without appetite, nor have I been able to sleep. On Nov. 15, came the sorrow of the death of the emperor. Following this day this illness in-creased until now I am unable to rise from my couch. "Reform in the method of govern-ment has begun, and these ideas will be continued and developed. The re-gent and all other officials should ex-gent and all other officials should ex-gent and to this end let him be affairs of the empire. "Let the empire of the first im-portance, and to this end let him be adequately instructed." The edicts are considered to comimit the new regime to a programme of re-form. Prince Ching was present at the pal-

of the Case

Tuan Shi Kai is superintending the funeral obsequies of the late Emperor, and there is no indication here that he has lost any of his influence or power. The temperary supension of a number of native banks in Pekin has has lost any of his influence or power. The temporary suspension of a number of native banks in Pekin has had no effect upon financial conditions at large. The difficulties of these in-stitutions resulted from the fact that they were the local depositories of imperial funds. HUDSON .BAY ROUTE Montreal Harbor Engineer Presents the Unfavorable Side -

Form of Notice. Victoris Land District, Eange 1, Coast Division. TAKE NOTICE that Davidson Ward Co., Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C. occupation lumbering, intends to apply for permis-sion to purchase the following describ-ed lands:--Commencing at a post plant-ed in mound on the east side of Lough-boro Inlet about % of a mile south of McBride Bay, and about ten chains north of the old mill: thence east 30 chains; thence south 30 ohains; thence west 20 chains to a point 1 chain from high tide; thence paralleling the said line of high tide, and 1 chain therefrom northerly 20 chains, containing 40 acres more or less. DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, temp

comfort your spirit in Heaven." Another edict that was issued in the DAVIDSON WARD COMPANY, LTD., By James McDermitt Davidson, Agent. Dated October 15th, 1908.

LAND ACT Form of Notice Coast Land District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Johnson,

TAKE NOTICE that I, Alfred Johnson, of Roy P. O., B.C., occupation Timber Cruiser, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of the land, it being also the N.E. corner of Surveyed Lot No. . can being situated on the ett Limit of Stafford River, at its junction with Loughborough Inlet, B.C., thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Prince Ching was present at the pal-

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick L. Ward, of Ponelac, Michigan, occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for per-mission to purchase the following de-scribed lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain

ALFRED JOHNSON. Date, Sept. 24th, 1908. \*

Witness to posting notice: J. M. David-

I have been without appetite, nor have I been able to sleep. On Nov. 15, came the sorrow of the death of the emperor. Following this day this illness in-creased until now I am unable to rise

TAKES GLOOMY

Reforms

evolutionary movement

Programme of Reform

**Black Watch** 

**Black Plug** 

The Chewing Tobacco

of Quality.

The Sprott-Shaw

BUSINESS

836 HASTINGS ST. W.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand. Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Short-hand, Telegraphy, Typewilling (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal, H. A., SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-Preside L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand, H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand

**RAW FURS** 

Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers. M. J. JEWETT & SONS

Redwood, New York, Department 13.

LAND ACT.

Form of Notice.

0

9 2271

name of the late Dowager Empress says: "My attention has been given to a myriad of affairs and my strength and my heart are exhausted. For long

weak.

FREDERICK L. WARD. By James McDermit Davidson, Agent. Date, Oct. 17tn, 1908.

> LAND ACT Form of Notice

Victoria Land District, District Coast Division 07

TAKE NOTICE that James McDermit Davidson, of Seattle, Washington, oc-cupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the follow-ing described lands:

ing described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north limit of Mink River, one chain distant from the north bank thereof, and about ½ mlie easterly from where it joins Apple River, B.C., said stake being the S.W. corner of this location, thence extending north following the 'east line of Fred. L. Ward's location, chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of beginning containing 80 acres more or less.

JAMES MCDERMIT DAVIDSON. Date Oct. 17th. 1908.

Thirty days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following describ-ed lands, situated in the Renfrew dis-trict, West Coast Vancouver Island, com-mencing at the S. E. corner lot 188, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains more or less to coast, thence west following coast line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. W H KIEKEPIDE A member of the grand council in a testamentary statement written ex-pressly for her majesty, has drawn a pitiful picture of her last sufferings. This account reveals the feelings of an

W. H. KIRKBRIDE. Nov. 2. 1908.

Nov. 2, 1908. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, 1908; an appli-cattion will be made by J. H. Lawson and L. Genge, Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed of the Rithet Proprietary Company dated the 15th day of April, 1907, to extend the time for the regis-tration of the said Debenture Trust Deed in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. This notice is given in pursuance of an Order of the Honorable Chief Jus-tice, dated the 19th day of October, 1908.

BODWELL & LAWSON, Solicitors for the Trustees. The Late Dowager

The Late Dowager The last illness of the Dowager Em-press was dated from November 1, and on that day the court was terrified by an outburst of uncontrolled temper from her majesty. On the 12th of No-vember she suffered a paralytic stroke upon being informed of the precarious pondition of the Emergence On Name Montreal, Nov. 19 .- F. W. Cowie, civil engineer of the harbor commission, and formerly superintending engineer of the ship channel, in a paper read be-fore the St. James Literary society to-night on winter navigation, declared that the Hudson's Bay route was imcondition of the Emperor. On Novem-ber 13, Prince Ching returned from her mausoleum on the eastern hills, whither she had been sent him to make

Date Oct. 17th, 1906. Thirty days from date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following describ-ed lands, situated in the Renfrew Dis-trict, West Coast Vancouver Island, com-meneing at the S. W. corner lot 189, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 50 chains to coast, thence west following coast line to point of commencement containing 640 acres more or less. R. S. GOLLOP, This uncertainty of the time of the a religious offering, in the hope of pro-pitiating the ghost that in her dreams had beckoned her to follow him to the hills. An official of high standing said today that the Empress had died of apoplexy, and that she was able to talk, and did talk, up to within a few hours of passing away. Both their majesties awaited the coming of the grim reaper clad in their official robes and sur-rounded by hundreds of court officials and followers. It was a barbarous ex-nle of the West claimed, had intended

harvest. If the provinces, as the peo-ple of the West claimed, had intended to make the Hudson Bay route their and followers. It was a barbarous ex-hibition of the ghoulish and inhuman etiquette of the court. Soon after the deaths were announced hundreds of men, including everybody attached to the household, collected in the palace and remained there for five days.

STUDENTS AND POLICE

McGill Men Complain of Rough Usage By Police on "Theatre Night"— Some Severe Injuries

biliful picture of her last sufferings. This account reveals the feelings of an eyewitness who stood ave-stricken in the codside of the dying woman, in sorrowful contemplation of her majesty lying upon her couch and awaiting the coming of death. On the night of No-remembers of the gring coman, in session, listening first to strong evi-the maneses of the gring prone, fully dressed. After an hour's consultation, the work light were told to return at 2 o'clock in the morning with the edicts prepared to announce the succession to the jesty was able to signify her assent to interview as the to signify her assent to construction to interview assent to the manual and kicked by policemen in the placemen in the starsholders in a kicked by policemen in the placemen in the starsholders in the starsholders were set to announce the succession to the jesty was able to signify her assent to

organized company.

demonstrations. The government is not considering

the suggestion made in London that the islands be transferred to Great Britain in consideration of territory transferred elsewhere.

Students Punished. **KAISER'S STATEMENT** Halifax, Nov. 19.—Six Dalhousie students arrested last night for rioting and assaulting police, were let off on a week's suspended sentence and fined two hundred dollars to make good the New Manitoba Treasurer Newspapers and Members of

interfere.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—Hugh Arm-strong, member for Portage la Prairie, was sworn in as provincial treasurer Reichstag Regard It as in the Roblin government, suc J. H. Agnew, deceased.

Sentenced to be Hanged Kenora, Ont., Nov. 19.—Geo. Frederic Johnson was today found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Ella Ackerman on July 28, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Burton to be hanged on Jan-uary 20 next.

Balloon Voyage. Tiger, Ga., Nov. 19.—The balloon "Yankee" landed here this morning. The aeronaut says he is from St. Louis, and that he rode all night over forests in Tennessee. He came down without accident. His name is Lam-

damage.

bert. Tiger is a station not far from Taltullah Falls, Ga.

Praise for Lemieux Act Toronto, Nov. 19.—Converted to faith in its utility by his experience of its operation as chairman of several conciliatory boards, Prof. Shortt in an address before the University Club last night said he regarded the machinery

of the Lemieux Act as being the best legislative effort ever made with the object of preserving industrial peace.

STEAMSHIP COMBINATION

Division of Municipality. Vancouver, Nov. 19 .- In order to arrange a street car service to suit themselves, the property owners on the English Bay side of Point Grey are preparing to apply to the legislature for the division of that municipality into two. ange a street car service to FURTHER REVIEWED

bodying the emperor's so-called "pro-mise" as a rough refusal to meet the will of the people, the reichstag and the bundesrath.

Will Affect Hop Growers. London, Nov. 19.—An announce-tent interesting to American hop

growers, whose products are in great demand in this country, was made by Premier Asquith this afternoon, to ic questions. After Mr. Bodwell had repeated his view that he had a concrete case pro-perly submitted for the court's answers, which it was bound to give, and which answers would form a decision bind-ing upon the Dominion as upon the province the chief justice added: "Then I vote that you proceed to amuse us" the effect that a bill would shortly be introduced in the house of commons proposing the use of hop substitutes in the manufacturing of beer.

Scalded by Boiling Fat COULDN'T USE HAND FOR A MONTH

I vote that you proceed to amuse us." Mr. Bodwell-I hope I will be as en-tertaining as your lordship seems to expect. At the close of his argument of two

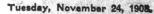
The inclusion of the provide the provide the province is and the p the past few days is one of resent-ment at the popular outburst against him, and there is no disposition to sympathize with it orexcuse it. The Emperor is described as feeling that he did not, in the language of the note he authorized to be made public in the sympathize with it orexcuse it. The Emperor is described as feeling that he did not, in the language of the note he authorized to be made public in the Reichsanzeiger, go beyond his oath when he took the crown to faithfully observe the constitution. He simply reiterated the pledge to Chancel-lor Von Buelow. While unier criti-cism, which the Reichsanzeiger de-fines as exaggerated and incorrect the Emperor regards his hereditary and constitutional relation to the Provasian altogether too severe for these pre-

constitutional relation to the Prussian altogether too severe for these preand the federated states as un- parations to heal.

SAFER IN PENITENTIARY

And the federated states as unchanged.
Prince Von Buelow will give the freichtary alla and the federated states as unchanged.
Prince Von Buelow will give the freichtary hand and seemed to draw the function to introduce an enactment of the freichtary.
Her Mathas Erziberger, leader of the cleicht the delar of the freichtary to an using Zam-Buk the blister radical faction, state will be automatism, scatter and contraction it would have been exc.
Terr Ernst Mueller, the leader of the freicht the delare freichtary is is the moderate radical faction, state of the moderate radical faction, state of the notific would have been exc.
Terr Bern future, if there had been an finance of the moderate radical faction, state will be exceeded the scale of the moderate radical faction, state of the notific would have been exc.
Terr Bern future, the beater of the freichtary alla at the delare on the moderate radical faction, state would have been exc.
Terr Bern future, if the scale faction, state would have been exc.
Terr Bern future, if the scale faction, state would have been exc.
Terr Bern future, if the scale faction, state would have been exc.
Terr Bern future, if the scale faction, state would have been exc.
Terr Bern future, if the scale faction, state would have been exc.
Terr Bern future, the beater of the free tool scale the ablater and torp and tightness.
Terr Bern future, the beater of the free tool scale the ablater and torp and the scale tool to the chest, th cases of cold, it replays the state at the delarge to the chest, th cases of cold, it replays the state at the chest of the chest, th cases of cold, it replays the state at the chest of the chest, th cases of cold, it replays the state at the chest of the scale to the scal

LIQU Notice days after the Superi for a lice on the pr Bridge He Road.



CLAIMER

ention in Statbre Supreme fB,C,

mber 24, 1908.

LY TRUSTEE ment Not Rep-

Council in Case

19.-The contention government is but the owner of the the railway belt ach side of the C ter to Alberta-and acres in the Peace that the province these lands, never ese lands, its title, was raised a British Colum-

the chief branches E. V. Bodwell K.C., case in the long-tween the local and over Indian lands h the province as ersionary interest d Indian lands, the these lands t merely the right as guardians of province. ient, to the surening counsel and yond Indian lands millions of acres the Dominion by of 1884. Mr. Bodwhich makes use ust" and added, in nce contends that ranted to the Do. rust in aid of the C.P.R., making the trustees e still the rnment has never t of its trusteeshin nce, as owner, has d it. That account lus and the revenis in which the istake regarded it-Deduct railway in British s must be handed its trusteeship. ed its decision upon ases of the stated government was counsel, although sent to Ottawa a Dominion governke part. one sido was ren-

the Dominion had the questions sub-is observation from "In my view questions, and on them will not upon the Dominion ourselves. The well ask us to give weather we shall There should be a lispute in the form was also the view Morrison and Cle-

fer this stated case argued that it in. The fact that mment had ignored ake part in the arr the right of the he case heard. He ent one way ubt there

awa?

concrete

wn Life

ircle

hours.

friend.

Mantels, Grates

and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire

Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

**RAYMOND & SON** 

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.



the nead and breast. Death most like-ly followed a hemorrhage of the brain, caused by the fracture of the skull. Dr. Robertson had noticed a quantity submerged at low water. Capt. Mc-of scaffolding about the bow of the Frincess Royal in repairing which Au-bin had been engaged when he fell, but to a question from the foreman of the was such, though, that her pilothouse was such, though, that her pilothouse was submerged at low water. Capt. Mc-ot scaffolding about the bow of the bin had been engaged when he fell, but to a question from the foreman of the was submerged at low water. Capt. Mc-wrecked vesesi.

to a question from the foreman of the jury, he was unable to give an opinion as to whether the scaffolding had been properly erected or whether any pre-cautions had been taken to protect the workmen in cases of their accidentally falling from the scaffold. Scaffolding Safe William Raines, a shipwright, who had been working alongside Aubin, tes-ties of the scaffolds. William Raines, a shipwright, who

Scaffolding Safe William Raines, a shipwright, who had been working alongside Aubin, tes-tified that they were putting a bolt in place. Aubin and he were both using sledge hammers, the deceased working left-handed, his foot just at the edge of the two-plank staging on which they were standing. In swinging the ham-mer Aubin's foot slipped off the plank, and he fell hack upon a staging about

mer Aubin's foot slipped oft the plank, and he fell back-upon a staging about four feet below. From this he bounced off head foremost and fell about seven-teen feet, alighting upon a wheelbar-row on the dock beneath. He struck with his head the handle of the bar-row, breaking it off and striking the dock with great force. Raines stated that he had been em-ployed for nearly thirty years at ship-wright work and had long experi-ence in Old Country yards. He con-slitered that the scaffolding in this case was quite safe and of the kind usually

Finished That quality counts in the rise and progress of any firm was never more in evidence than in the remarkable success which has attended the efforts of the new management of the Sliver of the new management of the Sliver of the new management of the Sliver in the federal suit to dissolve the Stan-dard Off Company, the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, president of the oil combine, on direct examination in the federal suit to dissolve the Stan-dard Off Company, to an dard Off Company to an perty Connosicurs the most palatable, ap-petising and purest of ales in Canada. Through failing health, the elder Tate was compelled to relinquish the man-agement of the concern to his sons, today of the processes, and causes of the company's growth up to the trust agreement of 1882, and identifying the

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

**SPRING BREWERY** 

**EXPANSION OF SILVER** 

agement of the concern to his sons, he himself taking a trip to his former home. Mr. Tate having disposed of his interests to Mr. Harry Maynard and associates, the latter immediately set to work to increase the plant, put in new machinery and reconstruct the premises, but in spite of every effort made, they have outgrown the prem-ises, and on Saturday last purchased the Fairall brewery, the soda water works and all the premises hitherto that one hears of such a remarkable success attending a new firm in the short space of time that has ensued since Mr. Maynard purchased the Silver Spring brewery. a direct bearing on developments in the company's affairs in its later per-Silver Spring brewery. The energy displayed under his management, enabled the firm to do business from Dawson to lower Calliod.

Counsel for the Standard Oil let i e known tonight that the history c be known tonight that the history c the company from the trust agreemen barings and today the ales and stout bearing the well known brand of the Silver Spring brewery is used in all the leading clubs and hotels on the of 1882 would be told on the witness stand by John D. Archbold, vice-presi-dent of the company, who is conversant with the combine's development. Mr.

Pacific slope. The purchase of the Fairall inter-ests with all the buildings, will enable the management to meet the increas-ing demands. New machinery has already been ordered and everything will be appended in known with the Rockefeller's testimony today had to do principally with the acquisition of do principally with the acquisition of other refining companies, together with transportation concerns, and pipe line systems, which he declared were ne-cessitated by the natural growth of the Standard company. The hearing was transferred today to a larger room in order to accommuwill be arranged in keeping with the most modern and scientific ideas in brewing. A system of cold storage will be installed, and sterilizing machinery of an improved kind

to a larger room in order to accommo-date counsel and reporters. Policemen were stationed in the corridors, and ployed. The success which has attended the firm up to date is mainly due to the care taken to use only the very best materials in the process of manufac-tions of the proceedings were permitted to enter. Mr. Rockefeller was smilling at he took the witness stand and resumed care taken to use only the very best materials in the process of manufac-ture. The hops and malt are most carefully selected, and price has never been allowed to enter into the pur-chase of the ingredients required. Last moth the firm was employed night and day processing an immense Christmas brew which will gradden the festive season approaches. Mr.

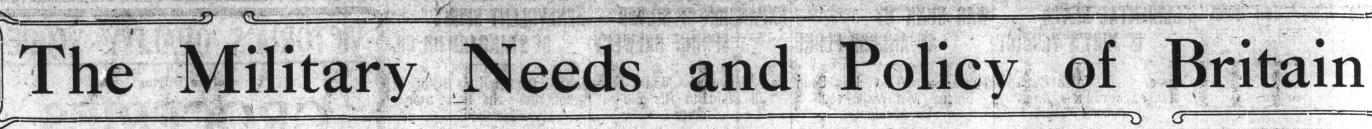
BENEVOLENT SPIRIT

the nearts of British Columbians when the festive season approaches. Mr. Maynard and those associated with him, are to be congratulated on the enterprise and energy shown, and there is no doubt that the concern is earmarked to become one of the best known institutions in Canada. The credit for the everlence of the output must always have such importance as we never know when the supply may give out, rendering the properties for give out, rendering the properties for the refining of oil comparatively value-less," replied Mr. Rockefeller. He added that in the early oil business the sup-ply of oil was limited to a small area, principally in Virginia and Pennsylva-nia. Mr. Rockefeller said that the oil business was made a superview busi credit for the excellence of the output of the Sliver Spring brewery rests with Mr. Fred Tate who will still re-main in charge of the brewing depart-ment. With the improvements made and the additional room, there will be better opportunity for him to display his well known skill.



LLI BL ESTRUCT COLUMBI LINE ND





OLLOWING is the second article by Right Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., on "Our Military Needs and Policy": I am well aware that in certain quarters the statement of the plain truth about the Ter-Army is greatly resented, and any ritorial one who ventures to tell it is in danger of being held up for condemnation as a narrowminded and unsympathetic person, whose views are partly the outcome of prejudice and partly of ignorance. I do not think, however, that the party I have referred to includes the most sensible officers and men of the force. It is composed, for the most part, of politicians and public speakers who regard the Army as they do everything else: simply as the raw material from which the weapon of party polemics may be forged. It is necessary to point out what are the limitations of the Territorial Force, because these limitations are constantly ignored. War admits of no shams, and, if the truth be not told in time of peace, it will be too late to discover it in time of

But it would be a grievous mistake to ignore or to fail to do justice to the real merits and the great qualities which the Volunteer Force possessed and which they have retained under their new name. The force undoubtedly contains within it the best military material which the nation possesses. On the whole, the personnel of the force is not remarkable, but, if it were possible to select from it at will, some thirty or forty thousand men could, in all probability, be found who, in the matter of intelligence and physique, would equal, if they did not excel, the best troops in Europe.

What is true of the force as a whole is true also of the officers. The officers of the Territorial Force are at present, perhaps, its weakest point. It is inevitable that this should be so. A man who is compelled to devote the greater part of his time and energy to some civil calling must always be an amateur in regard to the military calling to which he can only devote his leisure. Nevertheless, the business training, the intelligence, and the zeal of many of the Volunteer officers are so great that hundreds of them have achieved a very high degree of proficiency. Given some experience of leading men, these officers would in a very short time become equal, if not superior, to the average officer of the Regular Army. It would be idle to pretend, however, that the majority of the officers of the force possess these high qualifications. It is impossible that they should do so. The willingness of the men who compose the Territorial Force is remarkable and satisfactory. Within the limits of what is possible and compatible with their civil occupations, they are always prepared to perform their work with cheerfulness and good temper. It is true that in some respects the force is very sensitive,' and that apparently small causes will cause individuals or large bodies of men to withhold their attendance or even to leave the ranks. The consequent uncertainty is a great disadvantage from the military point of view, but it is a perfectly natural outcome of the conditions under which the force serves. In the main, a civilian army must be governed by the affairs of civil life. That may be bad for the army viewed as an instrument of war, but it is inevitable; and to blame the members of the Territorial Force for being what they are and must be, would be arrogant and unreasonable. Of the excellent spirit which has been shown by the public bodies and individuals who have been called upon to create and administer the Territorial Army it is impossible to speak too highly. The work done or at-tempted by the Lords Lieutenant and by the county associations has been an example of unselfish patriotism. The zeal which has been displayed is almost pathetic to witness. Despite the assurances of Ministers, despite the harangues of Mr. Murray Macdonald, M.P., and his friends, the conviction that all is not well, and that "the country is in danger," has become deeply rooted in the mind of almost every serious man and woman in this country. Everywhere there is a desire to help. The Government of the country, with great pomp and ceremony, has formulated a plan which it has declared to be essential to the safety and welfare of the State. It has invited the public to come forward and assist it in carrying out this plan. What can be more natural, what can be more creditable than that every patriotic man and woman should respond to the appeal? There are at this moment thousands of men who are doing their very best to support the Territorial Force, not because they are convinced that it is the best and most scientific instrument for defending the country in time of war, but because a responsible Minister has told them that he requires their aid in the service of the nation. Most of those who have responded to the invitation have taken the word of the Minister as a sufficient guarantee for the value of the service. And who shall blame them? In any country in which preparation for war was the subject of scientific method, the judgment of the War Department would be accepted without demur, and rightly accepted. Some there are, however, who are giving their service in doubt and with much misgiving. They know something of war, they know something of what real armies are, and their knowledge alarms them. Their case is truly a hard one. But, again, who shall blame them if, with doubting hearts, they perform the only service which it is open to them to render?

. Barrens .

But if nothing but honor and gratitude be due to those who, with no reward, and meeting with-little encouragement, are doing what they believe to be the nation's work, what are we to say of those who have demanded their services and have framed their tasks? The answer must depend entirely upon the view we take of the value of the work which all these loyal and worthy helpers have been set to do. If the Territorial Army be the true solution of our military problem; if the safety of the country will really be secured if the Territorial' Army realises the expectations of its creators, if all the energy and good will that are so lavishly offered bear fruit, then, indeed, no praise can be too great for a Minister and a department who have thus utilized the best qualities of our people for the highest service of the State.

But what if the solution be no solution at all, what if the weapon we are forging with so much care be one which will either rust for ever in its sheath, or which, if it be submitted to the clash of arms, will be shattered in our hand? In other words, what if all this zeal and good will has been diverted from the true service of the country in order to give a semblance of success to a scheme which has been framed without any regard for war, which conforms to no scientific principle, and which can produce no satisfactory result? To this last question the reader must supply his own

answer. My part is simply to explain, and to provide the material for a judgment. My own study of the problem of our national defence has led me to the conclusion that our military needs are perfectly clear and definite; and that, under no conceivable circumstances, can the Territorial Force, as at present designed, satisfy those needs. I propose to set forth as clearly as I can the grounds for my

belief. It will be for my readers to decide whether or not I have reason on my side. Let us see what our needs are. When we are quite clear upon this point, it will be comparatively easy to form an opinion as to whether our present organzation is the one best fitted to meet those needs. It would be incorrect to say that there is absolute agreement as to what the real military needs of the nation are. On some points, indeed, there is practically no difference of opinion. Certain ground is common to all parties in the controversy which undoubtedly and unhappily exists; but outside this limited sphere of agreement there is much divergence of opinion; and o this divergence it will be necessary to say something.

It is a curious fact, however, that, although there is a considerable difference of opinion as to the nature and extent of the dangers to be

guarded against, there is, as far as I am aware, no party, no section which really favors the view that the dangers which threaten us can be effectively guarded against by the means which we have chosen to adopt. This is a singular and disconcerting reflection; but anyone, who will examine the situation dispassionately will be compelled to admit that it is just.

All parties are agreed in believing that this country may be involved in war oversea. Since the Battle of Hastings we have been almost continuously at war, and not once have we had to engage in a serious conflict on our own soil. (Civil wars, of course, do not come into the question.) If experience teaches us anything, it teaches us that in the future, as in the past, the fighting of the British Army will be done across the sea. We have had to save India once; we may have to do so again. We have had to reinforce the action of the Fleet by

military operations on the Continent of Europe, and we may have to do so again. We are bound by more than one Treaty to safeguard the neutrality of certain portions of Europe; it is not inconceivable that we may be called upon to make good our obligations by force of arms. For any one of these purposes we must rely in the future, as we have done in the past, upon the Regular Army acting in conjunction with the Navy. On this point we are all agreed.

But directly we go one step further we find ourselves face to face with a great difference of opinion. Some persons believe-and I admit that I am of the number-that, provided the Navy be maintained in a proper state of efficiency, the danger of invasion is not one which need be contemplated; and that, if the navy be not sufficient and efficient, no military precautions will avail to preserve the country from a

crushing disaster. This view was expressed with great force. by the late Under-Secretary of State for War, Lord Portsmouth. "He himself," he told his hearers, "had never said, nor would any one outside a lunatic asylum suppose, that the Territorial Army would be equal to meting unaided the trained and picked troops of the Great Powers of the Continent. If, however, we lost command of the sea; it would be quite unnecessary for any foreign Power with whom we were in conflict to invade us, for a people depending upon food supplies from abroad would very speedily be starved into a condition of submission."20(Speech at Lewis, February 28, 1908.) I of There are others who hold that, although

what is called an "invasion in force" is not to be anticipated, attacks2by allimited number of selected troops, arriving in ships which will have eluded the vigilance of the Fleet, may

succeed in landing on our shores and doing great mischief. The party which believes in raids" of this kind is a considerable one, and the theory has at times received official recognition. It should be said, however, that there are also many persons who believe that the same considerations which apply to the case of invasion apply to the case of a "raid," and who think that the true and only protection against a landing of any kind is the Navy. They do not all assume that the Navy is at the present moment adequate to afford the necessary protection, but they take the view that, if it be not strong enough, the proper course is to make it stronger, and not to spend money and energy upon the multiplication of land forces, which will be more costly and less effective than destroyers and submarines.

It is not necessary for the purposes of the present argument to combat, or even to question, the correctness of those who limit their belief to the possibility of raids. It is not my object to take part in what bids fair to be an endless controversy, but to demonstrate that. while we at present fail to provide against the one danger, as to the existence of which all parties are agreed, and are permitting incalculable injury to be inflicted upon the Regular Army: we are doing nothing whatever to cope with either of the two perils about the exisence of which there is, indeed, some doubt, but which a very large section of the community believes to be real and pressing.

While, however, I propose to accept for the purposes of my argument two propositions which I believe to be unsustainable, and to asstime that an invasion of this country is possible, and that a raid is not only possible, but probable. I think it just to point out that there is no evidence whatever that these views are accepted by the Government, or by the Committee of Imperial Defence.

It is, of course, impossible for a private individual to speak with certainty upon either of these points, and the extraordinary want of harmony between the two great military departments makes it difficult to draw inferences. based upon the action of either of them. It is, perhaps, not fully realized that, at the present moment, the Admiralty and the War Office are pursuing fundamentally different and contradictory policies. On the theory that/no port will ever be attacked, that no troops will ever be landed, that no hostile shot will ever be fired upon British soil, the Admirafty have deliberatly destroyed the elaborate and perfect system of mine defences constructed with admirable skill by the Royal Engineers. They have wholly, or partially, dismantled the few ports we possessed; they have allowed the land defences of the great naval ports to be abandon-

ed. Many people will believe that Portsmouth Plymouth, and Chatham are fortresses. It is a mater of every-day occurrence to see them so described in the newspapers. But they are nothing of the kind. There is not a gun or a round of ammunition in the whole of the landward forts, and the less said about some of the seaward forts the better. In other words, the Navy has definitely committed itself to the view that no landing is possible; that by naval means, and naval means alone, can an enemy be prevented from setting foot upon our shores. To do the Admiralty justice, they have been thorough and logical in the application of their theory. There have been no halfmeasures. The naval authorities have committed themselves absolutely to the proposi-tion that no force can land. Their action makes this certain. If in the opinion of the Board of Admiralty there were the remotest chance of an armed force landing in the neighborhood of our great naval ports, the policy they have followed and the attitude they have adopted towards General Owen's Committee would be almost criminal. If such a chance existed, the dismantling of the works which protect the naval ports was an act of insanity. But the Admiralty de not believe in the possibility of a landing, and are acting in accordance with their belief.

5=

he left b

by all w

into cont

merely s

by his fa

books we

charm ar

been con

the great

be anoth

to whom

know the

warm gra kindly fa

could not

to gaiety

It was m

once-on

Belfast.

saw him

his life-

College, spell of 1

opportun

though i

as the g

can hone would ha

the sligh

prepared

tism abo

verse, wl

vasive th

books.

powers,

be taken

was so el who had

Br

Trade th

liamentar

ward an

and natio

countries ly; showi

passenge were the

going pa

gers, and

gers, bei

ing figu

total nur

were cal

Assu

who trav

sons was

would an

passenge

actual e

eign nati

with the

ber of "e

ward-ar

ish and

092, and

as 109,85

the most

835,994

Britain

of inward

ger mov

In IC

countrie

passeng

The r

Meanwhile, the Army Council, so far as they can be said to be proceeding on any definite line at all, are acting entirely on the hy-pothesis that the Admiralty are entirely in the wrong. Our military policy not only does not harmonize with our naval policy, but is the direct contradiction of that policy. The Admiralty are positive that there will be no landing, and act accordingly. The Army Council are so certain there will be a landing that they are spending £4,000,000 a year, not to prevent it, but to neutralize its effect after it has taken place. On this point there is no room for doubt. To enlist 300,000 men and boys who, in the event of war, are by the terms of their engagement, and by the law of the land, tied to the soil of these islands, would be a crazy performance if its authors did not assume that lighting in this country was not only possible. but probable. Evidently, therefore, the War Office believe the Admiralty to be wrong.

It cannot be said that the Army Council are as logical in giving effect to their opinion as the Board of Admiralty. On the contrary, beyond just doing enough to prove that they do believe in the need for a home-keeping Army, they are acting exactly as if they were in entire agrement with the naval authorities. This very important and interesting fact is as yet very little understood by the public. It is worth while making some attempt to make it clear and its significance apparent. The Army Council undoubtedly, do believe in invasion, and do not believe that the Navy can protect our shores, but despite their belief, they are taking no rational steps to safeguard the nation against the danger by which, in their belief, it is threatened. For it should be clearly understood that, given the object in view, the steps which the Army Council are now taking are not rational at all; they correspond with no theory; they satisfy no need; they furnish

no guarantee whatever against defeat in war. It is not to be wondered at that when those in authority act without principle, method, or consistency, the public, which naturally looks to its military officials for guidance, should be confused and bewildered. That the public is at the present time confused and bewildered is proved beyond all doubt by the fact that interest is entirely centred upon the Territorial Force, and that the official strategem by which the attack on the Army and the destruction of the Militia have been concealed has been perfectly successful.



The World's Gold-A Book Reviewed NE of the most pathetic qualities of

mankind is its dependence for economic comfort on the available amount of a metal scattered by Nature in a haphazard fashion up and

circulating medium, and the reawakening of humanity to the discovery of the mines of Mexico and Peru. And thus theory, proceed-ism so obvious that it seems out of place in the taste and fancy of the theorizer. It is a subject on which taste and fancy can range unfettered by fact; for no one knows how much gold was in existence at any date given as the starting point, or how much has been produced since, or is being produced now, or how much is being absorbed by the arts and crafts, or, again, what are really the aggregate or average prices of commodities, since the most ingeniously devised Index Numbers can only be regarded as very interesting approximations. Other things being equal, it seems to be clear that an increase in the output of gold should cause a rise in prices by diminishing the buying power of the metal; but other things are seldom equal, and we have seen a decade in which the output was doubled and the prices of commodities, according to all available measurements, fell. On the fascination exercised by gold, quite apart from money-grubbing vulgarities, there is no need to insist. The Greeks compli-mented the metal by applying the epithet golden to Aphrodite; every schoolboy, past or present, remembers the Horatian te fruitur credulus aurea; and Ruskin has gone even further when he described gold as the "physi-cal type of wisdom." This fascination goes far to account for the position which gold has won for itself as the only form of payment always and under all circumstances acceptable in economically civilized countries. Gold owes its importance to a convention, a sentiment, perhaps an absurdity; but its importance is thereby none the less real. In "The World's Gold," M. de Launay discusses the problems concerning the physical type of wisdom which are at present exercising those who attempt to peer into the economic future and draw inferences concerning the probable result of the great increase in the output of gold, which is one of the remarkable features of modern mining industry. He is exceptionally equipped for this task, being gifted at once with technical and scientific knowldege of the subject, and with the imagination and insight so essential to the handling of such a problem, and so apt to be killed by technicalities and science. He has been fascinated by his subject to an extent which sometimes dazzles his vision, as, for example, when he asserts that "gold is wealth and the whole of wealth." But these lapses are rare; if M. de Launay merely means that gold can be ex-

ing from the same assumption, arrives at two his lively pages. He tells us all about the diametrically opposed conclusions, impelled by geological aspect of the question, the distribution of gold throughout this globe, the historical progress of mining by which the richer deposits are exhausted, and mankind has to fall back on rock which it would once have thought barren, and turn it, by improvement in mining practice and processes of extraction, into payable ore. So great and so recent has this improvement been that, "if we consider the greatest present gold-producing regionsthe Transvaal, Kalgoorlie in West Australia, and Cripple Creek in Colorado-we see that in no case would profitable working have been possible thirty years ago." And having taken us through these scientific aspects of the matter, M. de Launay proceeds to a very interesting chapter on the "economy of gold," the title of which would perhaps be more correctly expressed as the economic aspect of gold. In this he discusses the possible economic affects of the great increase in the output which his previous pages have shown to be likely to be maintained, at least for the next thirty years. He brings to this question the quality most essential for its profitable discussion-namely, a recognition of the infinite complications which make it dangerous to dogmatize about it. He seems to incline to the view that the causes which have hitherto made the demand for gold keep pace with the increased output will probably continue, and that he does not endorse the common theoretical assumption that the increased output must necessarily result in a decline in the rate of interest, and a rise in general prices. It should be noted that the book contains several inaccuracies, or misprints, and no index.

down the frame of this planet, and extracted from its bowels with an expenditure of labor and capital that might have sufficed to provide humanity with an unthinkable quantity of real commodities and conveniences. says the London Times reviewing "The World's Gold," by L. de Launay, Professor at the Ecole Superieure des Mines. Considered quietly and in a cloistered and academic atmosphere, the thing is so absurd that the theoretical economist will have none of it. The economic man, as imagined by his -creators, does not care a straw' about the quantity of gold or other circulating medium that may be available. "If we consider any one kingdom by itself," says Hume, "it is evident that the greater or less plenty of money is of no consequence, since the prices of commodities are always proportioned to the plenty of money, and a crown in Harry VIPs time served the same purpose as a pound does at present." This cheerful theory involves two enormous assumptions, one, that the price of everything is directly and immediately affected by changes in the amount of the circulating medium; and the other, that a change in the price of everything would be a matter of no importance, if it were due merely to a variation in the amount of money. The theory, in short, leaves out of count all those whose income depends on permanent or comparatively permanent contracts. If the amount of gold were doubled in Great Britain tomorrow, and ifas by no means follows-the prices of all commodities were consequently doubled, it certainly would not follow that the amount of money in everybody's pocket would be doubled. The weekly wage-earner, after a few distressing strikes, might succeed in making the desired adjustment; but salaries and professional pay would not move nearly so easily; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take a most virtuous stand on the sanctity of contracts if he were asked to double the amount of the interest payable on Consols. Moreover, this belief that an addition to the circulating medium necessarily and immediately raises prices has brought into being another school of thought which contends that variations in the supply of the precious metals are one of the most important factors in the progress of mankind. Sir Archibald Alison in his History of Europe attributed the decay of the Roman Empire to the contraction of the

,他们是我们的了。这些一次都是他们回到这个时间的是自

Ten years ago the Canadian Northern railway possessed 100 miles of railroad, three locomotives, 80 cars, and 20 employees. At the present time the company possesses 3,345 miles of lines, 227 locomotives, about 9,000 cars; and employs 10,700 men. This is one of the evidences of the expansion of the Canadian West during the interval.

"Hurry up, Tommy!" called mother from wnstairs. "We're late now. Have you got downstairs. your shoes on?"

"Yes, mamma-all but one."-Everybody's Magazine Sale we had been a

3.

# LAST OF THE "IRISH KINGS"

Michael Waters, the "king" of Innishmurray, a storm-beaten island about nine miles off the coast of Sligo, has died at his residence there, and his funeral was carried out with all the accompaniments of ancient Celtic ceremonial, the body receiving a final resting place in the ancient monastic establishment of St. Molaise and St. Colombkille.

This event recalls a quaint survival of the old Irish clan system. The late "king" was actually ruler of the island, his eighty subjects accepting his word as law. He always acted with impartiality and justice and his decisions were never questioned. He was "king" for more than thirty-five years, having succeeded his mother as ruler, and he in turn handed his authority over to his son Michael.

The islanders, many of whom have never been to the mainland, make their living by fishing, and their life is arduous. There are no police on the island, all matters being settled by the "king"; there are no priests, and the people are never called upon to pay taxes.

The island is full of interest to the antiquary. The "castle" inhabited, by the late "king" is situated near the landing stage and close to the ruins of an ancient town. The wall of the town varies in height from fourteen to eighteen feet, and it is broad enough to drive a cart around its top.

The interior of the enclosure presents a remarkable appearance, for there may be seen churches, cells, houses shaped like beehives, tombs, altars, a wishing stone and crosses. Within the old wall are three churches, and tradition has it that the monastery was the joint work of St. Molaise and St. Colombkille during the latter half of the sixth century.





VER since Dr. John Watson died it never listened to his telling of a story, had in prayer. "Don't you," the woman asked of has seemed to those who knew him never heard his voice in trembling pity or in him, "ever pray to the Mother" of God?" an absolutely necessary thing that his life should be written. While it was in a large measure true of him

that the man was in the books which he left behind him, it was felt very strongly by all who had had the privilege of coming into contact with him—by those who had merely seen him and heard him no less than by his familiars-that, self-revealing as the books were, there was in the man himself a charm and brilliancy greater than ever had been communicated to them. When he died the great world grieved that there could never be another "Bonnie Brier Bush," but those to whom I have referred sorrowed most to know that never again would they feel the warm grasp of his hand, look upon that strong kindly face, or hear the voice to which men could not choose but listen, as it called them to gaiety or solemnity, to laughter or to tears. It was my privilege to meet Dr. Watson only once-on the last occasion in which he was in Belfast. But ever since the day on which I saw him first-a memorable day as it was in his life-that of the opening of Westminster College, Cambridge, I have been under the spell of his personality. I never missed an opportunity of hearing him preach, and, although it would not be right to describe him as the greatest preacher I have ever heard, I can honestly say that there is no one whom I would have gone further to hear. Even with the slight knowledge that I had of him, I am prepared to affirm that there was a magnetism about him, about his manner and his converse, which was far more efficacious and pervasive than that which emanated from his books. In order to get a just estimate of his

withering scorn, be made to realize the ineffable charm of the man himself. It was indeed a difficult task, yet it was necessary that adorable in the character of that most revered it should be essayed, and by universal consent there was no one who could attempt it with greater hope of success than the versatile she said wistfully, "I understand that, but you journalist and man of letters, of whom in later are a man, and you do not know how a woman years Dr. Watson, referring to the circumstances that led to the publication of the "Bonnie Brier Bush," wrote to Principal Dale --"Nicoll made me write." There is no one who reads Dr. Robertson Nicoll's life of his friend, published the other day by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, who will not confess that his work has been supremely well done. It is the best book that Dr. Nicoll has written. Inspired throughout by loving sympathy and wholehearted yet discriminating admiration, it is indeed a noble offering on the altar of friendship.

Dr. Nicoll has seized upon and given the prominence due to the salient element in Dr. Watson's personality-his Celtic temperament. That comes out clearly in his books. and, as I may be pardoned for recalling, was pointed out in this column over two years ago. It was fully realized and proudly acknowledged by Dr. Watson himself. It has interested me much to find that, while he was intellectually at the opposite pole from Roman Catholicism, the mystic element in Catholicism had a great fascination for him. I have heard him contend in sprightly mood-there is no harm in telling this now-that it is a mistake to try to convert the Irish to Protestantism; that to make them Protestants would only spoil them. Dr. Nicoll gives a striking example of the strength of Dr. Watson's sympathetic imagination in this respect. He was once in a Robe taken of this. But how should a grace that man Catholic church in Italy, and got into was so elusive be preserved, how should those conversation with a woman, whom he had who had never seen Dr. Watson smile, had previously watched as she engaged devoutly will be very seriously handicapped.

"No," said Watson, "for it seems to me that all you find which is holy and helpful and and beautiful woman, all that and infinitely more I find in her Divine Son." "Yes, sir," needs a woman to pray to." "My dear good. soul," said Watson, very gently, "Yes, yes, I understand. I think I know something of a woman's heart, of a woman's needs. I take back all I said. Forgive it, forget it. Do not let any word of mine stand between you and your prayers to the Mother of our Lord." Dr. Watson married, as many of my readers are aware, a Glasgow lady, a near relative of the distinguished Irish poet, whom Belfast counts one of her greatest sons, Sir Samuel Ferguson, This and other things led him to think a good deal about Ireland, and one deliverance of his on the subject is quoted :---"If," he said, "the just and honorable, but perhaps over-sensible and somewhat phlegmatic, persons who have in recent times had charge of Irish affairs, and have been trying to unravel the tangled skein, had appreciated the tricksy sprite which inhabits the Irish mind, and had made a little more allowance for people who are not moved by argument and the multiplication table, but are touched by sentiment and romance, as well as vastly tickled by the absurdity of things, they might have achieved greater success and done more good to a chivalrous, unworldly, quick-witted, and warm-hearted people." This saying is very characteristic, and if it does not contain the whole truth about Ireland it does embody a truth which is worthy of more consideration than it has received. It is not enough that he who tries to govern Irishmen should have a sense of humor, but I think it will be admitted that without that sense he

his biography states his belief that this was due to the silent conflict that in his earlier days proceeded within him between the somewhat narrow Evangelicalism in which he was reared and the broader views into which he afterwards entered. At Logiealmond his preaching was unequal, and depended upon the mood in which he was; he was subject to fits of acute depression. With all his brilliance he was curiously unequal to the end. Yet everything with which he took pains he did well. His best literary work was in his first books, over which he took immense trouble. To preaching, on the other hand, he became more devoted as he became more deeply conscious of the office of the sermon in Christian worship, and his preaching became every year more notable. To his doing of his best work a sympathetic atmosphere was essential, and he found it when, but not until, he settled in Liverpool. Sir Edward Russell savs "that his strength lay in the many-sidedness of his sympathies. He could' preach sermons which pleased the Evangelicals, sermons which pleased the Unitarians, sermons indicating great breadth, and sermons of such intensity and urgent appeal that they might have come from a flaming evangelist in the great revi-. val." There have been few men of larger mental hospitality than Watson. He rejoiced in recognizing how much he had in common with men of every party. Watson was what he was by reason of the saving grace of humor. He was absolutely free from that disease, almost invariably the accompaniment of popularity, which is colloquially known as swelled head. He was always ready to make fun at his own expense. He counted it the chief defect in Mr. Gladstone's character, that he was devoid of the sense of humor, and when he heard that he was reading "The Bonnie Brier Bush" he wrote to Mrs. Stephen Wil-fast Whig.

Dr. Watson matured late. The writer of liamson, "Hope the book will not make Mr. Gladstone weep for his eyes' sake." When Dr. Nicoll asked him to write a certain article for the Expositor he replied :-

"My faith in human nature is, however, much shaken by the fact that the editor of the Expositor, who is supposed to be its friend and protector, has insisted upon a man whose mind is doddering devastating the pages of the Expositor with a subject which has been adequately treated by eminent scholars, and about which the proposed writer knows very little more than a village pastor. He is sorry to think that the days of the Expositor, a useful though didactic magazine, are so near an end, and humiliated that he has been chosen to give the coup de grace."

In another letter to Dr. Nicoll, after a reference to Morley's "Cromwell," which he had been reading, on which he passes judgment as a fine piece of writing, but as history not to be compared with Firth or Gardiner, he adds :--

"Although this is a valuable remark, and contains news which might not otherwise reach your ears, I make no charge. I am that kind of man."

Dr. Nicoll dwells at length on Watson's gifts as a raconteur, which were certainly of the very greatest. "The charm of his talk," says his biographer, "largely depended upon his insight into human character, its joys, its sorrows, and its weaknesses. This peculiar insight and the power of mimicry which he inherited from his mother, together with the tones of his voice and the changing expressions of his face, put him in the front rank of talkers and after-dinner speakers." Several of his stories are given. Most of them are good to read, but one cannot help feeling how much their humor was enhanced by the manner in which they were told. It seems almost sacrilege that any other than Dr. Watson him-

# British Emigration Report

RETURN to an order of the House of shipping companies show that, during 1907, of Commons for a copy of the statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1907 and the report to the Board of

powers, it was essential that account should

Trade thereon have just been issued as a Parliamentary paper [292].

The report states that the numbers of inward and outward passengers of all classes and nationalities in and from non-European countries were 634,949 and 293,633 respectively, showing a balance of outward over inward passengers of 341,316. The figures for 1907 were the highest recorded, the number of outgoing passengers, that of incoming passengers, and the net number of outgoing passengers, being each in excess of the corresponding figures for any previous year. Of the total number of outgoing passengers, 110,041 were cabin passengers and 524,908 steerage

2,287 British and 11,169 foreign passengers who contracted to land at ports in British North America were known to be proceeding to the United States; and that 4.750 British and 2,539 foreign passengers who contracted to land in the United States were known to be proceeding to British North America. These voluntary returns cannot be regarded as affording a complete account of the indirect passengers movement from the United Kingdom to British North America and the United States, and no corresponding returns are available in respect of the indirect inward move-

ment, but the returns obtained are of interest as indicating that accurate conclusions as to the countries to and from which the passengers travel cannot be drawn from the statutory returns alone. Of last year's outward passengers, 250,687.

or 39 per cent, contracted to land at ports the British Empire 185 821 going to British North America, 23,264 to British

outward to British North America being 117,-525; to Australia and New Zealand, 13,896; and to the United States, 99,944. There was a balance inward from British South Africa of 4,787 persons, and a balance outward of 8,514 to other destinations. The net balance outward to all British-possessions was 131,433, or 56 per cent. of the total; and to foreign countries 103;659, or 44 per cent.

# WHEN NELSON PASSED

Some ten weeks after the sea fight in which he died victorious the body of the most noble Lord Horatio Nelson, Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the Fleet, was, says the Standard of Empire, brought home to the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich. All up and down the river that winter's day the bells were tolling, minute guns were booming, and colors flew half-mast high. The great iron Water Gates of the Hospital stood wide to receive the coffin. Between the stately palaces of dead Kings and Queens, past the central statue of King George the Second, up the steps to the terrace, the funeral train bore the hero into the Painted Hall. They laid him upon the catafalque set up on the dais, there to lie in state during four days. So Nel-, son came home from the sea, to the people of the sea, his own people. On January 8, they took him away, in a storm of wind and rain. The coffin was brought by river to the Admiralty in a long procession of state barges, attended by nine Admirals, five hundred Greenwich Pensioners, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and received at Whitehall Stairs by Norroy, King of Arms, with nine heralds and pursuivants. On the 9th the funeral went in procession to St. Paul's, where it may be said that England herself was visibly present. But Nelson lay first of all among his own men, the men of the sea, who, like him, had worn ships thin beneath their feet in patrol and vigil, watching and chasing: men who walked naked into carnage, going joyful as to a festival; and who now, maimed and scarred, received their greatest captain, dead, in a palace, the gift of a Queen.

# The Antarctic Earthquakes

EVIEWING the physical observations of the National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-1904, with discussions by various authors, the London Times savs:

This volume contains observations of tides, of pendulums swung to determine the force of gravity, of earthquakes, of aurorae, and of magnets. With regard to the tides, Sir George Darwin finds some curious unexpected results for which no reason can be assigned, but they are scarcely of general interest. The determinations of gravity show a slight excess over the theoretical value; a phenomenon which appears also, and to a greater extent, in the results obtained by Austrian observers in Australasia. The earthquake observations led to the detection of a new and extremely active centre of earthquake activity, sub-ocean, and lying between New Zealand and the winter quarters of the Discovery-say East longitude 160 degrees, South latitude 55 degrees. This new centre, so close to our antipodes, has a special interest for us in England, since shocks which diverge from it ultimately converge again in our neighborhood. The phenomenon is somewhat similar to that familiar in a "whisperinggallery," where a faint sound uttered at one focus is easily heard at the other, though it may not be audible in other parts of the hall owing to its diffusion. So an earthquakeshock occurring in this new centre of dis-turbance (which has been designated by the letter M) is recorded on the instruments at the Liverpool Observatory, or at Professor Milne's station in the Isle of Wight, though there may be no trace of it on the seismograph records at intermediate stations, where it is diffused round the globe. This curious phenomenon suggests more than one train of thought. Will it become, at some time in the future, easier for us to send a wireless telegram to New Zealand than to India? The signals emitted at any point are transmitted in all directions and become therefore rapidly weaker as the radius increases. But if they follow the surface of the globe the radius will not increase indefinitely. When the circle over which the signal spreads out has become a great-circle of the globe, it will contract again, and if the wireless signals can get so far, however emaciated, their vigor will begin to increase again by concentration, and may be sufficient at the antipodes to affect a receiving instrument. Such an experiment may be worth trying. But to guard against possible misconception it should be remarked that in the case of earthquake shocks, from which we started, the diffusion is not equal in all directions outwards; it favors some more than others, and this is another important result due to the Antarctic observations. If we ask sume for a moment that, in the region called M, there is a fault running in a direction continuous with New Zealand, then the shocks are more easily transmitted in directions at right angles to the fault, and less easily in the direction of it (ie., towards and away from New Zealand). The earthquake observations of the Discovery have in fact turned out unexpectedly valuable. There are some striking pictures of aurorae, but Mr. Bernacchi remarks that, on the whole, the displays, although very frequent, were extremely poor. An interesting feature of the magnetic observations is the determination of

the South magnetic pole. This can be found by two independent methods. First, we may carry a needle round it and draw horizontal lines to show the direction in which the needle points; these lines should all meet in the pole. Secondly, we may seek the point where the needle points vertically downwards. Both methods were used and they gave remarkably accordant results, the pole being placed in South latitude 72 degrees 51 minutes S. and longitude 156 degrees 25 minutes E. The mag-netic and tidal observations made by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition on the other side of the South Pole are repeated from the Scottish volume in the present, so that they may readily be compared with those of the Discovery.

In reviewing the meteorological observations of the Discovery a few months ago, we had occasion to express regret that the observers set out on this important expedition with little or no preliminary training. To what was then said it is only necessary to add that the observations in the present volume suffered in the same way. This must not be allowed to detract from the praise justly due to the observers, who accomplished a difficult task with remarkable skill and patience. But, nevertheless, it remains true, as Dr. Chree remarks, that in drawing conclusions from the observations, "due allowance must be made for the conditions under which the work was done. Those responsible for-the expedition found themselves shortly before its departure without a physical observer. At the last mo-ment Mr. L. C. Bernacchi consented to fill the breach, and in the very short time that remained he did all that was possible to obtain familiarity with the instruments." Mr. Bernacchi deserves sincere thanks for undertaking a difficult task in such conditions, and for the undoubted success he achieved; but what of "those responsible for the expedition"?

ear, not to prevent t after it has taken is no room for en and boys who. the terms of their w of the land, tied would be a crazy id not assume that not only possible, herefore, the War y to be wrong. the Army Council ct to their opinion On the contrary, to prove that they or a home-keeping

that Portsmouth,

fortresses. It is'

s not a gun or a

hole of the land-

about some of the

other words, the

tted itself to the

ble; that by naval

ne, can an enemy

lty justice. they

cal in the applica-

have been no half-

orities have com-

to the proposi-

heir action makes

on of the Board of

emotest chance of

e neighborhood of

policy they have

hey have adopted

nmittee would be

hance existed, the

which protect the

insanity. But the

the possibility of a

a accordance with

Council, so far as

ding on any defin-

ntirely on the hy-

are entirely in the

not only does not

policy, but is the

policy. The Ad-

he Army Council

landing that they

tly as if they were

naval authorities.

teresting fact is as

y the public. It is

ttempt to make it

parent. The Army

lieve in invasion.

Navy can protect

eir belief, they are

safeguard the na-

y which, in their

it should be clearly

object in view, the

ncil are now taking

y correspond with

need; they furnish

inst defeat in war.

at that when those

re will be no land-

foot upon our

But they are

nce to see them so

inciple, method, or ich naturally looks guidance, should be That the public is ed and bewildered by the fact that inpon the Territorial strategem by which the destruction of ealed has been per-

# ISH KINGS"

ing" of Innishmurabout nine miles off d at his residence carried out with all ncient Celtic ' cereing a final resting tic establishment of kille. aint survival of the e late "king" was his eighty subjects He always acted ce and his decisions. e was "king" for s, having succeeded in turn handed his lichael. whom have never ke their living by luous. There are matters being setare no priests, and upon to pay taxes. terest to the antibited by the late landing stage and ncient town. The height from fourit is broad enough osure presents a rehere may be seen ped like beehives, tone and crosses. ree churches, and

monastery was the

and St. Colombkille

e sixth century.

who travelled for pleasure or for business reasons was about equal in each direction, it would appear that the net number of outgoing passengers roughly represents the number of actual emigrants, whether of British or foreign nationality, leaving the United Kingdom with the intention of settling in non-European countries. On this assumption the total number of "emigrants"-i.e., the total balance outward-appears as 341,316; the number of British and Irish "emigrants" appearing as 235,-092, and the number of foreign "emigrants" as 109,857. The foreign'"emigrants" were for the most part bound for the United States. In 1907 there were 949,379 inward and

835,994 outward passengers between Great Britain and the Continent, showing a balance of inward passengers of 113,385. The passenger movement between this country and Europe was greated in both directions in 1907 than in any previous year.

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and non-European countries was largely a movement between Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire. There were 212,672 British -outward passengers and 81,239 British inward passengers as between the United Kingdom and the overseas British possessions, showing an excess of 131,433 outward. Of foreigners there were 37,947 who left Great Britain for other parts of the Empire and 24,093 who came from our Colonies to the United Kingdom, showing an excess of 13,854 outward. During the year 366,396 persons went to the United States from Great Britain and 171,642 persons came from the United States (including 196,126 and 101,247 foreigners respectively), an excess outward of 194,754.

The information which the Board of Trade have statutory power to obtain with regard to the countries from and to which the passengers proceed consists of particulars as to the ports at which the incoming passengers embark and those at which the outgoing passengers contract to land. It is known that in the case of North America a number of passengers to and from Canada disembark and embark at ports in the United States, and that conversely a number of passengers to and from the United States disembark and embark at Canadian ports. As negards the outward

Assuming that the number of passengers

South Africa, 25,067 to Australia and New Zealand, 8,601 to India and Ceylon, and 7,924 to other British Colonies and possessions. The remaining 384,262, or 61 per cent of the total outward passengers, went to foreign countries, including 366,396, or 58 per cent., to the United States. As compared with 1906 these figures show an increase of 44,045 in the number of passengers to British North America, and an increase of 27,784 in the number to the United States. Of the British and Irish passengers outward, 212,672, or 54 per cent., are shown in the statutory returns to have contracted to land in countries within the British Empire, 38 per cent. going to British North America, 6 per cent. to British South Africa, 6 per cent. to Australia and New Zealand, 2 per cent. to British India and Ceylon, and the remainder to other British colonies and possessions. Fortysix per cent. went to foreign countries, including 43 per cent. to the United States. The number of British and Irish passengers to South Africa was 20,925, or 4,787 less than the number who returned thereform. The number of those who proceeded to British North America was 151,216, as compared with

114,859 in 1906, a number itself in excess of any previous figures, and the number of those who proceeded to the United States rose from 144,817 in 1906 to 170,264 in 1907. The num-ber of foreign passengers to British North America was greater than in the three preceding years, but was still below the high figures of 1902 and 1903. The number to the United States rose slightly from 193,568 in 1906 to 196,126 in 1907.

As before stated, the number of outgoing passengers in 1907 was the greatest yet recorded. The total number rose from 557,737 in 1906 to 534,949 in 1907, an increase of nearly 14 per cent., largely, but not entirely, due to an increase in the number of British and Irish passengers. Of the total of 634,949, 89,286, or 14 per cent., were children of 12 years of age or less. Of the remaining 545,663, all described as "adults" for the purpose of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 350,623 were males, and 195,040 females. Of the total number of outgoing British and Irish passengers in 1907, English passengers formed 67 per cent., Scottish 17 per cent., and Irish 16 per cent., as compared with 68, 16, and 16 respectively in 1906.

In 1907 the net balance outward of British movement, returns furnished by the courtesy and Irish passengers, was 235,092; the balance Boston Transcript.

# HINDOO AGITATORS IN NEW YORK

Within the past few months New York has, says the Post, become one of the most active centres of the Hindoo revolutionary party outside of India. Part of the bombs which were confiscated in Calcutta a few months ago, and some of the 42,000 rifles smuggled into India and Afghaneistan (as was reported at the British Foreign Office), were undoubtedly shipped from this port. Scotland Yard and other detectives say they have tangible evidence to show that at least one large shipment of rifles was made from New York.

A southerner, hearing a great commotion in his chicken house one dark night, took his revolver and went to investigate.

"Who's there?" he sternly demanded, opening the door.

'Who's there? Answer or I'll shoot!" A trembling voice from the farthest corner: "'Deed, sah, dey ain't nobody hyah 'ceptin

us chickens."-Everybody's Magazine.

Borleigh-Yes, Miss Doris, I suffah dweadfully from insomnia, y' know.

Miss Doris (suppressing a yawn)-Did you ever try talking to yourself, Mr. Borleigh?-

# A DANGEROUS SPORT

Spearing the leopard from horseback, a sport upon which some of the Indian rajahsand also some Europeans-are very keen, is an even more dangerous and exciting amusement than pig-sticking. The leopard is first trapped in a cage (baited with goat), and removed as soon as possible, so that it shall not have lost courage or activity before being "enlarged," or let go, on some open maidan or plain. Having been set at liberty, it is pursued by horsemen armed with ordinary boar spears, and generally gives a good gallop. It generally comes to bay and charges the riders, sometimes making good its spring, and landing on the horse's quarters-the usual mode of attack adopted by a leopard against horsemen. The frantic kicks and bucks of the horse soon unseat both leopard and rider, so that the killing of a leopard under these conditions is attended by no small amount of danger.

"So you sold that miserable old mule of vours!

"Yessir," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley; 'foh real money."

"Doesn't it weigh on your conscience?"

"Well, boss. I's done had dat mule on my mind so long it's kind of a relief to change off an' git 'im on my conscience."-Washington Star. 



GOOD DEAL has been written of the Cadet Corps for white buff leather, which was carried out on May 28, 1905. late about the armed forces of the The officers of the Cadet Corps were now Dominion, and much has been said

present time something like 160 Cadet Corps

in existence, some of them are formed into

Battalions of four or more companies, one

toria.

strong, B.C.

its borders.

into soldiers.

supplied at the expense of the school, with about our citizen soldiers one way white leather waist-belts with sword slings atand another, yet there is another tached, also regulation swords, and a white branch of the armed forces of which leather cross-belt with black patent-leather we hear very little, and see even less, the branch referred to is that formed by the Cadet pouch for the captain. Corps of the Dominion, and there are at the

The annual inspection of the Cadet Corps took place on Friday, June 14, 1906, on the school recreation grounds. The Corps paraded

was when it was called upon to form a Guard of Honor to His Excellency the Governor-General upon the occasion of his visit to Victoria in 1906. A reproduction of the account

will bear repeating. "The Cadet Corps paraded under arms at 2 p.m. on September 14, 1906, for the purpose of taking part in the Guard of Honor formed by the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

quired rehearsals.

"The boys returned to school on September 10 and the Governor-General was coming on the 14th, so the drill inspector had the boys at drill on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th and very soon licked them into shape, and great credit must be given to the new boys for the very smart manner in which they picked up the movements and were able to take their places in the ranks with boys who had already learned their drill.

"The company marched to the Drill Hall and fell in to the left of the regimental Guard of Honor, and after a final inspection the whole marched to the C. P. R. landing on Belleville street, headed by the Fifth Regiment band.

"The boys appeared very smart on parade, the uniforms were neat and clean, the belts well-pipeclayed and everything polished up as it should be.

"Exactly at 4 p. m., amid the booming of saluting guns, the tooting of whistles and the shouts of welcome by the multitude of people, the Dominion Government steamer "Quadra" drew alongside the wharf and a landing was made by the Vice-Regal party, and when His Excellency arrived at the end of the C. P. R. landing he was received with a "Royal Salute," the troops and Cadets presenting arms and the band playing the first six bars of the National Anthem.

"After sloping arms, His Excellency inspected the Guard and expressed himself as highly pleased with the Cadets, and when passing along the front rank he took a rifle from one of the boys and remarked that it was far too heavy and most unsuitable for Cadets.

"The Vice-Reyal party then entered carriages, and proceeded to the Parliament build-

"The Cadets marched back to the Drill Hall

chinery was at once set in motion for the re- "'To the Officer Commanding Victoria Col-legiate School Cadet Corps:

"'I am directed by the District Officer Commanding to convey to you his appreciation of the exceedingly smart way in which the Cadets of your school formed up on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor-General's arrival in Victoria on the 14th inst.

"Further. I am to inform you that great credit is due to the officers and Cadets of the Corps in attaining such a high standard of

efficiency. "'(Signed) P. ELLISTON, R.C.A. D.S.A., M.D. No. 11.'"

The Canadian Military Gazette of Ottawa in the October number also published an account of the Guard of Honor, heading the ac-count with "Well Done Young Canada."

Two Martini-Metford carbines and gallery ammunition were now issued to the Cadet Corps from the Ordnance Department, and the biggest boys came to the Drill Hall once a week for rifle practice on the miniature range. Great interest was taken in the shooting, and some of the boys were making fairly good scores.

Colonel J. G. Holmes, D.O.C., M.D. 11, offered two prizes, one for the best shot, and one for the best-drilled Cadet.

The prize for efficiency in the ranks was won by Lance-Corporal P. Smith. The prize consists of Lt. Col. Geo. T. Dension's book, "Soldiering in Canada," as well as a gold badge. Cadet W. Copeland ran P. Smith so close in the award that the Head Master presented him with a silver efficiency badge. Cadet H. Bird was highly commended.

The annual inspection of the Cadet Corps took place on June 10, 1907, by Captain P. Elliston, R.C.A., D.S.A., M.D. 11 The nature of the inspection was almost a repetition of the one held last year, with the usual general salute followed by a march past in column and then in quarter-column with fixed bayonets.

The half company commanders, Lieutenants Davys and Cameron, respectively, were called upon to drill their half company.

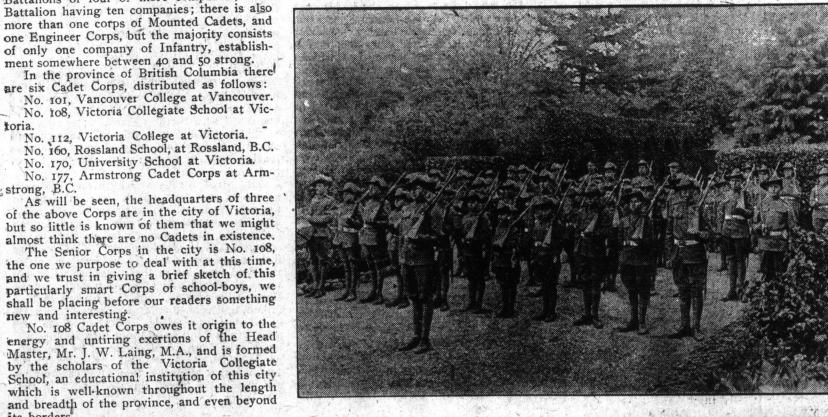
At the close of the inspection Captain Elliston spoke a few words complimenting Captain T. H. Wilkinson and also the two subaltern officers upon the very efficient manner in which the company was handled.

He was also pleased to note a decided improvement in the drill of the Cadets on the whole.

It is very doubtful if there is another Cadet Corps in the Dominion with such a record as No. 108, for besides forming a Guard of Honor to His Excellency the Governor-General, it has also done duty as a Guard of Honor to Royalty, and this event took place on the occasion of the visit to Victoria of H. I. H. Prince Fushimi of Japan.

The event took place at Government House on June 23, 1907. The Prince was very pleased to see the boys and thanked them personally for their courtesy in turning out to receive him.

This corps is not only a highly efficient corps at drill, but it is also a good shooting corps. The boys can use their ritles, and



46 strong, all ranks under command of Captain L. A. Wilmot, with Lieutenants Barnes and Wilkinson. Captain P. Elliston, R.C.A., was the inspecting officer who performed the duty for Colonel J. G. Holmes, D.O.C., M.D. 11.

The company was formed up in two ranks and received the inspecting officer with a "General Salute" presenting arms. The ranks, were closely inspected and great praise was given the boys for the very smart and clean. manner they had turned out, everyone being in uniform, with the accoutrements polished up and, looking very neat.

The company marched past with fixed bayonets, which was very creditably per-formed, after which they were formed into sections and went through several movements.

Skirmishing was next carried out, and a plan of attack was formed by the inspecting officer; the sections opened out in extended order and advanced in rushes, firing rapidly until within 100 yards of the enemy, when bayonets were fixed and the final assault made by a brillfant charge, which brought the mspection to a close.

Captain Elliston very highly complimented the whole of the Cadets, and in particular Captain Wilmot.for the efficient manner and ability he had shown as a commander. The foregoing account of the inspection of this particularly smart Cadet Corps will show at once that although they are only school-boys, their military training is in no way neglected, and they get every bit as much training as the majority of any regiments of the active militia. the end of the summer term, 1906, when Captain L. A. Wilmot retired from the Collegiate School, thereby resigning his commission. It was remarkable how young Wilmot, a schoolboy of 16 years, had learned his drill and aconired the knack and ability of commanding: without shyness or hesitation, so common to boys placed in such a position.



Richmon

follows:

Editor o

about it-

the worl

reading.

esting q

fortune d

a part of

unless he

not usual

benevolen

ting up

volence,

had corne

ket and

Jew, Gree

I had wr

ality, wro

he has e

San Fran

poor man

Jehobah i

out bring

him that

I smil

tiful fanc

had taugl

but as an

ye gave

gave me

took me 1

sick and

the begin

national

tunity to

tabernacle

that Mos

haste thre

They gav

victims o

great nati

up in the explain th

The ]

sad and

day.

A Cal

And v

And i

Why

And v

Not

点

passed u

municatio

Empire

carrying

the estab

tween C Zealand

of steams

ada acros

Canada.

Canada a

the Pacif

the "All-]

is unders

is concer

territory

Laurier

declaring

the best

clearly n

boats is

Cunard s

the proje

knot boa

otherwise

the best ]

have a di

via New

point as

establishe

was the c

for, when

ference.

the word

This app

cheapest

that it w

rule, the

is the che

coal is ree

and, cons

be seen

juts out o

conseque

est to the

province

Now,

In for

At th

a liberal its public well kno

its formation it has forged ahead until, it is safe to say, it enjoys the enviable reputation of being one of Canada's smartest and most efficient Cadet Corps.

Any one not well versed in military matters

may be inclined to think that the Cadet Corps

are merely play and pastime; but we would remind those that think so, that they are very

wide of the mark; if such a state of things did exist in other corps, which we greatly

doubt, we are most positive in saying that nothing of the sort exists in No. 108, for as

regards the discipline in this Corps, it would

be hard to beat it even among regular soldiers. True, they are only school-boys, and every-one knows that all strong, healthy school-

boys are full of frolic and fun, as they should

be, but once they don their uniforms, they be-

come soldiers in every sense of the word, sub-

ject to proper military discipline, and they take a great pleasure in moulding themselves

and are governed by, the Department of

Militia and Defence of the Dominion, the ap-

pointment of all officers in the cadets are made

by the order of the Minister of Militia, the

officers of the Corps being selected from the

scholars. The origin of No. 108 dates away

back to the 2nd of May, 1904, and ever since

The Cadet Corps are under the orders of,

The first members who signed the roll and signified their willingness to join the Cadet Corps are as follows, and among them several names are well-known in this city: W. C. Todd, E. D. Todd, A. Pitts, H. J. Phair, W. Busk, W. B. McConnell, A. P. Bennett, P. Mc-Quade, E. M. McQuade, H. E. Wake, R. Hill, H. P. C. Walker, W. H. Munsie, F. C. Pauline, C. M. Spencer, A. H. Spencer, D. Martin, C. E. Martin, D. Galt, A. S. Hanham, R. ' B. Barnes, R. F. Barnes, G. B. Blizard, R. Stir-ling, H. Y. Stebbins, W. H. Cameron, E. Parry, F. Place, J. Place, J. Peters, C. H. Perry, S. Crowder, N. B. Seabrook, C. T. Drake, V. M. Lawson, C. Holden, C. Harri-son, A. Newcombe, J. Pinder, L. Bell, B. Combe, A. Raymur, H. Stoddart, W. J. Cole, P. H. Stabler, C. S. P. H. Stebbins, G. S. Davys and W. G. Cook.

The first officers in the Corps were Captain A. M. Bell, and Lieutenants P. Stebbins and. W. McConnell.

The Corps now being duly formed with its officers, and a proper complement of noncommissioned officers, it 'was necessary to have a drill instructor, and a very capable man was found in Sergeant J. Caven, of the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., who was appointed to the position, and the Cadets were drilled twice a week.

Uniforn's were now provided for the Cadet Corps, consisting of dark blue serge Norfolk suit of jacket and knickers, with adjustable scarlet shoulder-straps, blue putties, and blue forage cap with a yellow band and button on top of crown, and a chin strip.

These forage caps were shortly afterwards changed for a blue cloth field-service cap regulation pattern, with yellow lace and two brass buttons in front.

On November 22, 1904, the Cadet Corps was supplied with the following arms and equipment from the Ordnance Department at Victoria, B.C.: 50 Martini-Henry rifles, 50 bayonets and scabbards, 50 black leather waist-belts, 50 black leather ammunition pouches, 50 black leather frogs, 50 black leather rifle slings.

On April 26, 1905, Sergeant R. O. Clarke, Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., was appointed drill instructor to the Cadet Corps, vice Sergeant J. Caven, resigned.

On March 28, 1905, authority was granted On March 28, 1905, authority was granted who have greeted me with equal cordiality. I In the month of June a congress of the re-to exchange the black leather equipment of thank all the youths, maidens, and children, presentatives of the Russian periodical press which may have impressed the reader,

A further proof of the high standard of efficiency gained by No. 108 Cadet Corps

From Left to Right, Back Row-Drummer F. G. Sherborne, Sergt. W. C. Ross, Sergt. G. B. Proctor, Sergt. H. B. Scharschmidt, Sergt. J. Smith, Bugler K. Macdonald,

128 A.M.

From Left to Right, Front Row-Lieut. J. A. Grant, Staff-Sergt, Clarke, R. C. A.; J. W. Laing, M. A.; Head-master; 2nd Lieut, P. Smith.

"Captain T. H. Wilkinson was in com-The Cadet Corps sustained a severe loss at mand, with Lieutenants G. S. Davvs and W. A. Cameron, two sergeants and 28 rank and

> "The Governor-General had expressed a wish to see the Cadets of the city and Mr. Laing, the Head Master, was communicated with upon the subject, and the offer was accepted to conform to the Governor-General's wishes.

"The chief difficulty lay in the necessary preparation for such an event, and the ma-

and after a short rest returned to the school for dismissal.

"By the repeated remarks of admiration expressed, it was conceded by all that the Victoria Collegiate School Cadet Corps No. 108 earned for themselves on that occasion a reputation fitting them to rank as second to none to any cadet organization in the Dominion of Canada.

"It is no idle exaggeration to speak thus, for a glance at the following letter will readily bear out this statement:

there is no hesitation in saying that some of the boys are crack shots, when a large per-centage of the scores are between 20 and 24 out of a possible 25, and on more than one occasion the possible has been made. This is on the miniature rifle range at the Drill hall. But the boys were not satisfied with the indoor shooting, they were eager for the real thing on the rifle range, so the Government has issued to them a few of the new Ross rifles and 50 rounds of service ammunition per boy of. 15 years and over, and now they may be seen on Saturday mornings firing at Clover Point range.

They have fired only once so far, so of course high scores were not expected, however there was a 20, two 25 each, a 23, and other scores all the way down to 12, this being out of a possible 35, seven shots at 200 yards. This is not at all bad for a start.

As regards the rifles the cadets were using for drill, it was found that the Martini-Henry was much too heavy and long for the boys, so the Government has now issued to the cadets a converted Snider Carbine, in place of the rifle, and it is much more suitable, as it is only about 5 pounds in weight.

A vast improvement has been made to the Cadets in the way of uniforms, the old blue serge uniform has been discarded, and now the boys have a proper military tunic and pants of khaki, with putties, and they wear a slouch felt hat looped up at the left side in which they look very smart and soldierlike, and they take a great interest in keeping their accoutrements clean and in good order,

The pictures shown with this sketch of the Cadets are from a photograph taken in the grounds of the Collegiate School by Mr. H. J. Davis, one of the masters.

Anyone who has read this brief account of No. 108 Cadet Corps will see at once that it is not all play, it is real business while they are on parade, and when once, they put on their uniforms and attend their drill.

Military training will not hurt a boy of any age, on the contrary it will make him more manly, more obedient, more respectful to his Masters, and feel proud of himself, knowing, as he does, that the little he is doing in his own little way, is done for the good of our great and glorious Empire. In conclusion, we say, "Well Done, Young

Canada," and three hearty cheers for No. 108 Cadet Corps,

The Thanks of Count Leo Tolstoy-

HE following letter appeared in a re-cent issue of the London Times:

the date. I heard of my friends' intention to celebrate my 80th birth-**THI** day, I announced in print that I much wished that they would do nothing of the sort.

But what I had not at all expected happened-namely, that from the last days of August to the present time I have been, and still am, receiving from most various sides such flattering greetings that I feel it necessary to express my sincere gratitude to all those persons and institutions who have addressed me so amicably and kindly.

I thank all the universities, town councils, Zemstvo councils, educational establishments. societies, alliances; groups, clubs, fellowships, and staffs of newspapers and magazines who have sent me addresses and greetings. I also thank all my friends and acquaintances, both in Russia and abroad, who remembered me on that day. I thank all those whom I do not know personally, of very various social position, including prisoners in gaols and exiles, who have greeted me with equal cordiality. I

who have sent me their congratulations. I also thank for their good wishes those Sir,-When, some months before members of the clerical calling who have greeted me: and the fact that there are very

few such makes me value their greetings the more highly. I also thank those who, to-gether with their congratulations, have sent me beautiful presents.

I heartily thank all who have greeted me, especially those (the majority) who, quite unexpectedly to me and to my great joy, have expressed in their addresses full agreement, not with me, but with those eternal truths which, as best I could, I have tried to express and workmen.

Excusing myself for my inability to reply separately to each institution and person, I ask all to accept this announcement as an expression of my sincere gratitude to all who during these days have expressed their kind feelings towards me, for the joy they have given me.

LEO TOLSTOY. September 17-30.

In the month of June a congress of the re-

in honor of Count Leo Tolstoy met at St. Petersburg to consider the most appropriate way of commemorating the forthcoming anniversary of Count Tolstoy's 80th birthday, which falls on August 28 (September 10 N. S.) of this year. It was resolved, amongst other proposals, to publish a collection of articles by leading Russian and foreign authors, artists, statesmen, and politicians, communicating their views on the works of the renowned Russian writer. Granting that the number of critical essays on Tolstoy that have appeared in various languages is already very considerable, still the present occasion would in my writings. Among these I was particu-larly pleased to find a majority of peasants on Tolstoy of those who have gained distinction in different paths of public life, the more so, as the time is approaching when a complete survey of the venerable author's work, in view of his advanced years, can be made.

It is not proposed to give in this collection comprehensive treatises or minute researches, but rather general opinions, personal "views, short sketches compressed in a few lines (25-100), on the man himself, on his ideas, on his works taken as a whole, or on some one of

The "All-Red" Route-The Irish Scheme R

a recent issue of the Standard of Empire, Sir Thomas Truebridge presents his views on the question of the All-Red route as follows:

At the Imperial Conference held in London in 1907 a resolution was passed unanimously affirming that the conmunications between the various parts of the Empire should be improved. One plan for carrying out the sentiment thus expressed is the establishment of rapid communication between Great Britain and Australia via New Zealand and Canada, by means of a fast line of steamships between Great Britain and Canada across the Atlantic, a quick train across Canada, and another line of boats between Canada and Australia, via New Zealand, across the Pacific. To such a service the name of the "All-Red Route" has been given, by which is understood that, so far as the land portion. is concerned, the mails should be on British territory all the while.

At the Imperial Conference Sir Wilfrid Laurier set a high standard for the boats by declaring that the service should be equal to the best service via New York. This would clearly not be possible unless the speed of the boats is to be 25 knots per hour, as the new Cunard ships are running up to that speed. In forming a detailed plan for carrying out

the project, I have always considered that 25knot boats on the Atlantic were demanded, otherwise the service would not be equal to the best New York, though why Canada should have a direct service inferior to an indirect one via New York it would be difficult to say. This point as to the speed of the boats being clearly established, the next thing to be considered was the comparative cost of alternative routes, for, when the resolution was passed at the conference, Mr. Lloyd-George previously inserted the words "provided the cost is reasonable." This appears to point to the fact that the cheapest service would be preferred, provided that it was in other respects acceptable. As a rule, the shortest route between two points is the cheapest, especially by steamship, as less coal is required to be consumed on the voyage, and, consequently, the expense is less.

Ireland to Nova Scotia

Now, if a map be looked at, it will at once be seen that the northwest corner of Ireland juts out considerably into the Atlantic, and is,

eastward towards Europe, it is evident that the shortest sea journey between the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada will be that from Ireland to Nova Scotia. It so happens that at the northwest corner of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, there is one of the finest (if, indeed, it is not actually the finest) natural harbors to be found around the whole coast of the United Kingdom. With an entrance direct from the Atlantic of over three miles in width and over a hundred feet in depth, the harbor itself, known at present as Blacksod Bay, contains an area of forty-five miles of water. Some of this is, of course, shallow, but there is a depth of more than forty fect at low water over a large portion of it. The harbor is formed by a promontory of land running down from the north across the mouth of what otherwise would be an open bay; this promontory, known as the Mullet, gives complete shelter from the west to ships ying within it. The southern end of the promontory ends at a distance of about three miles from Achill Island, thus forming the entrance. Quoting from the report upon it by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, K.C.M.G., an undoubted authority on the subject, Blacksod Bay is an ideal port. His Majesty's

ships never hesitate to enter even in the worst possible weather. It is easy of access; no outying dangers, no channels or narrow waters, bar, etc.; no pilotage, no port dues; land-locked and completely sheltered once inside. The Case for Blacksod Bay

Free from tidal current, with a rise and

fall of eight to eleven feet, with Acl.ill Head and high background, which can be confidentapproached with speed and safety, and Black Rock Standing 268 feet high ten miles to the westward (seaward) of the entrance will guide you into port. The Black Rock light shows at a distance of twenty-two miles in clear weather, and an electric submarine bell placed there with a similar radius would have the same effect as though the light were visible in all weathers. In addition, Nature has placed a reliable means of checking the reckoning at the disposal of vessels making Blacksod Bay at al' times and in all weathers. One hundred miles W. by S. 1/2 S. from Black Rock lies the Porcupine Bank, an eighty-fathom patch, forty-five miles long by twelve miles broad, right on the course from Cape Race, and soundings could easily be obtained. You have

liable to fog or thick weather than any other the main deck of a large steamer, the opera- 9 a. m. the following morning. The boat portion of the coast of the United Kingdom. At Belmullet (the nearest place where statistics have been kept) the average of thick days was 4.1 per cent. per annum for five years. The ground inside is favorable for throwing out piers for the largest steamers to lie along side at all states of the tide, and there is abun dance of the finest granite on the spot for their construction, which will, therefore, not be a very expensive undertaking.

Blacksod Bay, being at present somewhat inaccessible by land, it became necessary to devise a plan to overcome this, the only disadvantage. At a place called Collooney, about ninety miles east of Blacksod Bay, all the principal railways in Ireland converge. A Bill was, therefore, obtained in Parliament in 1907 to enable a railway to be built from Collooney to the harbor, following the coast the whole way, thereby greatly assisting the development of the fisheries in those parts, and serving a considerable population at present without any railway facilities. Powers were also granted to charge harbor dues, and complete the necessary works at Blacksod Bay.

The harbor is about equi-distant from Dublin and Belfast, and is easily reached from Cork, Limerick, and Galway, also from Londonderry and the North, and the trains will run alongside of the boats, so no time will be lost in embarking and disembarking. When the Collooney railway is finished, Blacksod Bay will be in direct communication with every part of Ireland.

Now, one of the principal reasons why people do not visit Ireland so much as they should do, and would like to do, is the existence of the Irish Channel between Ireland and Great Britain. To cross this at present involves changing from train to boat on one side, and from boat to train on the other, all of which takes up a great deal of time, and is most uncomfortable, especially in the case of a night journey.

To obviate this, arrangements have been entered into with a company now existing for the building and operating of train ferries across the Irish Channel, such as are now in operation in many places in Canada and the United States, also in Denmark, Sweden, Getmany, and Siberia; in fact, in most countries except England. To many of the Standard of consequently, the point of European land near-est to the continent of North America. As the province of Nova Scotia also juts out to the

tion taking a few minutes only, and is there secured; the boat then crosses, and the train runs off at the other side, and continues its journey immediately without any change of carriage, or disturbing of passengers, baggage, or mails. These boats will be a great deal larger than any of the mail boats now running between England and Ireland, and having also greater beam, will be much steadier. It is ound in practice that the motion of the boat is far less felt in a railway carriage on board than on the boat itself. The train ferry is equipped like a large railway station, with waiting-rooms, refreshment-rooms, and every convenience for passengers, should they wish to leave their carriages, which, however, there is absolutely no necessity for them to do. The northern passage to Belfast, which is the route which will be taken by Scotch passengers for Canada, will only take just over an hour, and as most of the passengers will be asleep, if the night express is taken, they will know nothing about it. Express trains will be run from London and all the principal towns in connection with the ferry boats. From the experience of the train ferries in Denmark, it is found that trade increases enormously when a train ferry service is established, the saving of two handlings, the prevention of breakages, and the saving of time taken in loading and unloading ships, all tending to reduce the cost of transportation and increase the trade.

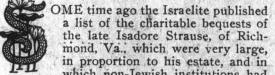
# Across the World in 22 Days

Although the use of train ferries is practically a novelty in the British Isles, there is no reason on earth why it should be so; they have been used with great success in many countries for many years, and in a short time the English people will wonder how they have managed without them for so long. Let us see now how quickly a letter posted in London will take to reach New Zealand and Australia by the Irish route. It must be remembered that the project is one primarily for the acceleration of mails, and that subsidies asked for are in return for services rendered. No. freight will be taken in the boats, except a small amount of high-class freight, such as apples, butter, chilled meat, etc., which can afford to pay a high rate, and, therefore, the question of competition with existing lines of slow boats, carrying freight and passengers, does not arise. A letter or passenger starting from London at 7 p. m. on June I would ar-rive alongside the boat at Blacksod Bay at

leaves Blacksod Bay 10 a. m., and, making 25 knots per hour, or close on it, should arrive at Halifax on the 5th, at 6 to 9 p.m. Leaving there soon after, say at 10 p. m., probably by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (that being the only railway that will run through Canadian territory all the way) Vancouver will be reached on the 9th, at 10 p.m. A boat of about 10,000 tons, with a speed of 20 knots, will be waiting for the train, which will run alongside of it, and leave at midnight. Auckland, New Zealand, will be reached on the 24th, at 7 a. m., or twenty-two and a half days from London, a saving on the present Suez Canai route of thirteen to fifteen days. The boat will then proceed, after a stop of five hours, to Sydney, which will be the terminus in Australia, reaching there on the 27th, at 6 a.m., a saving of three to five days over the Suez route.

To start from Liverpool instead of the West of Ireland would cost at least £150,000 a year more. First, the distance is 350 miles longer by sea, which would take almost a day, so that a weekly service would require four boats to carry it on instead of three by the Blacksod route. This extra boat would cost £900,000. Second, a greater amount of coal would be consumed on the larger course, and the boat would also have to be a bigger one to carry it. Third, the dues payable at Liverpool are very heavy, while at Blacksod Bay, they would be very small indeed. For the same reason Halifax, N.S., is the cheapest port on the Canadian side, and has always been advocated by prominent Canadians, as it is the only suitable Canadian port open all the year round. In conclusion, as the Irish route is the cheapest, the shortest, the quickest, and the safest, and also possesses the finest harbor, on its merits alone it cannot be passed over. There may be other considerations which would outweigh these great advantages, but I know of none. In England everyone would be only too glad to see Ire-land take the position in the Chain of Empire to which she is geographically entitled, and I cannot imagine that any objection could be made in Canada or any other part of the Empire, where Irishmen have ever been found in the very front rank, always ready to claim fair treatment for the land of the shamrock, and where it has always been generously accorded.





a list of the charitable bequests of the late Isadore Strause, of Richmond, Va., which were very large, in proportion to his estate, and in which non-Jewish institutions had a liberal share. The probating of the will and its publication called forth a letter from a

the Lord would give back ten. They simply raised the lid of the treasury, and the people came running with their gifts. And they kept coming until the lid went down with a bang and the crowd was ordered to disperse.

Of course, in all this the Jew had the start of us. He was taught in the school of benevolence three thousand years before we were well known Christian clergyman, which the out of the woods. But this alone does not ex-Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch prints as plain why he is still ahead of us We have been out of the woods something like a thousand years ourselves, and some of us have not got started yet. The Jew first learned to give by giving to God. His first gifts were gifts of gratitude. The goodness of God pulled on his heartstrings and loosened his pursestring. Then, later, trouble came-came to stay-and the cry of their needy brethren scattered abroad arose, never to cease; and from that day to this his gifts have been largely gifts of benevolence. Anybody who loves can give to missions; anybody who thinks can give to education, but only the man with the fellow-feeling -the man who has known trouble or has been raised within earshot of the cry of need -can be truly benevolent. The Jew has been raised on trouble; he knows what it means, and when the cry of distress strikes on his ear the chords vibrate in his heart. He simply can not slam the door to drown that cry. George Washington was reputed to be America's richest citizen in his day; but when the colonies had lost their credit, and the treasury was empty, and the paymasters were out of a job, and the chances of success had faded almost out of sight, and everybody was kicking, it was left for a Philadelphia Jew to raise the dead hope to life again; and Haym Salomon, without asking security, poured into the public treasury more good, hard cash than George Washington was ever worth. When Jesse Seligman died in New York, Carl Schurz declared that in all his experience he had never known a man more truly helpful to his fellowmen. "There was no charitable enterprise within his reach that did not feel the generosity of his open hand;" and he made his bequests without regard to religion or nationality. Juda Tuoro, of New Orleans, never a man great wealth, left fourteen Christian institutions \$5,000 each, and gave \$80,000 to New Orleans for the care of its poor. It has been said that his Catholic munificence for a man of his means has never been surpassed in America. Dr. Berndt, of Pittsburg, divided his estate almost equally between Jewish and Christian institutions. Simon Muhr, of Philadelphia, gave one-third of his fortune to education and divided the remaining two-thirds equally between Jewish and Christian benevolences. I could name many others who have shown the same catholic spirit, among them names of of the military code.

fragrant memory, familiar to us all here at home.

We are still given to talking of Jewish narrowness, but I do not recall that a single American Christian has ever divided his bequests equally between Christian and Jewish benevolences.

The question interests me more and more as I think of it. Why do our benevolent institutions receive more in bequests from Jews of moderate fortune than from Christians of moderate fortune?

Is it because the Christian church looks only to millionaires for legacies?

Immigration From Orient

DINNER of the Liberal Colonial Club was held at Prince's Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P. Colonel Seely, M.P., was the guest of the evening, and the company included Mrs. Seely, Sir

Godfrey Lagden, Sir Albert Hime, the Bishop the Transvaal Customs), the Hon. I. A. C.

could not have the white problem complicated with the yellow problem. Speaking for himself personally, he entirely agreed with them. He thought he might go on to say that the pre-sent rulers of South Africa fully appreciated that point of view, and he had reason to believe that both General Botha and Mr. Smuts of North Queensland, Mr. Honey (director of would agree with what he had so far said. But there was an immense problem to be

ring that some of when a large per-, etween 20 and 24 on more than one been made. This ange at the Drill not satisfied with vere eager for the e, so the Governfew of the new f service ammunind over, and now rday mornings fir-

Victoria Col-

District Officer

u his apprecia-

way in which

med up on the

Governor-Gen-

you that great

nd Cadets of the

gh standard of

e 14th inst.

ON, R.C.A.

ng Canada.

.D. No. 11."

zette of Ottawa

bublished an ac-

heading the ac-

ines and gallery

d to the Cadet

artment, and the

rill Hall once a

miniature range.

ne shooting, and

ing fairly good

.O.C., M.D. II.

e best shot, and.

the ranks was

nith. The prize

Dension's book,

well as a gold

ran P. Smith so

lead Master pre-

fficiency badge.

the Cadet Corps

, by Captain P:

. II The nature

a repetition of

the usual general

st in column and

fixed bayonets.

nanders, Lieuten-

company.

andled

espectively, were

ion Captain Ellis-

plimenting Cap-

so the two subal-

efficient manner

ote a decided im-he Cadets on the

e is another Cadet such a record as a Guard of Honor

rernor-General, it

ard of Honor to

ok place on the toria of H. I. H.

**Government** House

was very pleased

d them personally

ng out to receive

a highly efficient

a good shooting

their rifles, and

mmended.

once so far, so of ot expected, howa5 each, a 23, and own to 12, this beseven shots at 200 ad for a start. cadets were using the Martini-Henry ng for the boys, so ssued to the cadets ie, in place of the nitable, as it is only

s been made to the orms, the old blue iscarded, and now military tunic and s, and they wear a at the left side in art and soldierlike, est in keeping their good order. h this sketch of the graph taken in the School by Mr. H. J.

his brief account of see at once that it business while they once, they put on their drill. not hurt a boy of it will make him more respectful to l of himself, knowittle he is doing in for the good of our

Well Done, Young cheers for No. 108

follows Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Have you read the will of Isadore Strause?

Not that there's anything remarkable about it—it is the way of the high-type Jew the world over-but it's mighty interesting reading.

And it makes you ask yourself some interesting questions.

Why is it that when a Jew of moderate fortune dies we usually look for him to leave a part of his estate to benevolent objects?

And why is it that when a Christian dies, unless he is worth a million or more, we do not usually expect him to leave anything to benevolent objects? ...

And why is it that you and I are still sitting up nights prating over Christian benevolence, and Christian munificence, as if we had cornered the milk-of-human-kindness market and left not so much as a spoonful for Jew, Greek or barbarian?

A California gentleman, seeing something I had written in a book about Jewish liberality, wrote me that the most benevolent man he has ever known is an aged Israelite of San Francisco. This old man receives every poor man who comes to his door as if he were ehobah in disguise, and if a day passes without bringing a case of need, he goes home sad and wondering if God is displeased with him that He should not have visited him that day.

I smiled as I read it and thought it a beautiful fancy, until it occurred to me that Jesus had taught us the same thing, not as a fancy, but as an eternal truth: "I was hungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison, and ye visited me not."

The Jews have been princely givers from the beginning. At the very start of their national life, when they were given an opportunity to contribute for the erection of the tabernacle, they poured out their gold so fast that Moses had to send messengers posthaste through the camp to tell them to quit. They gave as if they were already confirmed victims of the habit. It was so in all their great national offerings. Nobody had to stand up in the pulpit to "lift" the collection or to explain that for every dollar they chipped in

Is it because the Jew is more liberal than the Christian, or only because he gives more to benevolences and less to other things? Is it true that he gives less to other things?

Is it because the Christian church has fixed the thought of its rich men upon education and missions to the neglect of its benevolent institutions?

Is it because the Christian church has been so long a stranger to trouble and has little to pull upon its heart-strings? Would a great persecution such as moved the early Christians to sell all that they had for the common good quicken the ear of Christendom to the crv of suffering?

Is it because we who profess the name of Christ do not really believe the words of Jesus and regard the faith of the aged Israelite of San Francisco as only a pious fancy?

One thing more-Christianity is still suffering much at the hands of its friends. And chief among these hurtful friends are the pious simpletons who imagine that they are giving glory to Christ when they roll their eyeballs backward at every kindly mention of the religion and the race from which sprang our own religion and our own Lord.

Away back in the dimness, when our unwashed forefathers were still roaming the woods shooting Teddy bears and things and eating their meat raw and refusing to comb their hair, the Jew, following the ways of peace, had already, quietly and unostentatiously, given to God and his fellowmen more than enough to pay our national debt.

We can afford to be modest. > EDWARD LEIGH PELL, D.D.

-0--

# CRUELTY IN CHILIAN ARMY

In Chili they are discussing the abolition of corporal punishment in the army. There was great indignation shown lately at the torture inflicted on three infantry soldiers, by the order of Senor Morande Vicuna, commandant of artillery. They were flogged with a "caqueta," a gun stick, and after the flogging they called on the minister of war and at the offices of the newspapers, exhibiting the marks of their barbarous treatment. The government ordered an immediate investigation of the case, while the press clamored for the discharge of Commandant Vicuna and a reform

Graaff (Cape Colony), Sir West Ridgeway, Sir D. Brynmor Jones, M.P., Mr. Felix Schuster, Sir Edward Tennant, M.P., Mr. Beck, M.P., Mr. Chance, M.P., Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., and others. Colonel Seely opened a discussion, after

dinner, on "Oriental Immigration." He said he chose the topic of Asiatic immigration into the British Empire because it was the most difficult of any, and because he believed that the more they discussed the problem the easier it would become. Many things, were necessary to the greatness of the British Empire. Among other things there must be some interchange of human beings. He believed that there was a possibility for such interchange provided they once realized on what lines that interchange must exist. He conceived that if interchange was possible, and if there was some measure of sanity in our administration, and also a predominant navy, the British Empire might last indefinitely, not only for the good of those who dwelt within the Empire, but for the general good of the whole of humanity. If there must be some interchange; on what lines must that interchange take place? Let them encourage immigration in every way they could along the lines of latitude, but let that immigration be free. Let them for ever abandon the idea that any one might be used as a machine for a certain piece of labor and then go away. In the problem of Oriental immigration in any part of the British Empire they should lay down the principle that all who came in should come in as potential citizens. If they came in at all they should come in free. There was the difficult question of the Indians in the Transvaal; there was the still more difficult question of the Indians in Natal. If they agreed that all parts of the English dominions should be permitted by their Governments, with the full approval of the Government here in England, to exclude whom they would in the interests of humanity, at least let them agree on this propositionthat thoes who had already come in with the expectation of being allowed to live there should be treated not only with fairness, but with generosity. (Cheers.) A strange thing had happened in South Africa. Tens of thousands of Indians had gone there; many of them, in the case of Natal, encouraged and urged to come; believing that it was to be their permanent home. But the people in South Africa had come to the conclusion that they

for the Asiatic population of the Colony now actually exceeded its white population. The solution could not be foretold today, but some of the principles which it undoubtedly would embody were the same as in the Transvaalfair treatment for the Asiatics who had come, satisfaction for the legitimate expectations with which they came, perhaps compensation, adequate and liberal, for the disappointment of some of those expectations. There were also difficulties of a converse kind to be faced. He instanced the case of Australia. It was primarily a white man's country, but its territory stretched far up into the tropical zone. And Australian opinion clung so earnestly to the ideal of a white Australia that it had said: "We will make the experiment of peopling even tropical territory solely with the white race." Whether that experiment would be successful remained to be seen. It was at bottom a question of population. The future of Australia would depend on the possibility of having an increased white immigration, and a higher white birth-rate. Another case they might take was that of East Africa, which had a high table-land with a climate more or less like that of the temperate zone. Like South Africa, it could never be purely a white man's country, for it had a great indigenous colored population. In East Africa they must simply wait and see whether the ideal of a mainly white country was going to be realized. If it was, they must do nothing to thwart it .--(Cheers.)-London Times.

# A LAWYERS' STRIKE

All the lawyers of Leghorn have gone on strike as a protest against the insufficient number of magistrates and clerks in the local courts, and for the last three days have refused to plead or appear in court. The district attorney has, however, found a remedy.

As most of the inspectors of police have university degrees as lawyers, he ordered them to take the strikers' places, and thus the courts have been able to get on with their daily sittings. The lawyers are furious, and they seem determined not only to continue the strike, but to provoke a general strike in Tuscany.

They insist that three more magistrates and three clerks should be appointed, and that the courtrooms should be whitewashed and cleaned also.

COLONIST VICTORIA

# The Greatest Sale of Women's Coats

Starts Monday morning. Our entire stock of Women's Coats, selling from \$12,50 to \$55.00, will be marked down ready for selling on Monday. A few low-priced coats and the novelty coats above \$55.00 will not be reduced. It is also well to remember that many of the lines we have in stock were selling much below the regular value. These and all other garments have been reduced in a most emphatic manner, insuring splendid bargains for all who attend this sale. Such an opportunity rarely occurs until after Christmas."

# Regular \$12.50 to \$55.00 Values, Next Week, \$6.75 to \$33.50



Price .. .. .. .. .. .. .. \$24.75

silk and enamel buttons and finished with large brass buttons, also buttons on front and back to match. Half lined with satin. Regular \$53.50. Sale price ..... \$33.50

See the Window Display **Government Street** 

two box pleats and finished with braid and fancy trimming. Roll collar and cuffs inlaid with yelvet and trimmed with gilt braid and brass buttons. Half lined with silk. Regular \$47.50. Sale price \$33.50 COAT made of light grey tweed, semi-fitting style, roll collar and cuffs, patch pockets trimmed with self strapping and buttons. Sale price .. .. .. .. .. \$22.50

> See the Window Display **Government** Street

breasted, patch pockets, roll collar and

cuffs finished with satin, half lined with

satin. Sale price ..... \$24.75

VOL L.

STRIK

Demonstr of Fm

MILITIA

Citizens. Today

Perth, Appitched ba strikers an

day at the preofing C which six

down, Gov call for tr

Trenton t

streets are A feeling

vails, as t ties were them. Tw painfully l

Althou

the citiz the strik

tack on t

the Purita

on strike

increased

other to

So far a

At 1:45

secutor E

for troops. ant adjuta

bey to inv advise the

CHINE

He Sends Speaki

New Yo the Chines ing a tour tomorrow Before 1 dressed a had receiv

his weste "I am abo

home in from an

western a received a hands of citizens, a portunity the idea the Unite you were to discuss "I have during my of the cc China, an serve ane keen app vantages closer adv friendly p "Now u from the express t the great you are warmest sincerely relations two peop more and

Chicago erfeit \$5 ly circula citles in manufactu operating gang is b made last cret servi ber of ar declared saving

declared saying were man by one money w lots at a Chicago.. Wheed a arrest, ar Anderson latter the with the

Albany, was mad mission, Erie Rail

to issue 000,000 fo obligation be made

panies of

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.