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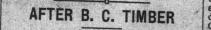
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CONSERVATIVE CLUB MEETS AT QUESNEL

Successful Annual Gathering -Many New Members Enrolled

Quesnel, Jan. 10 .- The annual meeting of the Quesnel Conservative club was held in the dance hall on Thurs-day January 9. A most enthusiastic meeting was held, in which the most notable feature was the harmony of the proceedings. The president, J. A. Fraser, being absent, a letter of re-gret from him was read by the secretary. After the secretary's report had been read an invitation was extended to any persons wishing to join the Conservative secretary for the tender Conservative association. Eighteen new members were enrolled.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing vear: Hon. president, J. A. Fraser; president, John Holt; secretary, T. Fletcher; treasurer, E. L. Hepner, F. S. Shepherd, W. J. An-drews and W. L. Collins were electel members of the executive committee.

Before adjourning the following motion was moved and carried unanimously: We, the members of the Ques-nel Conservative club, send to the premier, the Hon. R. McBride, a vote of confidence in the present govern-ment and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to return two Conserva-tive members for Cariboo at the next

thanked the members for the hor done him in electing him to the fice.

"Our New Members" was responded to by W. J. Andrews. "The Ladies," with two such wellknown ladies' men as Jas. Deacon and Wm. Kennedy to reply, this toast was nobly responded to.

"Our Visitors" was responded to by Mr. Gaskell, of Kimberley After a very pleasant time the an-nual meeting, which was the largest

and most enthusiastic political meet-ing ever held in Quesnel, adjourned.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Second of Japanese Charged With At-tacking Vancouver Firemen Vancouver Sent Up

Vancouver, Jan. 15 .- The second apanese was committed for trial this Japanese was committed for trial this
afternoon in connection with the New
Year's row with the firemen. The two
other arrested Japanese were dismiss-
ed, it heing shown that they could not
have been engaged in the fight.Commissioner Watson and Tiffin,
striving to get in touch with the vari-
ous questions despite their ignorance
of the ins and outs of the license by-
laws, admitted that Commissioner
Hunt's contention was probably cor-
rect. But Mayor Bethune looked wise
and said no other commission than
one constituted as the one sittingOne thing is
with regard to
pecially apples
to in is mainly
of cultivation.

fying them. Fireman Frost gave new evidence in

declaring that while the fight pro-ceeded he was borne to the ground on top of one Japanese. This fellow held him down while another cut his nose

Before the assizes the charge may be amended from attempted murder to wounding with intent to maim.

BURGLARS OPERATE

Signs of an Organized Gang Being at Work in Vancouver Business District

Vancouver, Jan. 15 .- Burglars are at

large in the downtown commercial districts, and up to the present they

have succeeded in baffling the police. Premises are being entered almost nightly, and goods taken, but the ma-

B.C. FRUIT GROWERS Everybody became very much excited. Mr. Walker and the others compared their watches and finally the officer decided that he would allow Mr. Bell's Today Mr. Rae is trying to obtain an order from the Supreme court to prevent the returning officer from is-suing a proclamation for the election for reeve. Interesting Papers on the Past Year's Work Presented-

for reeve. Last night a very lively meeting of ratepayers was held. Mr. Rorison, a temperance advocate from Vancou-ver, attended, but the meeting would not allow him to speak. He ascended the platform, but the catcalls were too fierce and he had to retire, after

making many excited gesticulations. THEATRE BLAZE

Accident in Royal City That Was For-tunately Not Attended by Panic

The meeting was briefly addressed by Mayor Morley who lauded the work of the association and pointed out the necessity of the fruit growers of the mervines. New Westminster, Jan. 15.—A fire which might have been fraught with serious consequences but for the fact serious consequences but for the fact that the hall was almost empty at the time it occurred yesterday evening at the new Royal theatre, when a box of films were ignited by a stick of redfilms were ignited by a stick of red-

tilms were ignited by a stick of red-hot carbon. Only about twenty-five people were in the building at the time, and these hastily made their way outside, no panic or stampede talking place. Had the accident occurred earlier in the evening, when a large number of chli-dren were attending the show the re-sult would have been vastly different, as the place filled with thick smoke immediately the films started to burn,

IN ANNUAL SESSION

Officers Elected

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the annual meeting of the British

Columbia Fruit Growers' association held yesterday afternoon in the council thamber at the city hall the annual re-

ports of the president, secretary and

executive committee were submitted, the officers elected and an interesting

paper given by Thomas Brydon on "Better Fruit and How to Obtain It."

Hon. R. McBride.
 A supper was served in the Occidental hotel, at which over fifty were proposed:
 "The King," by Mr. Holt.
 S. Shepherd.
 "Our Leader, R. L. Borden," by F. S. Shepherd.
 "The Freeder.
 "Our Premier, the Hon. R. Mc-Bride," by W. L. Collins.
 "The King," by W. L. Collins.
 "The Hon R. Mc-Bride," by W. L. Collins.
 "The President of, the Association," by Elmore Wells. Mr. Holt in reply thanked the members for the honor done him in electing him to the

The fruit crop, taking the province as a whole, was below the average, atncouver Body Somewhat Mixed Up by Change in Government Rep-/ancou tributed to early frosts in some sec-tions, hail in others, and drought in resentatives

Vancouver Jan 15 .- The government appointees on the license com-mission of last year had been privately not more than 85 per cent. Raspber-ries about the same. Blackberries, being later, got the benefit of the early mission of last year had been privately informed of the ruling of City Soli-citor Cowan that Commissioners Wat-son and Tiffin were the only men who being later, got the benent of the carry fall rains, and would round out about 90 per cent. The sweet cherry crop suffered the most there not being over 60 per cent Ross nor Mr. Davis put in an appear-

average. White pears were above the averance at yesterday afternoon's meeting. The situation was, however, alluded to several times by Commissioner Hunt when matters discussed at the

Peaches were a full crop, except where the trees had suffered from the severity of the preceding winter. commission's previous sitting were brought up. He claimed it would have been much better had the old Superior Quality

body heard the reports as they were already conversant with the matters. Commissioner Watson and Tiffin, Early apples were not as heavy as ast year, but late varieties rounded

The strawberry crop would average

ast year, but late varieties founded out a full crop. One thing is particularly noticeable with regard to the fruit—more es-pecially apples—and that is the su-perior quality of the fruit over past years. This very satisfactory condi-tion is mainly due to better methods tion is mainly due to better methods

and said no other commission than one constituted as the one sitting discussion every time. WORK FOR EXHIBITION WORK FOR EXHIBITION ing up of those provinces and Mani-toba means a market which will be limited only by our ability to supply

Members of Vancouver Association Propose to Keep Their Pro-ject Alive

Vancouver, Jan. 15.—A meeting of the Exhibition association will be held on Thursday evening at which the fu-ture course of the organization, in view of the turning down of the by-law of \$50,000 for exhibition purposes ture course of the organization, in view of the turning down of the by-law of \$50,000 for exhibition purposes

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

fruit. Accordingly, delegates were in-vited to meet at Sicamous, April 24, but owing to want of room there the delegates proceeded to Armstrong, where it was decided to organize the "Fruit and Produce Exchange of Brit-ish Columbia." A draft constitution and bylaws were drawn, the meeting then adjourning to meet at Revel-stoke May 22 to perfect the organiza-tion, which was finally consummated June 29. Practical Work At Summerican d April 2 Mr. Brand

At Summerland, April 2, Mr. Bran Work of Central Body.

At Summerland, April 2, Mr. Bran-drith gave practical demonstration in pruning in the forenoon, and in the af-ternoon on the proper method of mix-ing and applying sprays. On the 3rd Messrs. Johnstone and Brandrith pro-ceeded to Kelowna, where in the af-ternoon tree planting was demonstrat-ed to a large and appreciative audi-ence. The meeting in the evening was fairly well attended, although a bazaar in aid of the hospital was being held in the same building. On the 4th at Verpon despite the dividual or exchange it cannot all be On the 4th, at Vernon, despite the filled the manager is immediately notified and the balance of the order is

On the 4th, at Vernon, despite the rain, there was a good turnout to the demonstration in planting and prun-ing, and a fairly well attended meet-ing in the evening. A well attended meeting was held placed elsewhere. A very important point is that when the solicitors or

head office receive special orders for fruit from any one district or grower owing to the superior method of pack-A well attended meeting was held in Armstrong on the 6th, addressed by Messrs. Johnstone and Brandrith on subjects of interest to the growers. At Salmon Arm, on the 8th, ad-dresses were delivered by the same gentlemen to a large gathering, on spraying and co-operation. At Kam-loops, on the 9th, planting and prun-ing were again demonstrated in the afternoon, and addresses delivered in the evening. At all these meetings the torious article will receive the very highest price obtainable. This is the only successful method of co-opera-tion, Otherwise the best men will not join heartily in any co-operative asthe evening. At all these meetings the idea of a central exchange was en-thusiastically received and delegates sociation. A great saving is effected in the marketing of small perishable fruits

appointed. On June 28 a meeting was held in Enderby, addressed by Mr. H. Kipp, who gave a practical demonstration by our own men being at the principal points of delivery to make adjustments for fruit in bad condition on arrival. Every shipper must be held responsi-ble for the condition of his fruit at Who gave a practical demonstration in pruning to an appreciative audi-ence. On the 29th a well attended meeting was held in Revelstoke, ad-dressed by Messrs. Johnstone, Bran-drith and Kipp. July 2 Messrs. Johnstone, Brandrith and Kipp attended the quarterly meet-ing in Kaslo, and addressed those gathered together on planting, prun-ing, spraying and allied subjects. the point of delivery, provided the damage has not been caused by any fault on the part of transportation companies. Should a shipper persist

in forwarding badly picked and packed fruit he will be suspended from ship-ping through the exchange and al-lowed to find his own market until such time as he learns to handle his Valuable Information

On the 8th they demonstrated plant-

Saving in Cost

product in a proper manner On the 4th Messrs. Brandrith and Advice for Shippers. Kipp gave demonstrations in planting and pruning at Creston in the after-All possible advice and assistance will always be rendered by the ex-

noon and spoke on spraying, co-opera-tion, etc. in the evening. On the 5th the same gentlemen adchange management to shippers who through ignorance, may make mis-takes, but wilfulness, carelessness and neglect will receive no consideration. dressed an enthusiastic meeting in Cranbrook, on the work of the asso-ciation, tree planting, pruning, spray-

It will be the duty of members of the board to take their turns of being within range of large distributing mar-kets so that if any considerable seting and pruning at Burton in the af-ternoon, and in the evening addressed Ing and pruning at Burton in the af-ternoon, and in the evening addressed a full house on the same subjects as at Cranbrook. On the 10th Mr. Bran-drith held a meeting at Enderby, when planting, pruning, spraying, etc., were demonstrated in the afternoon, and a local branch organized in the evening. From Enderby Mr. Brandrith proexpress shipments. At the end of the season, after allowing a sufficient re-serve fund to carry on the business successfully, any surplus cash will be

perienced in obtaining a market. expert packer. This insures uniform-ity of pack and grade, which will al-ways command the best prices in the markets and attract the largest and best buyers. The annual general meet-ing of the exchange takes place early next month, and a large number of associations having signified their inter

Pure spraying materials for the use of members has been secured at the lowest cost, and the necessary varie-ties of paper have also been secured at wholesale. We would recommend that the sec-retory he instructed to secure a sup-

hine curving solution purposes law of \$50,000 for exhibition purposes by the Vancouver alectoriae will be considered. The leaders of the movement for an exhibition state that the general feel-and dimate essential to the production of the high class fruit these markets are forced to the conclusion that the clearing of the grounds at Hast are the clearing of the grounds at Hast are the clearing of the grounds at Hast are the clearing of the disputed points as to the the he lease of the Hastings reserve will there have been settled, and the additions the grounds will have the clearing on the grounds will have the hease of the addition of Mr. R. M. Palmer, are for the competition at the the the disputed points as four the competition at the the the lease of the additions of Mr. R. M. Palmer, for the competition at the the the competition at the the the grounds will have the the disputed points as four the generous support he has the grounds will have the the disputed points as four the generous support he has the grounds will have the the disputed points as the additions of Mr. R. M. Palmer, the the disputed points as four the generous support he has the grounds will have the the heatened to the generous support he has the grounds will have the the disputed points as the addition at the the the grounds will have the the heatened the additions the the the grounds will have the the disputed points as the addition at the the the grounds will have the the the grounds will have the the the grounds will have the the grounds will have the the the grounds will have Unless the growers organized there We would recommend that the sec-retary be instructed to secure a sup-ply of both for the current year on the best terms possible. Bradstreet's reports are becoming more valuable to our members each year, and we strongly recommend that the subscription be continued. Your committee have taken up with the proper authorities the queation of better handling and better facilities for fruit shipments by both lake and Scheme Indorsed. ould be one man who would dominate he market and that was the middleman. The mayor considered it a mos promising sign that those engaged in the greatest industry of the province are associating themselves together and



NURSERY GUARDS, 3 sizes, now \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00



The election of officers resulted as ollows: President, James Johnston,

Nelson, re-elected; first vice-president

S. Bartholomew, Summerland; second

vice-president, A. E. Gale, Keating;

third vice-president, A. B. McClenag-han, Golden; fourth vice-president,

Thomas Wilson, Vancouver; secretary

Kipp, Chilliwack: S. Bartholom

and W. J. Brandrith.

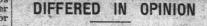
\$50 per month.

Foley Firm to Build West From Edmonton-Men After Coast Contracts

treasurer W. J. Brandrith; executive committee, R. M. Palmer, Victoria; H. Vancouver, Jan. 15.-Messrs. Foley Bros., Larson and Stewart have just been awarded a contract for the cornerland; James Johnston, Nelson, struction of one hundred and twenty In view of the great increase in the miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway west from Edmonton. The contractors will start work early in work the remuneration of the secretary-treasurer was raised from \$30 to the season.

Mayor Morley, who had been expect-Besides this firm, McArthur Bros. of Winnipeg, and other companies of railway builders are sending repreed to be on hand to welcome the delegates, was late in arriving. He stated that owing to press of other work he sentatives west to figure on the con-struction of the Pacific coast end of the line. One of the McArthurs arhad been delayed. He addressed the meeting briefly expressing his regret that there was not a larger attendance. rived here yesterday, and will leave for the north before the end of the He himself had had experience as a fruit grower in California, and he knew the difficulty the fruit grower ex-

Foley Bros. is also expected in Van couver before the end of the month. The



Dr. Fagan and Lady Members of Anti-Tuberculosis Society Fail to Agree

Vancouver, Jan. 15.—A lively row occurred this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis So-ciety. Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, dictated too much, in the opinion of the women, who requested him to retire. He did so, but first asked that president, and declared that all the society had done in two years was to collect nine dollars. After Dr. Fagan had retired, Mrs. Ross was re-elected

aiming for better conditions. He advis-ed all to pull together and they would find that association would be the very Nelson and Rossland Mayors best kind of education. With every-thing conducing to the best interests of n, Jan. 15.—S. S. Taylor, K. C., was elected mayor by acclamation the growers it would be, he thought, their own fault if they did not make British Columbia fruit the standard There will be a contest in both wards for aldermen. In Rossland P. R. Mc-Donald was re-elected mayor by acjust as the oranges of California had been made the standard in that class of fruit. The whole question of organiclamation. In the east ward there are three aldermanic candidates and in the west ward five. zation must be treated strictly

J. W. Stewart, a vice-president in

has disposed of his bu had conducted for the to Reid & Co., of C consideration said to borhood of \$23,450. shortly leave this city

residence in the Ok health considerations t take this step. STEAMSHIP WAG PREVAILING

ners Manage to I Now Be (

> The steamship own Sound who recently pla scale in effect. alth

masters have left the managed to keep their One effect of the stri

ters has been to find a George Roberts, who w of the Clallam when s

lives. He has been

the steamer Indianapo Capt. Penfield. Advice under yesterday's date

Complications are

fight between the Puge

obat Owners' Associati sociation of Masters, gineers, the result of w the lines of battle m

define the issues in ways. The Inland N

forming the most pror of the owners' associat

assumed the aggressiv and discharged a num captains, substituting

nen in their places.

tained late vesterday a junction restraining th members of Puget Sour 16, Masters, Mates and J

erfering with their

The injunction is temp turnable before Judge

uperior court on Janua the morning.

One of the boats of the State of Washingt

at the buoy. On the f trip from Seattle, und

Hood's Canal and was

ing last night and agree gether in the fight.

The engineers' association in the member of the member of the second sec

after discussing a coun submitted by the own submitted by the own ago and laid on the

The masters and mate

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Friday, Januar

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BIG FLOUR

Maple Leaf Mil

MILLION DOLLA

Latest Report In

Kenora, Ont., Jan. Maple Leaf flour mill, en over two years to

blazing furnace and r it from entire destruct

The brigade was construct The brigade was construct past nine, but it soon ent that the firement by anything. The wal half an hour to adjus useless when turned o the extreme top of the should have containe empty.

Very soon the flam hold, and the whole lighted up. The glare made it possible to re

a mile away. Huge the progress of the fi way, although there v

falling sparks to the p ing trains. As the fi electric cable the flam like demons. The wh

It is supposed that

ated through a live w of the block. A high

flames and carried t the adjoining block. that sparks may catch

The mill is compo

buildings, 200 feet by

by a centre gangway. The elevator is now north wall fell and b

graph wire and will Over a million dolla

New Westminster . axmen have been hire

work at the clearing

Prince Rupert, ten o to leave Vancouver

steamer Amur, while

will leave on Friday o mosun. The men are Green, through the agent, Joseph Wise, p Depot hotel.

New Westminster DeBeck, the Columbia

Mr. DeBeck S

The Maple Leaf m about a month ago.

Axmen for Prin

empty.

ferno.

ger to Proper

Neighbor

Just Completed

From Enderby Mr. Brandrith pro-ceeded to Windermere on the 17th, where he addressed an enthusiastic gathering on planting, pruning, variesuccessfully, any surplus cash will be distributed pro rata to all shippers. The central exchange also intends to adopt a co-operative measure to overcome any financial failures., In the case of apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries the best results are obtained by having them conveyed from the orchards to central packing houses and there graded and packed, under the supervision of a competent expert packer. This insures uniform ties to plant etc. On the 19th at Wilmer he addressed a large gathering on the same sub-At Golden on the 22nd he demon strated planting and pruning in the afternoon, and in the evening address ed a large gathering on "The Work of the Association," "Varieties to Plant," That these meetings are appreciated s evidenced by the fact that requests for their continuance are constantly being received, and more especially from the newer sections of the prov-

ince; and we strongly recommend that the executive be authorized to con-tinue this part of the work.

only solution of this difficulty lay in organization. Without some such steps eing taken the grower would neve know what price he could expect for his product. By proper organization the receiving, packing and shipping of the fruit could be done at one-half the expense that would otherwise be netion of joining this season and also in-dividual growers who are situated in districts where no exchange exists. cessitated and the work of grading the fruit could also be much better effected. It would be possible to keep in close touch with the world's markets. Urges Organization.

At I. Rubinowitz' department store, at the corner of Hastings and Abbott streets, last evening entrance was gained through a transom over the back door. Some Mexican and other odd coins were taken amongst other things.

The police were notified and the remises were inspected and the sur-rounding district scoured, but without success. Sergeant Preston, Detectives Jackson and McLeod, Sergeant Mac-aulay and Constable Champion joined in the search.

Last Sunday night a very similar robbery was recorded at Hughes Bros.' store at 105 Hastings street. The amount of goods taken was not large. It is thought by the police that the two robberies were mentanted by

Jack McArthur, Logger, Knocks Van-couver Policemen Around Like Ninepins

It is thought by the police that the two robberies were perpetrated by an organized gang, and every effort will be made to run them to earth. Proposed Co-Operative Store. New Westminster, Jan. 15.—A pro-position is on foot to establish a co-operative store in this city, the scheme having the support of the labor ele-ment. The E. C. Electric company are strongly in favor of the idea and have promised the organizers hearty support. W. Dodd, secretary of the local branch of the Canadian labor party, is back of the movement. During the past two weeks, he has disposed of shares out before the end of the month.



Candidate for South Vancouver Reeveship Allowed Nomination Hour to Slip By

b Slip By
The did not even question him before the strain t

value to the province of this splendid advertisement cannot be computed in or not. Thanks to Government

ing, etc

spraying, etc.

dollars and cents. We have yet to learn of any steps We feel that the heartiest thanks of this association are due to the Provin-

being taken by the Dominion govern-ment to accede to our repeated re-quests for experimental orchards on cial government for the hearty man-ner in which they have responded to our requests for aid to enable us to

times extended to this association. We cannot close this report without congratulating the fruit growers of

British Columbia on the successes British Columbia on the successes achieved by them at the principal ex-hibitions in Great Britain, under the capable management of Mr. R. M. Pal-mer, to whom also the thanks of the fruit growers are due. And also on the eminently successful outcome of the emergetition at the Northwast Fig. \$11.45, postage \$20.

Stationery Engraving cut for letter heads. Ptg. \$111.45, postage \$30..... the competition at the Northwest

year.

Ptg. \$111.45, postage \$30. Desk E. C. Dyer, attending an, meet'g H. J. Knott, attend. com, meet'g Purchase spraying material Purchase spr him. McArthur by that time there were three on top of him. The officer who arrested him, and who laid the charge had no war-rant for his arrest; he saw him do nothing that would merit arrest, and he did not even question him before making the arrest, which he is required by law to do. McArthur seldom appears in police is circles, but when he does there is al-its circles, but when he does there is al-

The financial report, which showed the association to be in a good finanpointed out what had been done to further the idea of organization and cial position, was submitted and adopted, as follows

Finances Satisfactory

the year, and which they have been requested to give us during the present

our requests for aid to enable us to carry on the work made necessary by the increased territory to be covered, and the greater cost of transportation in the outlying districts. We especially desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Hon. R. G. Tatlow for the support he has at all times extended to this association. Bate of spraying material, blue Store, etc. EXPENDICUERE

look after the fruit to be shipped out, the local association to handle the im-mediate market and only be under the supervision of the central body to the extent that the local body would not EXPENDITURE. To interest on overdraft.....

the success of organization in Oregon, where the co-operative movement had been introduced with the result that the grower got the top price for his

Thomas Brydon gave an interesting address on the topic "Better Fruit and How to Obtain It." He pointed out the necessity of starting right, of selecting proper location as near to the nearest market as possible and dwelt upon the essentials such as good air and soil, drainage, proper soil, exposure from prevailing winds, the proper selection and planting of the trees and dealt with the important matters of spraying and pruning the trees. There was a short discussion on the benefits of the spray and the best methods of using the

Evening Session

The evening session was occupied with the reading of a paper by Charles F. Sprott, ex-reeve of Burnaby. His subject was "The Highways as They Affect the Fruit Growers." It was fol-

business proposition, and he cautioned the growers against ever shipping any

fruit of which they would be ashamed to acknowledge as their own. He ad-

vised the growers of the province to

Successful Work.

Mr. Johnston in thanking the mayor

co-operation. The association has been

the central association would be to

south and profit by the experience

get in touch with the ass

very successful in the past.

of the latter.

lowed with a short address by C. W. Munro, M. P. P. for Chilliwack. Mr. Munro spoke in general terms of the 3.00 growing importance of the industry 448.06 and the strides which had been made in recent years. He paid a tribute

\$3,886.22 to the climate of British Columbia and spoke of the potentialities of the province in this direction which had hardly been touched,

Hindus Have the Mumps 347.67 New Westminster, Jan. 15.—Mumps 204.29 16.00 is prevalent among the Hindus em-30.00 ployed by the Great Northern rallway at the Cloverdale-Abbotsford construc-

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

WINTER-On January 11, 1908, at Haw-thornedene, Pemberton Road, the wife of C B. Winter, of Rossland, of a son. MONG KOW-On Wednesday, the 15th day of January, at No. 640 Fisguard Street, Victoria, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Mong Kow, a daughter. Hong Kong and Canton papers please copy.

MARRIED.

CLARK-SIMPSON-On December 31, by Rev. Father Collins, Victoria West, A. F. Clark to Miss M. G. Simpson.

be permitted to cut prices. He told of BUSHBY-BRAE-On January 14, at St. ISHBY-BRAE—On January 14, at St. Paul's Church, Esquimait, by Rev. H. St. John Payne, Geo. Gordon Bushby, only son of late Arthur T. Bushby and grandson of late Sir James Douglas, to Violet Carlotta only daughter of late James Allan Brae, of Calgary, Alta, granddaugh-ter of late Mr. Justice Brae, of Jef-fore, India.

DIED.

BEARD—On November 25, 1907, at Slo-can City, B. C., by an accident, Fred G. Beard, late of Saturna Island, B. C., aged 22 years.

Wednesday, January 8, 1908, Thomas Wednesday, January 8, 1908, Thomas William Hollings, youngest son of H. S. and Sharlott Hollings. Deceased was born in London, Ont., 31 years ago. 8.20

ago. DEVEREUX-At St. Joseph's hospital on the 10th first., William Walter Es-sex Devereux, C. E., aged 42 years, eldest son of the late Capt. John Dev-ereux, native of Porto Rico, West In-dies.

McLEOD-At 24 Simcoe street, on the 9th inst, Alexim, beloved wife of An-gus McLeod, aged 69 years, and a na-tive of St. Ann, N. S.

CUPPAGE—On Thursday, January 9, 1908, the wife of George Cuppage, Esq., of Clare 'Hall, Co. Dublin, Ire-land.

COWPER-In this city on the 11th inst., at St. Jeseph's hospital, William Henry Cowper, aged 47 years; a na-tive of Wellingborough, Northamp-tonshire, England.

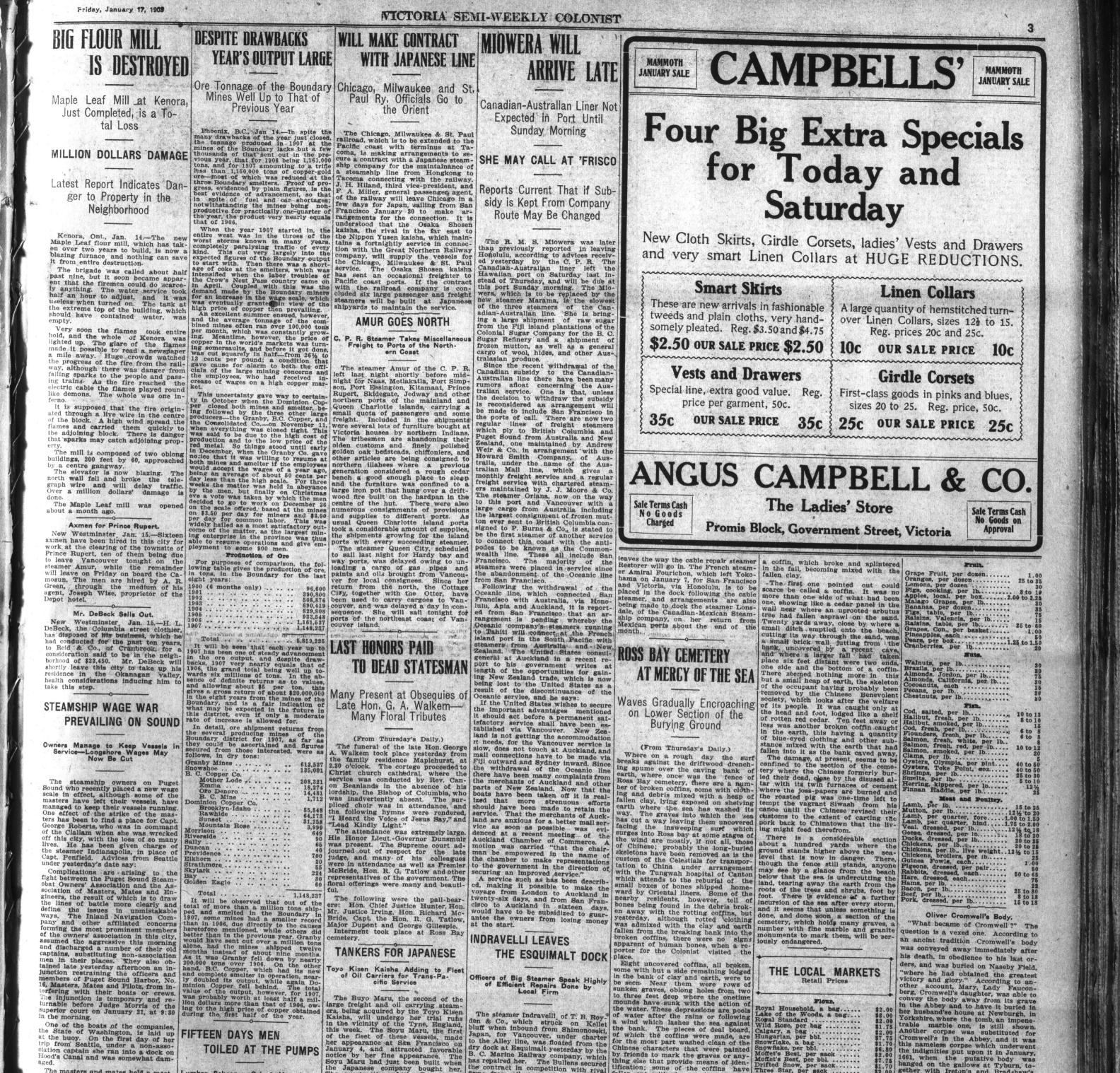
WEBB-At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 12th inst., George Webb, aged 75 years, a native of Banfishire, Scot-land, but lately of Esquimalt Road.

GRAHAM-In this city on the 13th in-stant, at the residence, 441 Simcoe street, John Graham, aged 81 years; a native of Perth, Scotland.

proposition down and a no proposition from th April, 1909, thus stand in force last year have been discharged tained at the old scal sociation men can be their places. Following the attemp wages of masters, ma engineers the Steamsh sociation, including of sea, and all other vesse day to discussed day to discuss the pr cut in the pay of longs wage is now 40 and 60 day and night, respect longshoremen declare to promnthy well. promptly walk out on ment a reduction is a

steamship owners are question of the proposition of the proposition of them contendin of the longshoremen

\$1,046.02 tion camps.



	masters have left their vessels, have managed to keep their vessels running. One effect of the strike of the mas- ters has been to find a place for Capt. George Roberts, who was in command of the Clallam when she was wrecked off this city, with the loss of so many lives. He has been given charge of the steamer Indianapolis, in place of	Brooklyn-Idaho	"Lead Kindly Light." The attendance was extremely large. His Honor LieutGovernor Dunsmulr was present. The Supreme court ad- journed out of respect for the late	ized that more strenuous efforts should have been made to retain the service. That the merchants of Auck- land are anxious for a better mail ser- vice as soon as possible was evi- denced at a recent meeting. of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce. A motion was carried "that the chair- man be empowered in the name of	earth where the sea has washed its way. The graves into which the 'sea has cut a way leaving them uncovered facing the the sea	cance until the Chinese revised the clustoms to the extent of carting pork back to Chinatown that the ing might feed therefrom. There is a considerable sect about a hundred yards where ground stands higher above the
	Capt. Penfield. Advices from Seattle under yesterday's date say: Complications are arising to the fight between the Puget Sound Steam- obat Owners' Association and the As- sociation of Masters, Mates and En- gineers, the result of which is to draw the lines of battle more clearly and define the issues in unmistakable	blikhorn	were in attendance as well as Premier McBride, Hon. R. G. Tatlow and other representatives of the government. The floral offerings were many and beauti- ful. The following were the pall-bear- ers: Hon. Chief Justice Hunter Hon	to the government in the direction of securing an improved service." A service such as has been describ- ed, making it possible to make the voyage from London to Auckland in twenty-six days, and from San Fran- cisco to Auckland in sixteer to	tation of the Celestials for transpor- tation to China under arrangement with the Tungwah hospital of Canton which attends to the reburial of the small boxes of bones shipped home- ward by Oriental liners. Some of the nearby residents, however, tell of bones being found in the debris brok.	level that is now in danger. The though the fence still stands, any may see by a glance from the be below that the sea is undercutting land, tearing away the earth from roots of the trees and shrubs, foot foot. There is evidence of a furt incursion of the sea after every sto and it seems that unless something
	ways. The Inland Navigation Com- pany and other affiliated concerns forming the most prominent members of the owners' association in this city, assumed the aggressive this morning and discharged a number of their old captains, substituting non-association men in their places. They also ob- tained late yesterday afternoon an in-	ped and smelled in the Boundary in 1907, some mines had a smaller record than in 1906, due directly to the causes heretofore mentioned, while others did better than in the previous year. Granby would have sent out over a million tons alone, had the mines shipped twelve months instead of about nine months. As it was Granby fell down by nearly 200,000 tons over 1906. On the other	Interment took place at Ross Bay cemetery. TANKERS FOR JAPANESE	would have to be subsidized to guar- antee the owners from losing money at the start. INDRAVELLI LEAVES THE ESQUIMALT DOCK	yesterday, although rotted clothing was admixed with the clay and earth fallen from the breaking bank into the broken coffins, there were no signs apparent of human bones, when a re- porter for the Colonist visited the place. Eight uncovered coffins all broken	done, and done soon a section of cemetery, which holds many graves number with fine marble and grar monuments to mark them, will be s iously endangered.
	Junction restraining the officers and members of Puget Sound Harbor, No. 16, Masters, Mates and Pilots, from in- terfering with their boats or crews. The injunction is temporary and re- turnable before Judge Morris of the superior court on January 21, at 9:30 in the morning.	ly doubled its output, while again Do- minion Copper fell behind. The total value of the output, however, for 1907, was probably worth at least half a mil- lion dollars more than that of 1966 out-	Toyo Kisen Kaisha Adding to Fleet of Oil Carriers for Trans-Pa- cific Service The Buyo Maru, the second of the large freight and oil carrying steam- ers, being acquired by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, will undergo her trial runs		some with but a side remaining lodged in the bank of clay and earth, were to be seen. Near them were rows of sunken graves, oblong holes from two to three feet deep where the onetime mounds have sunk with the action of the water. These depressions are pools of water after the rains or following	THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices Flour. Royal Household, a bag \$2 Lake of the Woods, a bag \$2 Royal Standard \$2
	One of the boats of the companies, the State of Washington, is laid up at the buoy. On the first day of her trip from Seattle, under a non-asso- ciation captain she ran into a dock on Hood's Canal and was somewhat dam- aged. The masters and mates held a meet-	FIFTEEN DAYS MEN TOILED AT THE PUMPS	In the vicinity of the Tyne, England, this week. The Soyu Maru, the first of the fleet of these vessels, made her appearance at San Francisco on January 4, and attracted favorable notice by her fine appearance. The Soyu Maru had just been built when the Japanese company bought her.	Japan, for Vancouver, under charter to the Alley line, was floated from the dry dock at Esquimalt yesterday by the B. C. Marine Railway company, which has repaired her. The Bullens secured the contract in compatible	the bank. The pieces of deal board, of which the coffins were made, are for the most part washed clean of the Chinese characters that were painted by friends to mark the graves or any- thing else that provide means of iden- tification; some of the coffins have	Wild Hose, per bag \$1 Calgary, a bag \$2 Hungarian, per bbl. \$7 Snowflake, a bag \$1 Moffet's Best, per bbl. \$6 Moffet's Best, per bbl. \$7 Moffet's Best, per bbl. \$7
	ing last night and agreed to stand to- gether in the fight. The engineers' association met last night with 110 members voting, and, after discussing a counter proposition, submitted by the owners some days ago and laid on the table, voted the proposition down and agreed to accept	ous Voyage-Deck Cargo Had to Be Jettisoned	The new 12,500-ton liners of the T. K. K. are oil burners and the company has contracted with the big British	coast, representatives being sent here by the Union Iron Works, Morans and other companies the contract price was in the neighborhood of \$45,000. The work was to be completed in 67 days, which leaves about three weeks be-	graves and have been splintered among the driftwood that piles on the drifting sand of the beach. The earlier winter storms laid low a large amount of the cemetery fence, lifting its unstable posts and placing	Foodstuffs. Bran, per ton \$80. Shorts, per ton \$32. Feed Wheat, per ton \$32. Barley, per ton \$34. Hay, Fraser River, per ton \$35.
	April, 1909, thus standing out for the scale in force last year. No engineers have been discharged yet, being re- tained at the old scale until non-as- sociation men can be obtained to take their places.	from Coos Bay, arrived at San Fran- cisco Tuesday presenting a haggard appearance. Shortly after leaving Coos Bay the vessel was found to be leaking rapidly and in a storm off Eureka Jan. 9, aq- companied by cross seas the form	troleum refineries and California oil fields for 2,000,000 barrels of oil year- ly, to carry which the oil tankers are acquired. The British company had just begun to operate on a large scale when the Standard Oil opened its campaign by raising prices. The high	for service before the contract time The floating of the vessel from the dry dock when the work had reached a stage allowing this to be done will save no small amount in dockage dues as	the fence fell, the ground being wash- ed from beneath it. The bank here is undercut, and as it has caved it has already uncovered many coffins and other graves are threatened with like destruction.	Cracked Corn, per ton
1	engineers the Steamship Owners' As- sociation, including coastwise, deep sea, and all other vessels, met vester- day to discuss the proposition of a cut in the pay of longshoremen. This wage is now 40 and 60 control to but	Castle doors and boats were splintered into fragments. Capt. Roth gave orders for the jettisoning of over 60,000 feet of lumber to save the little vessel, and to allow the pumps to be kept going. For fifteen days all hands took a	English company to fill its contracts with any degree of profit. The Rock- efeller company has raised prices in the Kern River, Coaling, Midway and McKittrick fields to 40 cents a barrel and to 85 cents in the Santa Barbara country.		ed out the wrecked coffins perched in the wall of broken earth. "One has to be careful not to haul away a cof- in among the driftwood," said one of the drivers. Some children were play-	Cablage, local, per lb 15 to 1 Cablage, local, per lb 15 to 1 Red Cabbage, per lb 15 Rhubard, hot house, per lb 1 Dairy Produce, Eggs-
	day and night, respectively, and the longshoremen declare that they will promptly walk out on strike the mo- ment a reduction is attempted. The steamship owners are divided on the question of the proposed reduction, some of them contending that it would be an unwise move to lower the wages of the longshoremen.	appearances indicated that the efforts to overcome the leakage would be of no avail and that the vessel would go to the bottom. With eight feet of water in her hold she was sighted by a tug and taken in tow for the harbor of San Francisco. The Orient brought 240,000 feet of lumber.	ship company for 2,000,000 barrels a year at 42 cents a barrel. The com- pany found it difficult to fill this big contract, and was forced into the open market for oil. The Standard jumped the price to a figure which the foreign corporation could not afford to pay in view of its low price contracts.	steamer have been effected. The work has been done, they say, in most thor- ough manner, and speaks highly of the efficient workmanship of the repair crew at work for the B. C. Marine rail- way company. H.M.S. Egeria is to follow the Indra- well into the dry dock and when she	piece of wood. It was a piece of rot- ten cedar, part of the sideboatd of one of the wrecked coffins. In the surf, ebbing noisily, was another small piece of a wrecked coffin. This had seemingly been but recently swept from the wall, for, nearby a fresh fall of earth, seemingly scarcely a day old.	Cheese- anadian, per lb
				the dry dock, and when shell	ad carried down with it two sides of E	utter, cooking, per lb

ders, and was buried on Naseby Field, "where he had obtained the greatest victory and glory." According to an-other account. Mary Lady Faucon-berg, Cromwell's daughter, was able to convey the body away from its grave in the Abbey and to have it buried in her husband'se house at Newburgh, in \$2.00 trable marble one, is still shown. Another corpse was substituted for trable marbles out you it in January, 1.75 1.76 Cromwell's in the Abbey, and it was \$1.70 this nameless corpse which underwent \$2.00 the indignities put upon it in January, \$2.00 1661, when the putative body was hanged on the gallows at Tyburn, to-gether with Ireton's and Bradshaw's, while the head was set up on a pole above Westminster Hall. This head, still transfixed by a snike

while the head was set up on the spike above Westminster Hall. This head, still transfixed by a spike which was let through the chanhum \$37.00 by means of a specially drilled hole, is \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 \$38.00 balmed, for the top of the skull has balmed, for the top of the skull has \$38.00 balmed, for the top of the skull has \$38.00 balmed, for the top of the skull has the body to which this head belonged \$30.00 \$30.00 balmed, to which this head belonged \$30.00 barned under the gallows of Ty-burn, unless, which is probable, the Fauconbergs obtained the body there and carried it off. 15 to 25 Death masks of Cromwell might

1.50 to 1.75 Fauconbergs obtained the body there and carried it off. Death masks of Cromwell might throw some light on the question of the identity of the head. One of these was in the museum of the Royal Col-lege of Surgeons of England a cen-tury ago. It is described by William Clift as "an undoubted cast of the face of Oliver Cromwell." It was presum-ably a death mask. Another such is, according to Waylen, in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Cromwell, rector of Michel Dean, Gloucestershire. It may be mentioned that the measure-ments of the Sevenoaks head are said to correspond with extant likenesses and busts of the Protector.—The Lan-

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, Sanuary 17, 1908

<page-header><page-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> taken during the next few years, and as under existing conditions these will have to be provided for largely out of current revenue raised within the procurrent revenue raised within the pro-vince, we anticipate that measures looking towards the augmentation of the revenues will be foreshadowed. Among the subjects which the pub-lic will expect a reference in the

Among the subjects which the pub-lic will expect a reference in the Speech will be that of immigration, and it seems to be altogether prob-able that the House will be promised a measure dealing with it. Another is the proposed Provincial University. It was given out during the last ses-sion that the Provincial Secretary would devote attention during the re-

tion at the announcement which comes from London that a relief fund is to be inaugurated for destitute ver-

necessary to enable Canada to dope successfully with Oriental immigra-tion and at the same time not offend the amour propre of powers with whom we wish to remain friendly and comes from London that a relief fund is to be inaugurated for destitute vet-erans. Public opinion in England has recently been stirred by the newspa-pers calling attention to the large number of veterans of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny who are in want, many of them being in workhouses. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in view of this, has inaugurated a relief fund to insure weekly allowances to the

to insure weekly allowances to the veterans, enabling them to spend their last days in comfort. An appeal has been issued for subscriptions. King

In its terrible details the catastrophe following a theatre fire at Boyertown Pa., was just about as bad as can be imagined. There is a popular super-stition that disasters happen in threes How quickly this awful affair in the Pennsylvania city followed on the heels of the fatal panic at Barnsley, England. Will there be another one?



TO THE ELECTORS

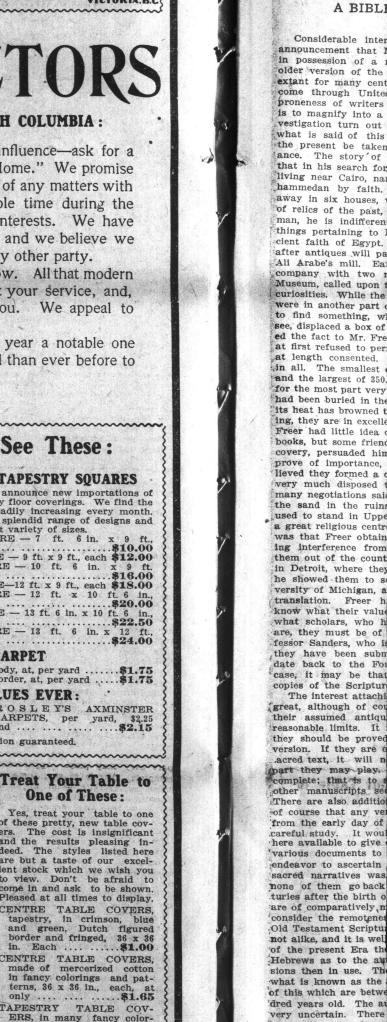
OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA-AND ALL BRITISH COLUMBIA:

TILL ONCE AGAIN we solicit your business and influence-ask for a continuance of our office of "Furnishers of your Home." We promise you the same careful and conscientious treatment of any matters with which you may entrust us, and assure you that our whole time during the coming twelve months shall be devoted solely to your interests. We have no other occupation, and haven't had for many years, and we believe we are better-fitted to look after your best interests than any other party.

Progression has "always" been our motto, and is now. All that modern men, modern methods and modern materials can do is at your service, and, withal a "square deal." Our past record is before you. We appeal to you on that and the promise of a continuance.

Elaborate preparations have been made to make this year a notable one in this store's history, and you'll find us better prepared than ever before to take care of your every want.

When Down to Vote Call In and See These: HANDSOME VELVET SQUARES "DIAMOND" TAPESTRY SOUARES We are pleased to announce new importations of these very satisfactory floor coverings. We find the demand for these steadily increasing every month. The new lot shows a splendid range of designs and colorings with a great variety of sizes. TAPESTRY SQUARE -7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft., each \$10,000 **Newest Designs and Colorings** These handsome Velvet Squares are made in one acce, in rich, soft colorings, including the wood lades, greens and crimsons. We know that you will be delighted with this uncommonly fine show-ing. The very newest from this famous house is shown. Come up to the second floor and have a look VELVET SQUARES, size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., VELVET SQUARES, size 10 ft.x12 ft., each \$32.00 VELVET SQUARES, size 12 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in., each \$42.00 **CROSSLEY'S WORLD-FAMOUS BRUSSELS CARPET** Body, at, per yard\$1.50 | Body, at, per yard\$1.60 | Border, at, per yard\$1.60 | **OTHER SUPERIOR CROSSLEY LINES-BEST VALUES EVER:** Above prices are for carpets made and laid by experienced men. Satisfaction guaranteed **Treat Your Table to** little house-maid **One of These:** says educate your family to a nicely furnished Yes, treat your table to one of these pretty, new table covers. The cost is insignificant and the results pleasing in-deed. The styles listed here are but a taste of our excel-lent stock which we wish you to view. Don't be afraid to come in and ask to be shown. Pleased at all times to display. home CENTRE TABLE COVERS



Friday Januar

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We also supply all requisites

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

for the toilet table except the

the position of general freight traffic manager is but another step in a ca-reer which has been notable for rapid advancement from one post to another from a humble beginning in the em-ploy of the great railway corporation,



2+2=4

Can you teach your children a better lesson than to love a nice home? Teach them to love a comfortable and nice home, and give them one.

Home does so much for us that we should do something for the home. We should treat it occasionally to something new and nice in the way of furniture or furnishings.

Just as sure as two and two make four, if you need things for your house you'll buy them from us if you come to our store. Ask your friends who deal with us how we treat them. Whatever you need for the home, come in and let us show it to vou.

Every Lady Should See One of These Dainty New Lines

Direct from Mexico. A big shipment of the daintiest Linen Drawn Work we have ever seen. A collection of personally selected pieces, chosen where they are made, will be ready for your inspection today. If you are interested in this work, and especially in fine work such as is now here, you shouldn't fail to see these superior pieces.

Mexican Drawn Work is so superior to the Japanese and Oriental efforts it is in a class by itself, and the other kinds seem "coarse" in comparison. The present assortment comprises an excellent variety of dainty d'oylies, sideboard scarves, table covers, etc. Bought direct and bought right, and offered at "right" prices. We also have a few Zarapes (blankets). These are an especially fine line for decora-

tive purposes. It might be interesting to note that it takes one Mexican six months' con-tinuous labor to make one of these. They are worth a little trip of inspection.



only TAPESTRY TABLE COV-made of mohair in colors of gold, blue and terra cotta, 36 x 36 in., each**\$5.50** Same material, but 54 x 54 liberty art fabrics, in hand-some hand printed designs, 36×36 in., is washable, at CENTRE TABLE COVERS. made of silk with lor sel fringe, 36 x 36 in., long tas ., each .\$3.50 only

vears old. The very uncertain. There king, who reigned sou before Christ, engag write out in Alexandr tures. This was accep the Christian Era as lieved that the Jews liv familiar with this vers in fact, used it in thei a long blank period : was supposed to have brew to the probable of it, and for this reaso discovered version of antiquity is not as gre manuscripts, would be purposes of compariso ful for the purpose other versions, which a sions or from the imp The contents of the described: No. 1 contai and Joshua. The boo our accepted version se it, but are now missing and although it is in ra oldest of them all, it i great difficulty in decip No. 3 contains the four examined sufficiently t it varies in some partic tained in the modern No. 3. and contains th not in a very good sta parts of it may prove : paragraphs are transl courteenth verse of M come in just before t Disciples to go into Gospel to every creatu "And they answered righteousness and unb tan, who does not perm impure by the (evil) sp of God (and) his power righteousness now,' said to them: "The limit of the ye been fulfilled, but othe and I was delivered unt sinned in order that the sin no more, to the end ndestructible glory of eaven. This is extremely students of the New claimed that the latter

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Friday January 17, 1908.

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



SERVICES AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

A BIBLE MANUSCRIPT

Considerable interest has been aroused by the announcement that Mr. C. L. Freer, of Detroit, is in possession of a manuscript, which may be an older version of the Bible than any that has been extant for many centuries. As all accounts of it. come through United States sources, and as the proneness of writers for the press of that country is to magnify into a sensation things, which on investigation turn out to be not specially important, what is said of this old Greek document must for the present be taken with many grains of allowance. The story of its discovery by Mr. Freer is that in his search for antiques, he met an old man, living near Cairo, named Ali Arabe, who is a Mohammedan by faith. He is said to have stored away in six houses, which he occupies, all manner of relics of the past, and as he is a good business man, he is indifferent as to whether he preserves things pertaining to Islam, Christianity or the ancient faith of Egypt. Anything, for which seekers after antiques will pay money, is so much grist to Ali Arabe's mill. Early last year an American, in company with two representatives of the British Museum, called upon the old Arab to see some of his curiosities. While the representatives of the museum were in another part of the premises, Ali, in seeking to find something, which the American wished to see, displaced a box of manuscripts. The latter reported the fact to Mr. Freer, who was then in Cairo. All at first refused to permit him to examine them, but at length consented. There were four manuscripts in all. The smallest of them consists of 125 pages, and the largest of 350. They are on parchment, and for the most part very clearly written in Greek. They had been buried in the sand for many centuries, and its heat has browned the edges, but, generally speaking, they are in excellent condition and easily legible. Freer had little idea of the value of the parchment books, but some friends to whom he told of his discovery, persuaded him that they might very likely prove of importance, especially as Ali said he be-lieved they formed a copy of the Bible. Ali was not very much disposed to talk about them, but after many negotiations said that they had been found in his family. The country at harvest time was said to the sand in the ruins of Panapolis, a town which used to stand in Upper Egypt, and was at one time a great religious centre. The end of the negotiations s that Freer obtained the manuscripts, and fearing interference from the government, he hurried them out of the country and took them to his home in Detroit, where they now are. A few weeks ago he showed them to some professors from the University of Michigan, and they are now available for translation. Freer himself does not pretend to know what their value is. He says that if they are what scholars, who have examined them, say they are, they must be of the greatest importance. Professor Sanders, who is one of the experts to whom they have been submitted, thinks that they may date back to the Fourth Century. If this is the case, it may be that they antedate any existing copies of the Scriptures. The interest attaching to such a discovery is very

great, although of course everything depends upon their assumed antiquity being established within reasonable limits. It is not specially material that they should be proved to be older than any other version. If they are only a very old version of the acred text, it will not be easy to estimate what part they may play. Apparently they are almost complete; that is to say, some of the omissions in other manuscripts, seem to be supplied in these. There are also additional paragraphs. It follows as of course that any version of the Scriptures dating from the early day of the present Era is worthy of careful study. It would be impossible in the space here available to give even a brief description of the various documents to which scholars refer in their endeavor to ascertain what the original taxt of the sacred narratives was. It may be mentioned that none of them go back to a date within several centuries after the birth of Christ. The Hebrew records are of comparatively modern times, that is, when we consider the remoteness of the period to which the Old Testament Scriptures refer. All the versions are not alike, and it is well known that in the early days of the present Era there was much dispute among Hebrews as to the authenticity of the several ver-sions then in use. The most notable of them all is what is known as the Septuagint. There are copies of this which are between thirteen and fourteen hundred years old. The authorship of the Septuagint is very uncertain. There is a claim that an Egyptian before Christ, engaged seventy-two scholars to write out in Alexandrine Greek the Hebrew Scriptures. This was accepted in the earlier centuries of the Christian Era as correct, and it is generally believed that the Jews living at the time of Christ were familiar with this version of their sacred books, and, in fact, used it in their temples. There is, however, a long blank period from the time the Septuagint was supposed to have been translated from the Hebrew to the probable date of the oldest extant copy of it, and for this reason, if for no other, any newly -discovered version of the Old Testament, even if its antiquity is not as great as is claimed for the Freer manuscripts, would be exceedingly interesting for purposes of comparison, and it might be very use-ful for the purpose of clearing up any points in other versions, which are obscure either from omissions or from the imperfect condition of the text. The contents of the Freer manuscripts are thus described: No. 1 contains the books of Deuteronomy and Joshua. The books preceding Deuteronomy in our accepted version seem to have formed a part of it, but are now missing. No. 2 centains the Psalms, and although it is in rather poor condition, being the oldest of them all, it is said that there will be no great difficulty in deciphering most of these poems. No. 3 contains the four Gospels entire. It has been examined sufficiently to warrant the statement that it varies in some particulars from the version contained in the modern Bible. No. 4 is older than No. 3, and contains the Acts and the Epistles. It is hot in a very good state of preservation, and some parts of it may prove indecipherable. The following paragraphs are translations of what follows the fourteenth verse of Mark XYI, that is, it would come in just before the famous instruction to the Disciples to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature: "And they answered, saying that this age of unrighteousness and unbeilef is under the power of sa-tan, who does not permit the things which are made impure by the (evil) spirits to comprehend the truth of God (and) his power. For this reason 'reveal thy righteousness now,' they said to Christ, and Christ said to them: 'The limit of the years of the power of satan has been fulfilled, but other terrible things are at hand and I was delivered unto death on behalf of those who sinned in order that they may return to the truth and sin no more, to the end that they inherit the spiritual indestructible glory of righteousness (which) is in aven.'

UNRECOGNIZED RESPONSIBILITIES

N. de Bertrand Lugrin

From time immemorial it has been admitted that a man's duty is first to his State, second to his family and third to himself. It does not matter a great deal which we consider first, our country or our family; for, if we work conscientiously for the real betterment and advancement of the one or the other we are working for the welfare of both. Each of us can judge for himself in how great a degree he falls short of following this altruistic course of conduct which supposed to produce the best of citizens.

We read a great deal in the magazines and the public press of today of the curse laid upon the masses by the growth of the wealth of the classes, and they and the employers, are usually the object of attack. Granting that much of the invective and abuse is merited by these to whom it is given, there is yet another side to the question. In how great a degree does the responsibility for the existing condition of things rest with the employee, the tradesman, the ordinary citizen?

These is one truth that is perfectly apparent to every one who lets himself think at all, and it is, that as long as men and women have for their one object in life the wages they can earn and the amassing of money, just so long shall those men and women remain narrow and degraded, unenlightened as to the real meaning and worth of life.

A great many hundred years ago the wise old Spartan lawgiver, perceiving the root of the existing evils of Laconia, made it a disgraceful and well-nigh impossible thing for citizens to become rich in material possessions. He called in all the gold-end silver and established as the only currency a sort of money made of iron "a great quantity of which was but little worth, so that to lay up twenty or thirty pounds was required a pretty large closet and to remove it nothing less than a yoke of oxen." So wise indeed was the administration of Lycurgus that conditions closely approaching a Commune were established, each citizen possessing his house and land upon which to raise wheat and cattle sufficient for the needs of be a fair sight, dotted all over with equal sized lots, newly reaped, upon which were stacked the golden grain. "Methinks," quoth Lycurgus, "that all Laconia looks like one family estate equally divided among a number of brothers."

Bacon called riches the "baggage of virtue." "The Roman word, he writes, "is better still 'Impedimenta,' for as the baggage is to an army so is riches to virtue; it cannot be spared nor left behind but it hindreth the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory; of great riches. there is no use except it be in the distribuion, the rest is conceit .--- Seek not proud riches, but such as thou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully and leave contentedly. The ways to enrich are many and most of them are foul. Parsimony is one of the best, and yet it is not innocent for it withholdeth man from works of liberality and charity."

What Lycurgus acknowledged to be the root of e evil in his time, and what Bacon recognized s the an impediment to virtue, is one of the causes for the envy, hatred, and malice and all uncharitableness-ex-Isting today, and is responsible for the unhappy con-dition of society, where the amassing of great wealth onest to themselves.

A few hundred years, ago in England there was beheaded a noble old statesman and scholar, who left beheaded a none old statesman and scholar, who left behind him a work so worthy that the ideas involved in it have been used by hundreds of philanthropists and socialists since his day, when they have endeav-ored in one country or another to establish an ideal state of society. Probably Sir Thomas More borrowed some of his ideas from the history of the civilization of ancient Egypt, that great country, which gave to the philosophers and reformers of old much of their wisdom. We read that to profession in Egypt was considered as sordid or groveling. By this means all arts were brought to their highest perfection. The profession of the father was handed down to the son, men became expert in the , employments which they had always learned from infancy and the arts were improved by wonderful and num-berless inventions. Sir Thomas More went a step further in describing the state of society upon his maginary island. "Besides agriculture," he writes, "which is common to all, every man or woman being instructed in it from their childhood, every man has some peculiar trade to which he applies himself, such as the manufacture of wool or flax, masonry, smith's work or carpenter's work; for there is no sort of trade that is not held in great esteem among them. The chief business of the magistrates is to see that no man may live idle but follow his trade diligently working six hours a day. And the trades they follow are usually those handed down from father to son, though if a man choose he may change his profession to one more congenial to his fancy." And just here is brought to mind the old glassworkers of Venice. Here was a trade so noble, that none but a few chosen members of the aristocracy knew the wonderful secrets involved in the making of the matchless ware. The secret of its manufacture and coloring were handed down from father to son until so perfect became the art that Venice was famous for that and that alone and the fame lives to this day.

MAGIC

What is magic? Taking the word in its broad meaning it may be said to be the operation of un-known laws. To an Australian aborigine many of the simplest transactions of ordinary life are magical. Most people have heard the story of the African to who a missionary had given a chip on which he had written a message to his wife asking her to send him a saw. To the African this was magic. We may smile at the absurdity of such an idea, but if we had not been familiarized with wonders, there are discoveries of science that would appear to us to be magical. To be able to talk into a little box and be heard hundreds of miles away, with heither tube nor wire connecting us with the person spoken to, would seem magical if we had not learned that there are laws governing such things. Therefore we must be cautious how sweeping we make our denunciations of events alleged to be magical, for we cannot tell which of them may not be due to the operation of laws of whose operations most of mankind are ignorant.

A belief in magic seems to be among the earliest developments of human intelligence. No race is so low in the stage of progress that it does not explain many things by magic. Indeed one might say that in rudimentary civilization everything which could not be explained, was attributed to magic. Thus the native races of Australia accounted for some of the simpler phenomena of nature, such as thunder, shooting stars and the like as due to the magical influence of enemies. If a hawk cries in the night, they think it means that a child is about to die, which we all know is very absurd, even if we wonder what it portends if the dog howls under our window three times in succession. But a belief in magic was by no means confined to primitive peoples. In Egypt, Babylon and Rome at the very height of their civilization and power the people believed in magic. Every one is familiar with the story of the Plagues of Egypt. Now because the Jews attributed all extraordinary things to the special interposition of Jehovah, we explain these plagues by saying that Moses brought them about by divine command, but it will be remembered that Moses and the king's nagicians gave an exhibition of their magical powers. Moses cast down his rod and it became a serpent; whereupon the magicians cast down their rods, which became serpents, but the rod of Moses devoured the rods of the magicians. All these, whatever else it means, implies a belief in the Jewish race in the potency of magic, although it was not equal to the power of Jehovah. In the Middle Ages a belief in magic was universal. It is universal today; that is, It is as widespread as the human race, although there are more people now, who do not believe in it than ever before. In short, as the domain of actual know-ledge is being broadened, the domain of the magical is necessarily being narrowed, and as so much that has been thought to be magical has been proved to be simply the operation of known laws, there are thousands of people who refuse to believe in magic, al-though even they would just as soon not spill the salt and would prefer to see the new moon over the right

WILHELMINE VON BAYREUTH

Those women of the eighteenth century, who dition of society, where the amassing of great wealth is considered the worthiest occupation in which a man can engage. And the other cause, which is per-haps an outcome of the first-named, is this,—that those who follow the trades, those whose lives depend upon their knowledge of a handicraft, hold that craft or trade in such contempt that their work is dis-honest and they are dishonest to their employers and dishonest to themselves. of education was not to lead many persons to the pursuit of letters. The cost of producing books was relatively large and the number of purchasers small. The field in which the lady novelist finds her clientele had scarcely any existence when Frederick the Great was influencing the fate of Europe. Literthe great was innuencing the late of Europe. Inter-ature was tolerated rather than respected. Hence it came about that those women, whose inclinations were in a literary direction, gave expression to their ambitions in letters, which would reach a small and select circle of friends or in memoirs, which would not meet with publication until it might seem auspicious to lay bare the secrets of courts. To Wilhelmine von Bayreuth we are indebted for an inner view of life in the Prussian capital during those eventful years when Frederick William I. and his great son above named were upon the throne. She was daughter of Frederick William, and her mother was Sophie Dorothea, daughter of George L of England. She was born on July 3, 1709. Her father was a man of almost inhuman characteristics. He was mean, sordid and cruel. For a long time he

mule." She describes Peter as tall, well-formed and handsome, although with a coarseness of expression that inspired fear. The Emperor's visit lasted two days, during which time he lived at a beautiful palace known as Monbigou, which Wilhelmine describes as "really a little gem," and from which the Queen had taken the precaution to remove everything that might get broken, "as the Russian gentlemen are not noted for being particular or over-careful"; but the prudence availed nothing, for she tells us "This barbarous court happily left after two days. The Queen rushed at once to Monbigou, which she found in a state resembling that of the fall of Jerusalem. I never saw such a sight. Everything was destroyed so that the Queen was obliged to rebuild the whole house." In such wordpictures as this she describes the court life of her time. Her treatment by her father during the time she had the small-pox was incredibly cruel, and her description of it gives us an insight into court custom at a time, when, according to most of the superficial historians, great men were making history in great way. She exposes the pitiful littleness of the life with which she was surrounded unsparingly. Her memoirs are of the greatest value to those who would have an insight into European life a century and a half ago.

THE STORY TELLER

"What kind of coal do you use in your house?" "Pea-coal. You know we are all vegetarians."

"The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rocks the world." "But we have no cradle any more." "No, and you haven't noticed the world rocking to any considerable extent, either, lately."

"I'm introducing an automatic machine," said the caller, "that will pay for itself in a year." "Til take one if it will do that," promptly replied the manufacturer. "If it will pay for itself in"------"No, if it will automatically pay for itself in a year."

year.'

"Did you complain to the grocer that he hadn't

sold us pure olive oil ' "Yes, and he made me ashamed of myself for "What did he say?" "He reminded me that to the pure all things are

pure.'

"I notice the DeGolds don't speak to their country cousins any more?" "No, the country cousins made a terrible blunder

"No, the country cousins made a terrible blander at the swell dinner party." "How was that?" "Why, they asked if the family crest in the table-cloth was a laundry mark."

"Sorry I took the horse," said the captive, "but let's compromise this thing. If there's going to be any hanging done, let me do it." "You mean suicide?" asked the leader of the lynching party. "No. Suppose you just permit me to hang my head with shame and let it go at that."

The lawyer said sadly to his wife on his return home one night: "People seen very suspicious of me. You know old Jones? Well, I did some work for him last month, and when he asked me for the bill this morning, I told him out of friendship that I wouldn't charge him anything. He thanked me cordially, but said he'd like a receipt."

An Uncertain Job

Michael Callahan, a section boss for the Southern railroad in the little town of Ludlow, Kentucky, has a keen Gaelic wit. One warm afternoon, while walking along the railroad tracks, he found a section hand placidly sleeping beside the rails. Callahan looked disgustedly at the delinquent for a full minute and then remarked:

"Slape on, ye 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."

Not a Complete Stranger

'Was this man Harrigan an entire stranger to you?' asked the cross-examinating counsel of a wit-ness in a case recently tried in an Ohio court. 'Wot's that?' asked the witness, a wary Irishman, who had been warned to be cautious and exact in his

WITH THE POETS

5107/2019

The Record of the Years The years are speeding away, away, Out on an ocean vast and wide, Moment by moment, day by day, Like the ebbing away of the tide. But, unlike the tide, they never return, Never come back to the haunts of yore; The tide of that ocean will never turn, For it both no other shore. For it hath no other shore.

And what of the years that are gone? Ah, me !

Ah, me ! What is the record they've left behind? Will it bear the test of eternity? Or will it vanish as doth the wind? What of the hasty words we've said? What of the unkind acts we've done? Where are the famished we might have fed ? Where are the souls we might have won?

Give answer, O soul! And, O, be true! And as the year ebbs out its life, Gird on thine armor; thy strength renew; Be a gallant soldier in the strife. Let the warning past be not forgot, As the new-born year unfolds its leaves. Lest thy Lord should say, "Ye did it not," When He garners in the sheaves.

Where our deeds die not with the dying years; Our words return, as the swelling tide; And what if our words bring bitter tears? And, O, if our deeds should not abide! Take heed, O soul! Take heed, take heed I The past can never be undone; Sow every day Love's precious seed While life shall last, till victory's won. —Jennie E. Wilson Howell.

Sea-Drift

Once in a twelvemonth given, At midnight of the year, At midnight of the year, To rise from their graves as vapor That shadows the face of fear, And up through the green of surges, A-sweep to the headland's base, Like a white mist blown to landward, They come to this loffy place. They come to this lofty place-

Pale as the heart of sorrow, Dim as a dream might be-The souls of shipwrecked sailors, And them that are drowned at sea. In swift and silent procession Circle the lonely steep Where the wild wind faints before them, And hushed is the roar of the deep.

Between the stroke of midnight And the first gray hint of day, They gather and form and falter, And noiselessly sink away— Back to the listening ocean That has held its breath to hark What the ghosts of its countless victims Might mutter and moan in the dark.

But up on the grassy headland Never a moan is heard, As they pass and pale in the soundless night They utter no plaint nor word, But as a mist discolution or word, But as a mist dissolving In the dawn star's pallid ray, They variish. And over the eastern hills Stealeth the light of day. —Lischen M. Miller, in Putnam's Magazine.

In Praise of Keats.

All over-thumbed, dog-eared, and stained with grass, All bleached with sun and time, and eloquent Of afternoons in golden houred Romance, You turn them o'er, these comrade books of mine

And idly ask me what I think of Keats, But let me likewise question you round whom The clangor of the Market sweeps and clings: In summer toward the murmurous close of June Have you ever walked some dusty meadow path That faced the sun and quivered in the heat, And as you brushed through grass and daisy-drift, Found glowing on some sun-burnt little knoll, One deep, red, over-ripe wild strawberry?--The sweetest fruit beneath Canadian skies, And in that sun-bleached field the only touch Of lustrous color to redeem the spring--The flame-red passion of like's opulence Grown over-sweet and soon ordained to death! And have you ever caught up in your hand

This is extremely interesting, because as all students of the New Testament know, it has been claimed that the latter part of the last chapter Mark's Gospel is an interpolation from a doubtful source. This is the part of the Gospel which tells the signs "that shall follow them that believe." We have in the Freer manuscript proof that, whatever value may be properly attached to the verses referred to, they are no modern invention.

What is true of one trade must be true of another; all work becomes better and purer and more nearly perfect as we undertake it with greater earnestness and nobility of purpose, not having in mind the wage we earn but rather the perfection of our handicraft. And all work becomes menial, cheap and degrading, if we undertake it contemptuously and as a despised means to an unworthy end.

If it could be understood once and for all that money does not mean happiness, that very often it means everything else but that, and that those who follow their trades diligently and wisely are far nobler, far more capable of happiness than those who make money-getting their aim, no matter how prodigious their wealth may be, and that the responsibility of existing conditions today rests with the masses just because they are the masses, then would it be possible to face the great issues that confront us today sanely and fearlessly.

For these are strenuous times with us in America. There are great questions to be decided, questions that involve the peace of our nation, the sanctity of our homes and our freedom. If we love our country, if we honor the flag under whose protection we were born, then must we think and think without prejuiice. If we will play our part as true citizens let us our trade, whatever it may be, too much to degrade it for the sake of a mean motive. Then will we hesitate to lay down our honest tools to listen the harangue of some mistaken agitator and to follow him in a course that can have no honorable end. Then shall each one of us decide for himself what his duty is, and he will do it wisely and bravely as a dweller in the most beautiful country upon God's earth as a citizen under the flag that has always stood for freedom.

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walked with a crutch, and with this, when angered, he would belabor his wife, his children, his ministers of state, his guests, his servants-any one, in short, who for some real or fancied cause might have incurred his displeasure. His wife was naturally disposed to be gay, but lived in a state of almost constant terror. She was very ambitious for the future of her children, and one of her most cherished plans was to make her daughter queen of England by a marriage with her cousin, the then Prince of Wales, father of George III., but the influence of the Emperor of Austria, who feared the results of an Anglo-Prussian alliance, was sufficient to prevent the union from being brought about. Wilhelmine does not appear to have much regretted the failure of her mother's plans, for she shortly afterwards became the bride of the Margrave of Bayreuth, a man of very superior qualities, and with whom she lived happily, although the surroundings of Bayreuth were hardly in keeping with her great talents and strength of character. This union closed the door to all avenues of political ambition, and disdaining the petty intrigues and jealousies of her own little court, she gathered around her a circle composed of cultured and thoughtful men and women. It is probable that she would have played a conspicuous part in the development of Eighteenth Century literature, but her health was never very good, and her constitution was shattered by her vigorous life in her father's household. She died in her forty-ninth year. Between her and her brother, Frederick , the Great, there were ties of an unusually deep affection, and writer says that "the shadow of her death stretched across the remaining years of his life." As a writer Welhelmine is noted for her direct-

ness. She wastes very few words on her descriptions, and never interrupts the thread of her story to give us her ideas or reflections upon what she is describing. She exhibits all the simplicity and graphic quality of Tacitus. Speaking of the visit of Peter the Great of Russia to the Prussian Court on her return from Holland, she says: "As soon as the Emperor saw me, he recognized me-having seen me five years ago-took me up in his arms and kissed me all over my face. I boxed his ears, and kissed me all over my lace. I Doxed his ears, and made frantic efforts to get away from him, telling him he had insulted me. This delighted him and made him laugh heartily." In such simple sentences she tells the story of this historic visit. Of Peter's wife she says: "The Czarina was small, broad and brown itophing without the simple display of on brown-looking, without the slightest dignity of ap-pearance. You had only to look at her to detect her low origin. She might have passed for a German actress, she had decked herself out in such a man-ner. Her dress had been bought second-hand and was trimmed with some dirty-looking silver embroidery; the bodice was covered with precious stones, arranged in such a manner as to represent the double eagle. She word a dozen orders, and round the bottom of her skirts hung quantities of relics and pictures of saints, which rattled when she walked, and reminded one of a smartly harnessed

The question was again put to him Well, no, sor,' said the man; 'I could hardly say thot, sor. In fact, he couldn't be, sor, for he had but the one ar-rm, sor; but he was a partial stranger, sor, I'd never seen him before.'-The Green Bag.

How Kind and Respectful!

A Welsh parson, in his sermon, told his congregation how kind and respectful we ought to be toward each other, and added that we were greatly inferior to the brutes in this respect. To prove this he mentioned as an example the circumstance of two goats which met each other upon a narrow plank across a river, so that they could not pass by without one thrusting the other off. Now, how do you think they did? Why, I'll tell you. One lay down and let the other leap over him. Ah, my beloved, let us live like goats!'-Scottish American.

Different Backbones

A boy in the physiology class of a school in South Boston gave the following definition of the difference between the backbone of a man and the backbone of a

"A man's backbone runs up and down, while the

"A man's backbone runs up and down, while the backbone of a cat runs sideways. A cat is liable to spit and throw up her backbone." Another boy said of the spine:—"The spine is a long bone reaching from the skull to the heels. It has a hinge in the middle so that you can sit down, otherwise you would have to sit standing.—Lippin-cett's cott's.

A Typographical Error

We wish,' writes the editor of the Tartown 'Trumpet,' to correct an error which crept into our issue of last week. In describing the unfortunate runaway accident on Main street we wrote: "While waiting the arrival of the ambulance, Doctor Skinner, who was fortunately present, took the victim's pulse." It was the printer who carefully changed the 'l' in the last word to 'r.' We make this correction in jus-tice to Doctor Skinner, whose fees are always mo-derate, and who never presents a bill in advance. Office over Jed Kimball's drug store."—Cleveland Leader.

-Arguing for a Reduction

In Mrs. Lapham's family circle her powers of reasoning were accounted most remarkable and convinc-ing. Outside the family her ability to cinvince was

ing. Outside the family her ability to cinvince was not so marked. "See here," she said without releasing the ten-cent piece for which the conductor of the trolley car had gone to her side, "I've only brought Willie with me. He's 8, so I've to pay his fare. I've left Myra, that's 4, and Neddy, that's 2, at home. Now you wouldn't have charged me for them, would you?"

"No, madam," said the conductor. "Your fare, please.

"Well, they'd have taken oen seat," persisted Mrs. Vell, they'd have taken oen seat," persisted Mrs. Lepham, still retaining her hold on the ten-cent piece. "I couldn't have held 'em both. I thought of bringing them, only it was too far. Now, why can't you take off something from Willie under the circumstances?" -Youth's Companion.

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And have you ever caught up in your hand That swollen globe of soft deliciousness? You notice first the color, r[chly red; ' And then the odor, strangely sweet and sharp And last of all, you crush its ruddy core Against your lips, till color, taste, and scent Might make your stained mouth stop the murmum: "This

The very heart of summer that crush."-So poignant, through its lusciousness it seems! Then what's the need, Old Friend, of foolish words: I've shown you now just what I think of Keats. —From "The Woman in the Rain." by Arthur Stringer

The Old Home Hearth.

Here is an exile's song by Mary Adamson from the very readable Christmas number of Chamber's Jour-

Oh, the sunshine's blithe and bonny in this land of

Oh, the sunshine's blithe and bonny in this land of bush and veldt,
And it's nothing else but sunshine that I see;
But my heart knows one snug island where my childhood's days have dwelt,
And it's Memory's sun that lights that land for me.
Oh, the flicker of the log on the Old Home Hearth!
Oh, the faces it has lit for me.
Is there a joy so sweet
As at twilight tryst to meet

As at twilight tryst to meet The dear ones 'neath the old roof-tree?

But the log shall never flicker as it did for me of

yore, Nor the ruddy embers quite so warmly glow: For some have crept out darkly by the dusky shad-

or some have crept out darky of the second over door, And my heart is fain to ask them where they go. Ih, the flicker of the log on the old Home Hearth! Oh, the faces once it llt for me! Oh, twilight hour so sweet When our trust was still complete Oh, the

When our tryst was still complete Round the hearthstone 'neath the old roof-tree!

O City Stones I love you all, so worn so old, O city stones!

O city stones! O sanctuary grim and cold, To which, with faltering heart, I make My pilgrimage for memory's sake; Retracing ways he used to know, The streets he passed not long ast. O city streets!

A rude throng surges o'er your breast, O city stones! The very paths his feet have pressed. My heart cries "Sacrliege!" O heart, Heed then the hope they would impart, Brave city stones! Brave city stones!

Perchance his splendor left behind With you, O stones! Where city by-ways twist and wind--Where, gay and brave, all people meet--Where motley maskers fill the street--Some subtle peace, some calm, some grace, That all may gather in the race Through stony ways. --Claire Wallace Flynn, in the Scrap Book,

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Fridiay, January 17, 1908.

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Performer Raise Look Out and

NOTE AND COMMENT FORTY YEARS AGO

tives had not committed the folly of

silent acquiescence in the wrong, or, like Mr. Kennedy, spoken only to de-clare that they had no fault to find with the proposition.

Now that here is general agreement that the "yellow peril" is within hailing distance, if it has not already ar-rived, any person who has anything to offer calculated to assist us in arriving at a conclusion as to what ought to be our duty in the premises is sure of a respectful hearing. Here is a very interesting paragraph which we take from the columns of the Ta-

reace in the continue of the fac-coma Ledger: Professor William I. Thomas of the University of Chicago looks upon the contest of the Orientals with the Western races as a stimulus that will change the Western habits somewhat, but in the end will make for a higher civilization. He points out the high state of civilization reached in Japan where white methods have been rigid-ly applied. "As a result of the civil-ization of the Orient," he says, "the civilization of the white is in a critical

situation. Owing to the ease of com-munication a rapid movement of in-tegration is going on, and while all people will not rapidly become of one blood, they are with the swiftness of thought becoming of one conscious-ness." In his opinion the inclusion of the yellow races and of all races in our world of consciousness will be only

another step in contact and control, and the yellow peril will really furnish stimulus for advancing the progress of scaling the transformation of scaling the transformation

Now that there is a very interesting and peculiar trend to the relations be-tween the United States and Japan, it is interesting to be told that "the Philippines is naturally the richest country on the face of the earth." The San Francisco News Letter is author. San Francisco News Letter is author-ity for the statement, saying: Medals are to be given to every citi-

zen of the United States who has given conspicuous military or civil service in the Philippines. Another lot of medals should be awarded to such medals should be awarded to such citizens who may have taken the trou-ble to read up on the subject and who have acquired sufficient knowledge to know that the Philippines is naturally the richest counterprint the richest country on the face of the

In respect to a very interesting lit-tie incident which has just occurred at Toronto, the Hamilton Spectator puts a pertient query, but we beg leave to put another, after reading the Spec-tator's paragraph, which we append, and that is, has not the woman a case for damages against the C. P. R. A Toronto woman, told by a spirit-ualist that her husband, who was on the Mount Royal, was dead, ordered widow's weeds and had her clothing dyed black. Now her husband turns up safe. Can she collect her dry goods and millinery bill from the spiritualists?

NUTE "Tis true, 'tis plty, and pity 'tis 'tis rue." We are now commencing to sealize to our great discomfiture how greatly our interests have suffered by the failure of our representatives in the Federal house to voice, at an earlier date, our sentiments in respect it this way: All that is necessary to produce in the failure of sympathy with Hencessary to produce in the sears in the true is that The New Westminster Columbian puts it this way: All that is necessary to produce in the failure of sympathy with the sears in the true is that the secrets of the Conservance the secr that the ice was breaking up, weather mild, and three tides would clear the river. It was therefore decided not to send the Enterprise up until tomorrow, when it is hoped she will be able to reach New Westminster.

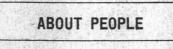
tinguished servant untenable. And the Tory government had abolished a sphere of usefulness to which an ex-Viceroy of India might, if he followed tradition, really turn his attention. One of the greatest Indian governor-generals, Lord Lawrence, found an ap-propriate niche for himself, when his responsibility from Indian affeirs had The audience was not by any means so large as it ought to have been, or perhaps would have been but for the responsibility from Indian affairs had been discharged, in the chairmanship snow storm which set in about an show storm which set in about an heur before the time appointed. How-ever, we doubt whether any man ever drew a more cultivated and appreci-ative audience together in Victoria. Among the most prominent persons present we observed His Lordship the Bishop, the Chief Justice, Flag Lieut. of the Lon don school board. There are of the Lohdon school board. There are conceivably tactical considerations which would make Lord Curzon a most unwelcome addition from the point of view of the Conservative head masters to the House of Commons. But it would be impossible to imagine a more Brookes (representing the Admiral) and other naval officers, Drs. Tolmie and Helmcken, Rev. T. Somerville, Messrs. Shepherd and Ward, bank managers; Mr. Pearse, Assistant Sur-veyor General; Messrs. Brunaby, Green, Franklyn, Findley, in fact, the Very green of our intelligence, and indecorous pretext for drawing Lord Curzon back into the vortex of party politics than the defense of the Irish landlords.—London Tribune.

London Daily Telegraph: It is obvi-ous that the Irish Peers would not think of selecting one in Lord Curzon's position to be their representative un-less he were a man of super-eminent distinction. For, though technically and actually an Irish Peer, he has never been considered as belonging to the order of the Irish peerage, and his letter to that body shows that he is fully conscious of the anomalies at-taching to his candidature. The view very cream of our intelligence and wealth. The most important truths elicited were the complete refutation made to the mistake made at home and abroad that William Creek constituted all of Cariboo that was valuable, and that Cariboo itself constituted all of

taching to his candidature. The view of the ordinary citizen will unques-tionably be that, inasmuch as the doctors forbid a return to the more ex-

will be for his

BRITISH OPINION



our goldfields

doctors forbid a return to the more ex-citing arena of the House of Commons, a place ought at once to be found for Lord Curzon in the House of Lords. It is needless to say that he will be Som particulars as to the cost of pantomime costumes, etc., are sup-plied by Clive Holland in the Pall Mall

plied by Clive Holland in the Pall Mail Magazine. A suit of plated armour for a provincial St. George of dragon fame costs between £10 and £12. For a dress for a fairy princess £32 was paid. The big processions, in some of which 250 of the corps de ballet and supers will take part, will need costuming, and sometimes an average of £2 10s to £3 is spent on each person taking part. Not much is left of £800 when the bill has to be paid. Over the "wigging" of a big show sometimes as much as £300 will have to be spent. Then there are the wonderful properties—the electric mo-mime Cinderellas arrive at the ball) and dromedaries' outfits for those tak-ing part in an animal ballet or pro-cession. The first may cost £100, the worthy refusal, which has at length been revealed at the grime minister's un-worthy refusal, which has at length been revealed. and a sincere wigh and dromedaries' outfits for those tak-ing part in an animal ballet or pro-cession. The first may cost £100, the ession. The first may cost $\pounds 100$, the econd $\pounds 5$ or $\pounds 6$. Even a cockatoo's postume, to be worn by some shapely child, will run into $\pounds 3$ or $\pounds 4$; and processions because the the trish Peers may chivalrously give Lord Curzon the opportunity of re-entering public life, to which he is increased by the trish processions because the trish procession because the trish processin because the trish processin because the worthy refusal, which has at length

<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><text> large. The following are the additional classes judged:

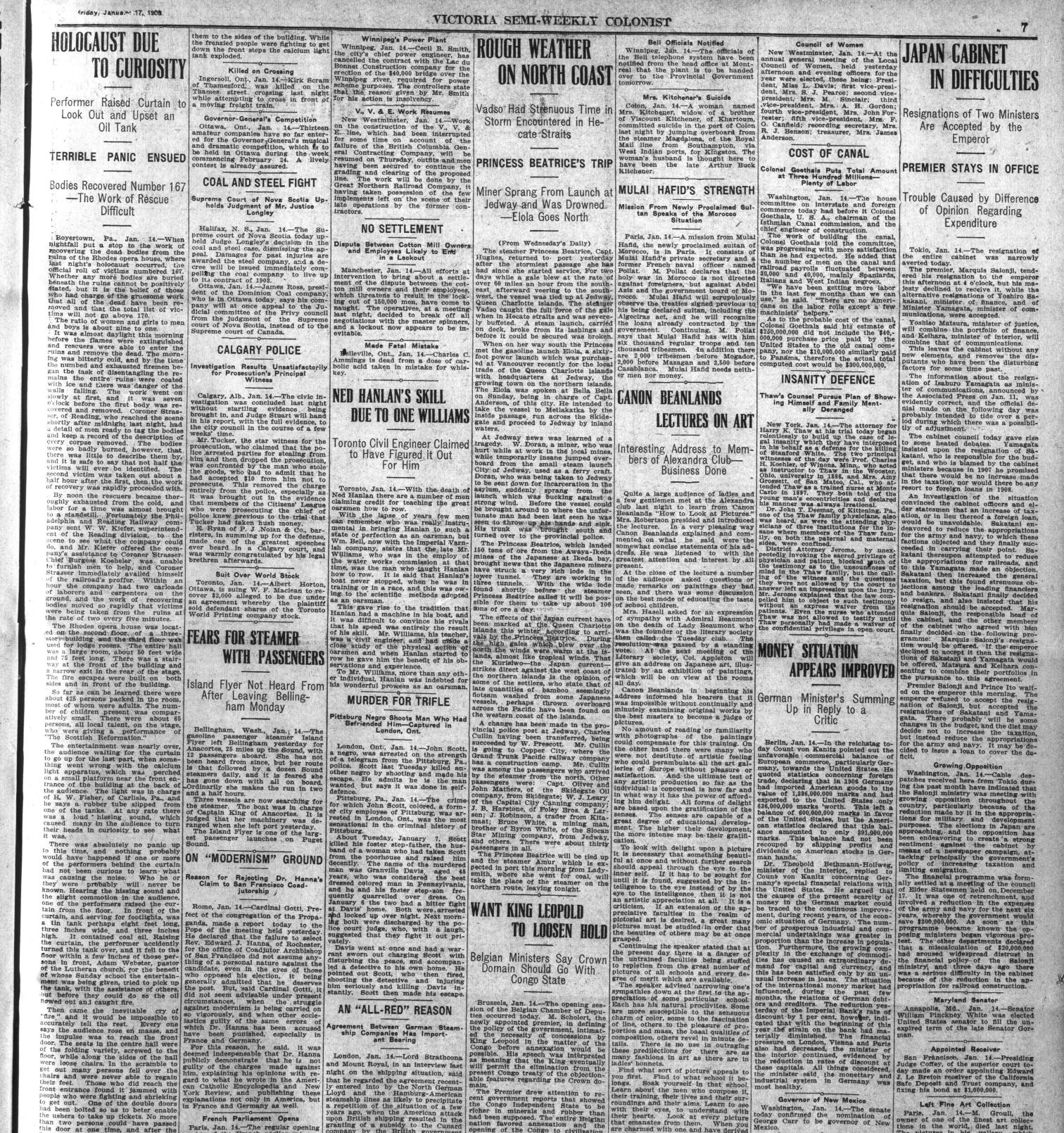


TERRIBLE PAN **Bodies** Recovered -The Work Difficu i Boyertown, Pa., nightfall put a stop recovering the dead ruins of the Rhodes op last night's holocaus official roll of victim Whether any more h beneath the ruins can stated, but it is the who had charge of the that all of the dead moved and that the tims will not go abo The ratio of women and boys is about n It was almost dayl before the flames w and rescuers were a ruins and remove th ing was bitterly the numbed and exha mains the entire with ice and there w walls falling. The slowly at first and o'clock before the fin covered and removed ser, of Reading, who shortly after midnig a detail of men read and keep a record of every corpse remov were so badly burne there was little to d and it is safe to say victims will ever b second victim was half hour after the f of recovery was rapid By noon the rescu oughly exhausted fro labor for a time wa to a standstill. Fort adelphia and Readin pany sent W. W. Ki ent of the Reading scene to see what the do, and Mr. Kiefer pany's assistance to hief Burgess Koeh to furnish men to h Strasser immediately of the railroad's pro our the company f laborers and ca of laborers ground, and the wor odies moved so rap were being taken fro the rate of two every The Rhodes opera ed on the second fl story building and t used for lodge rooms was a large room, at and 75 feet long. Th way at the front of a narrow exit in the The fire escapes we sides and in front o So far as can be l about 425 persons pa most of whom were ber of children pre atively small. There persons, all local tale vho were giving a The Scottish Reform The entertainment the audience waiting to go up for the last p thing went wrong w light apparatus, whic on a small platform n trance of the building also in-also in-ach from be junction There is ruction of missioners of H. W. Fisher, of he says a rubber tu one of the tanks. At was a loud hissing caused many in the their heads in curios ental rail-al of 1,844 There was absolute on which the past been in the fol-been laid to this time, and no would have happened of the performers beh had not been curious was causing the nois they were probably known. Hearing the h probably Miles the slight commotion one of the performers tain from the floor. g..251.25 ... 51.63 curtain, and serving fo t tin tank perhaps 302.88 ree inches wide high. It contained. .. 80.50 the curtain, the perfecturned this tank over, erly 40.00 ly.. 50.00 floor within a few inc. sons in front, Adam of the Lutheran churc 170.50 of whose Sunday scho ment was being given, the tank, with the assi out before they coul flowed out and caught Then came the ind accurately tell the resays the audience ro er taken impulse was to door. The seats in the of the folding variety, floor, while along the re of his were loose chairs. In get out many perso chairs and were neve their feet. 'Those w front entrance found people who were fightin to get out. One of thad been bolted so as one route continent without for long the ushers to take up than two persons cou this door at one time this door at one time first half dozen got thr passage became clogge gling mass of humanit boys, girls and chairs in a solid mass that i outside was able to dis meantime some one there were fire escap of the building, and do escape by those avenu the gallery. The fire and the whole town went to the rescue. toward the terrible n who were frantically fighting to get out. errific, and few he

and the second second

ing are the additiona	Cockerel-1, W. Walker; 2, J. Wood; 3, S. Y. Wooton.	of the Grand Trunk Pacific, says:
Pigeons	Hen-1 and 2, H. D. Reid: 3 J	"There is at present under contract, the construction of which is in charge
ons-1, Fairview Pigeor	Wood.	which embraces the main of railway
Middlestakes; 3, H		
Ton 1 Talanta Di	White Orpington, hen-1 Mrs C	Liuues Life Lake Superior brench from
gon—1, Fairview Pigeon	M. Rochfort; 2, H. D. Reid: 3. Mrs. C.	With the Eastern Division Theme
1-1, Fairview Pigeon	M. Rochford.	which is in charact the construction of
	Plack Omington	which is in charge of the commissioners of the National Transcontinental rail-
color owl-1 and 2, R.	Wooton; 2, O. Nelson; 3, W. N. Mit-	
r-1, Fairview Pigeon	Contranel 1 W N NEW N	miles, the construction work on which is now in progress. During the past
3, Rolston Bros.	D Beid: 2 W N Mitchell; 2, H.	is now in progress. During the past season track-laying has also been in progress with the result that the fol- lowing miles of track
color Pouter-1 and 3, con Loft; 2, J. Smith.	Hen-1, H. D. Reid; 2 and 3. S. Y.	lowing miles of track has been laid
hite-1, Fairview Pigeon	Wooton.	during the year:
aing; 3, W. J. Curry.	Pullet-1, A. S. Averill; 2, S. Y. Wooton; 3 Blackstock Bros.	WESTERN DIVISION.
color Jacobins—1 and 2, ; 3, Fairview Pigeon	Silver Grey Dorkings, cock-3 H.	Phairie Section
, o, ranview rigeon	Haggard. Hen-2, H. Haggard.	erly beyond Melville second
ails-1 and 2, Rolston	Rose Comb Brown Leghorn, cock- 2, H. D. Reid.	
ge Martin. ls-1, 2 and 3, Rolston	Hen-1, 2 and 3, H. D. Reid.	From Saskatchewan easterly 51.63
i, s and s, itoiston		302.88
color Fantails-1, 2 and	Col. E. G. Prior obtained a special first prize for Barred Rock. It is	
ers, clean legs—1, Scott	a splendid bird in all points.	I Main line from Winnineg easterly 40.00
and 3, J. Martin.	S. Y. Wooton obtained first prize	Main line from Quebec westerly. 50.00
d Tumblers-1, Scott &	for Buff Orpington cock. The best Buff Orpington the judge has ever	
d 3, G. Martin. color Tumblers-1, Scott	seen, it was announced.	Total
and 3, G. Martin.	0	
-1, 2 and 3, R. Hall.	WANT A PHYSICIAN	
r—1, A. T. Flett; 2, on Loft.	AND STEAM LAUNCH	tween Winnipeg and Edmonton, on which track-laying will be continued with the opening of next season's work, so that it is supported that it is
-1. R. J. McDowell · 2	AND STEAM LAUNON	
. Hall.	Request of Residents of Queen Char-	be completed between Winnipeg and Edmonton by the autumn of 1908."
d Homers—1, W. Lang; R. T. McDowell.	lotte Islands Under Consider-	
-1, Fairview Pigeon	ation by Government	The advantage of hot water taken
-1, Fairview Pigeon	The provincial government have	inwardly is well known, but not every one knows that it has been found val-
s-1, Fairview Pigeon	been asked by the residents of the Queen Charlotte islands for a resident	uable in fighting grip. A famous doc
eon-1, Fairview Pigeon	physician and also a steam launch.	tor, noted for the speedy cure of his
, Fairview Pigeon Loft.	The latter would be used by the pro-	grip patients, says he attributes his success to the fact that he always puts
Pigeons-1, Robert Hall.	vincial police and the doctor and would also be available for rescue	his patients to bed at the first sign of
Poultry	work in the event of any wrecks in	usease and makes them drink quanti-
th Rock, cock-2, Mrs.	the neighborhood. The government have received the request favorably	ties of hot water. This should be tak- en at intervals of every two hours and
3, W. Walker, Sapper-	and have taken the matter under ad-	
W. Walker; 2, Black-	visement.	There is at present only one route
Mrs. R. Hamilton	The government have already put in a trail from Jedway to Ikeda bay	across the South American continent which the traveller can take without
Walker; 2, W. Walker;	and on to Colliston bay. Another trail	10001 LINE LU INNIERSCK JOURNEVS for long
ackstock Bros.; 2 and	will probably be cut out to Huston	distances. The road is the route from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, which can,
	Inlet and quite possibly to the neigh- borhood of the Swede group on Klum	except in winter time, be covered by railroad and stage, the railroads at the
Walker; 2, Blackstock	KW01.	ends and the stage route, of course, over the mountain passes. Two days
Walker. dottes, cock—1, B. B.	According to advices received from	will suffice for the nine hundred mile
prise Poultry yards; 3.	the islands nobody should go there with the idea of prospecting at pre-	diagonal at that it is not without its
New Westminster. T. R. Pearson; 2, Sur-	sent. There is too much wind and	discomforts and even perils. Before many years have passed, however, it
ards: 3. C. Malcolm	rain at the present time for prospect-	is predicted that there will be at least
rise Poultry vards: 2	ing and these conditions will continue for the next two months.	three railroads acros sthe Andes, one of them being transcontinental, the other
re, Mt. Pleasant, Van- R. Pearson, New West-	The copper prospects are all show	connecting with steamers on the Am- azon or its tributaries.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ing up well. The recent successful strike of Mac Young has encouraged	0
d 2, T. R. Pearson; 3,	all the prospectors in the district	"That constable who followed a tenor
y yards. prise Poultry yards; 2.	roung went under an iron conning	about the stage with a warrant for breach of contract might have provoked
3, W. H. Densmore.	len teet and struck a splandid meter	you mean assault and bettom "I suppose
ttes, cock-2, W. Bay-	copper. The town of Jedway is grow- ing fast. The sawmill is already	
		have uttered a false note."-Philadelphia Public Ledger.
	State of the second	

those who found the : Some of the brave sained the fire escape from the struggling m



to this time, and nothing probably would have happened if one or more ON "MODERNISM" GROUND would have happened if one or more of the performers behind the curtain had not been curious to learn what was causing the noise. Who he or they were probably will never be known. Hearing the hissing sound and Reason for Rejecting Dr. Hanna's Claim to San Francisco Coad-jutorship the slight commotion in the audience, one of the performers raised the cur-tain from the floor. In front of the curtain, and serving for footlights, was a tin tank perhaps eight feet long, three inches wide, and three inches high. It contained coal oil, Raising the curtain, the performer accidently turned this tank over, and it fell to the foor within a few inches of those per-sons in front, Adam Webster, pastor of the Lutheran church, for the benefit of whose Sunday school the entertain-ment was being given, tried to pick up the tank, with the assistance of others, but before they could do so the oil howed out and caught fire. curtain, and serving for footlights, was a tin tank perhaps eight feet long, three inches wide, and three inches but before they could do so the oil forwed out and caught fire. Then came the inevitable cry of "fire" and it would be impossible to accurately tell the rest. Every one says the audience rose en masse, and the impulse was to reach the front door. The seats in the centre hall were of the folding variety, screwed to the floor, while along the sides of the hall were loose chairs. In the scramble to set out many persons fell over the chairs and were never able to regain their feet. Those who did reach the front entrance found it jammed with people who were fighting and shrieking to get out. One of the double doors had been bolted so as to beter enable the ushers to take up tickets. No more

the ushers to take up tickets. No more than two persons could have passed this door at one time, and after the first half dozen got through the narrow passage became clogged with the strug-gling mass of humanity. Men, women boys, girls and chairs were tangled up formalities.

n a solid mass that no one from the butside was able to disentangle. In the

t only one route nerican continent can take without journeys for long is the route from Ayres, which can, e, be covered by e railroads at the route, of course, asses. Two days ine hundred mile s not without its n perils. Before seed, however, it e will be at least sthe Andes, one thental, the other ners on the Am-s. followed a tenor a warrant for ht have provoked

e." "I suppose battery?" "No the singer might e."-Philadelphia

anuary 17, 1908.

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DR RAILWAYS

Be Spent This Construc-

ifferentiates Canada tates is the tailway ust continue and the railroad companies road. The Canadian l obtain in the next 00, of which at least 1 come from abroad. hern is pursuing a

hern is pursuing a as regards exten-ble to secure more t and improvements

year. The Grand ted over \$30,000,000 ble of this amount r further construc-vernment must se-me to time for its scontinental line and had a very materi-

scontinental line and a had a very materi-tors will be showing

a not unlikely that will be spent on the coming year in M. Hays, president Pacific, says:

ent under contract, which is in charge 4 miles of railway prairie section of and also in r branch from rly to the junction division. There is the construction of the commissioners

anscontinental rail-, or a total of 1,844 ion work on which During the past has also been in

esult that the fol-ack has been laid

Prairie west lville, second f Winnipeg..251.25 n easterly... 51.63

h 80.50 hipeg easterly 40.00 ec westerly.. 50.00

o about completed the distance be-d Edmonton, on will be continued

d Edmonton, on will be continued ext season's work, that the line will m Winnipeg and umn of 1908."

hot water taken wn, but not every is been found val-A famous doe eedy cure of his he attributes his at he always puts t the first sign iem drink quanti-nis should be tak-ry two hours and

Miles

302.88

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DIVISION.

DIVISION.

the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had rained the struggling mass and directed by the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had rained the struggling mass and directed by the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had rained the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had rained the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had rained the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had rained the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had rained the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had rained the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had rained the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had the struggling mass and directed by the brave ones who had the struggling mass and the struggling

Rome, Jan. 14 .-- Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the congregation of the Propa-

French Parliament Opens

Paris, Jan. 14.—The regular opening session of the French parliament was held this afternoon, with the usual

Secretary Taft's Denial

outside was able to disentangle. In the meantime some one discovered that there were fire escapes on each side of the building, and dozens made their escape by those avenues of escape and the gallery. The fire bell was rung, and the whole town was aroused and went to the rescue. All this time the Hames from the oil tank were creeping hward the terrible mass of people

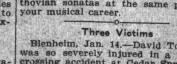
A regulation and the Hamburg-American state well.
 I opening the used in the Hamburg-American state to see the consolidation of a first the state state of the consolidation of the states and the state intervent of the states and the s

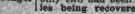
morrow, the 16th inst. the Bell Tele-phone system will be transferred to the Provincial government to be oper-ated by a commission which will be named later. It is expected that the rates will be cut from 25 to 30 per cent. "How's that mining scheme of yours the whole bedy and unanimously every cent of the stock before we found the mine."—Life. "The State of the stock before we found the mine."—Life.

Left Fine Art Collection Left Fine Art Collection Paris, Jan. 14.-M. Groull, the owner of one of the finest art collec-tions in the world, died last night. The plctures in his gallery, which are valued at \$4,000,000, include masterpleces by Turner, Constable and Gainsboro, and almost priceless examples of the French painters of the eighteenth century, such as Wat-teau. There is much speculation as to the fate of the collection, but it is stated that the bulk of it has been bequeathed to the Louvre.

Standard Oil's Monopoly

Standard Oil's Monopoly New York, Jan. 14.—Qver 90 per cent. of the oil produced in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and New Mexico is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, according to testimony adduced at the hearing of the goy-ernment's suit to dissolve the corpor-ation today. Christian Dredger, of the statistical department of the Standard Oil Company, identified statements certifying to the above percentage.





STUMPING POWDER IS IN GREAT DEMAND

Hundreds of Farmers Avail Themselves of Government's Arrangement

The government's arrangement by which stumping powder is supplied to the farmers for clearing land at cost penitentiary. has been taken advantage of by a still

larger number of farmers scattered throughout British Columbia, than in any other year.

By the arrangement the farmer is upplied at the two magazines, one if which is in Victoria, the other in Winnipeg

Nanaimo with stumping powder at the wholesale price, \$5.25 per case. The ordinary retail price is \$6.75 per case, and when the amount of powder re-

quired in clearing land is remembered. the saving to the settler can be ima-

This year applications have been received for powder from all parts of the province, both on the mainland and island. The demand during the last six months has been the heaviest during the year. In October 476 cases valued at \$2,483.25 were purchased. The other months, were August, 130

The other months, were August, 130 cases; September, 264 cases; Novem-ber, 158 cases; December, 207 cases. The government's contract is with the Hamilton Powder company and under the arrangement the farmer is obliged to pay cash. He, of course, pays the cost of transporting the pow-der to bis farm ler to his farm.

SANGSTER RE-ELECTED

SANUSTER RE-ELECTED
 Winnipeg and Montreal with reference to the disposition of freight matters will cease. All questions in reference to the disposition of freight which relate solely to Western lines will in future be dealt with locally.
 George Sangster has again been elected reeve of the municipality of North Saanich. He was returned unopposed to the office which he has held since the organization of the municipality. The nominations of candidates for the offices of reeve, council cillors and school trustees took place on Monday. In the south ward there was no opposition to Louis Herber and Julius Brethour, who were returned by acclamation. In the other streamer, including the only two previous representatives reduced from the only two previous representatives reduced the out of the week. All who offices: Reeve George Sangster, returned
 Winnipeg and Montreal with reference to the disposition to Louis Herber and Julius Brethour, who were respected to the offices: Reeve George Sangster, returned
 Minipeg and Montreal with reference to the disposition to Louis Herber wards there will be elections. For spective offices:
 Reeve George Sangster, returned

spective offices: Reeve—George Sangster, returned FUNERAL OF JURIST

by acclamation. Councillors — South Ward: Louis Herber and Julius Brethour, returned by acclamation. North Ward: Wm. R. Armstrong, J. P., Henry Brethour and Alexander McDoreld Board of School Trustees—The fol-Board of School Trustees—The fol-News of the Death of Hon. G.

lowing were nominated, three to be elected: Samuel Fairclough, A. J. McKenzie, H. A. McKillican and Flet-cher North.

TRAFFIC FALLING OFF. RATES ARE LOWERED

Atlantic Steamship Lines Lower Sec-ond and Third Class Rates-Lowest in Years

Fraser valley, and the town of Chilliwack be amply justified in adopting the more dignified name, to which in a few months it will be entitled, of the "City of Chilliwack." Good Progress on Fast Ferry Two Years for Theft. Liner at Fairfield Ship-Vancouver, Jan. 14.—Fred Smith, a burglar who recently served eighteen months in Stony Mountain peniten-

the near future, the municipality of Chilliwack will more than ever deserve to be called the garden spot of the Among allow a spot of the

tlary, was caught red-handed early this morning stealing from Naismith & Co.'s commission warehouse. How was saturated to true more in the

C. P. R. CHANGES

The funeral of the late Hon. George H. Walkem will take place this after-noon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence. Maplehurst, to Christ Church Cathedral and thence to Ross Bay cemetery. Bay cemetery. It flagstaff at the pro-

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLUNIST

tenced to three years in the peniten-tiary at New Westminster. Charles Wood was charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry from a pediar named Nick Andercrafit at Michel on November 23, and a clear case being made out by the prosecu-**ALREADY IN FRAME**

(From Wednesday's Daily) The new ferry liner, which is being built for the C.P.R. to alternate with the steamer Princess Victoria, is in frame at the Fairfield yards on the Clyde, according to advices received in the city. It is expected that the plating will go forward quickly and that the vessel will be delivered this autumn on the Clyde ready for the long voyage around the Horn to Vic-toria and will probably reach Victoria about a year from this month

Mitchell will be resumed to be fol-lowed by Lockhart vs. Yorkshire Guarantee company. Mr. Justice Irv-ing was about to arrange dates for the hearing of subsequent eases when Mr. Justice Martin said he was not as-signed and leaving the bench, the court broke up SOMEWHAT STIRRED Vancouver Doctors Credited

Ary are ary are being a quantity of jewer sealing a quantity of jewer manage of the yewer masser for the yewer that the jewer hew were traced and brought parts and brought back to stand there that the first back of stand there which and brought back to stand there that the provincial penitentiar. Witter Were are sealed at the provincial penitentiar. Witter Were that the provincial penitentiar. Witter Were the provincial penitentiar. Witter Were that the provincial penitentiar. Were the stand the provincial penite

under the agreement was also to adver-tise the claims at his own expense and subsequently take out the licenses. The chief justice gave juidgment for the plaintieff for the \$280; which had been paid anto court, but held against him on the rest.

With Desire to Change Its Membership

Vancouver, Jan. 14.—There is a big racket in the British Columbia Medi-cal Council. The Vancouver doctors held a hot session until 1 o'clock this morning. Their plan is to elect an entire new council, seven members of the present board having held office the present board having held office

Friday, January 17, 1958

MEDICAL COUNCIL

It is charged that the doctors now in the council have allowed the act to become archaic and that the regu-

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Phoenix, B. C., Jan. 14.- Granby had six furnaces in operation last week, and expected to get the entire battery of eight furnaces in blast by the end of the week, the ore shipments now running about 2,500 tons per day, soon to be increased to 3,000 tons or more deliv.

EMMERSON L

HUNDRED

Sickening Catas

in a Little C

EXPLOSION CA

Hundreds of Peo Building Whi

Boyertown, Pa., J trophe, terrifying i sickening in its resu

nearly one hundred ough into eternity twinkling of an eye,

ly three score, many A majority of the k members of the fam

While "The Scotti was being produced house by Mrs. Mun

ton, a tank used in scene exploded. I was a wild rush for

building. Men of n deavored to still the

voices could not be shrieks and screams women and children the greater part of The scenes canno fully by the most in

blood-curdling cries who were penned with the blazing structur above the roaring as though nearly made a mad rush i moment the explosi In their attempt crowd, the persons stage accidentally

lamps used as footil ing oil scattered in a the lamps which use opera house exploded blazing oil over the people who were figh cet in the avits

get in the exits. In the rush a se

gave way precipitati to the basement. lapsed, the shrieks o

ple who were carried for blocks. It was a utes from the explo-until the entire heart seemed a roaring furr

mad scramble for t ing from the buildin women and children down and trampled them crushed to dea persons, realizing th

stairway meant almo risked their lives b the windows.

As the flames ate t

the front of the build be seen to clasp the back into the flames

ways were cleared ged many women at the stairway leading

Some of them were that they died before porary hospital. Sku and the faces of som were so horribly mu were barely recogniz fance the skull of a

stance the skull of a almost to a pulp. In several cases, families have been wi

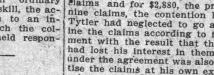
Indictment Quashed wick Court for La

sylva

Rage

IN THEA

Fredericton, N. B., J this morning, when Editor Crockett, mov dictment against Gleaner be quashed.



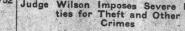
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yards on Clyde

(From Wednesday's Daily) The steamer Chippewa, of the Alaska Steamship company, did not reach port vesterday from Seattle until shortly before 8 p.m. having been delayed sev-eral hours owing to the breaking of a steam throttle. The delay was not due to the trouble which has arisen with

Chiliwack, with 99 feet frontage, is being erected on the corner of Main and Wellington streets. The ground foor will be used as stores, the second storey for offices, and the third for a public hall, which will have an up-to-date stage, curtain, footlights, etc. Two cement business blocks and a large number of residences are in course of erection and it is reported that the Dominion government is about to erect a postoffice building, and it is under-stood the site was secured during the past week. Over 7,000 acres of land in the valley which has been fit for pasture only during a few months of the year is being reclaimed by a drainage scheme, known as Big Prairie drainage, at a cost of \$17,000. A dredge has been se-cured and the Semthault river will be drained from its mouth to its source a distance of about six miles, and ari intercepting ditch dug to cut fhe water of from the mountains, thus adding another large tract of valuable agri-cultural land to the already extensive area under cultivation in the valley. Chilliwack already has a local tele-phone service, furnished by the British Columbia Telephone company, a local organization, is rapidly pushing work ahead. Poles have been erected in the

mates and pilots is unchanged



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Mr. Justice Clement suggested that the plaintiff should show affirmatively that the claims were of value. Replying Mr. Craig contended that the chief justice who tried the case had found as a matter of fact that the plaintiff had not been ready and will-ing to perform his part of the con-tract. He had agreed to accompany the defendant to the land and had consistently declined to go. It was a case of a conflict of evidence where the trial judge had believed one wit-nes rather than the other, and the court would not question his finding of fact. He quoted a number of cases

Judgment was reserved. On Friday the hearing of Tossell vs. police.

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Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 14.—Capt. Fisher, of the Swiss army, has been dismissed from the service by a court martial for having compromised the Swiss army abroad. Capt. Fisher was until recently inspector of Moroccan police. Two Skaters Drowned Thessalon, Ont., Jan. 14.—James Sisson, aged 21, was drowned, and Lulu Kennedy, aged 19, perished from exposure in a skating accident on Sat-urday night. News of the tragedy reached here on Sunday, when the body of the girl was found.

term and was now p On being assured the General had no instru-with the case, the jud-indictment and discha-ett. Hon. H. R. Emm ent in the case was no ant in the case, was n court. Okanagan Kelowna, Jan. 13.-Robert Crawford, of was accidentally kille of a log.

that the case stood year, and the accuse recognizance to appe

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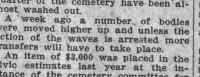
St. Petersburg, Jan. martial on Lieut.-Gen. sumed in this city toda began the taking of te ing the actual capitu Arthur. The general having surrendered thi having surrendered th before its r Japanese before its res hausted. The court is over the Russian Ne reaching the most vir testimony, namely, Ger tive in opening the capitulation. Stoessel address the court pe own behalf concerning

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Kansas City

Kansas City, Jan. station annex in Unio joining the Union r vas destroyed by fire Union station proper City's landmarks, wa fremen after a hard nremen after a hard fi ed building contained offices of the Adams, Pacific Express comp mailing room of the offices of the Fred House Co., the Full Company's linen room way Y. M. C. A. root estimated at about \$2 started from a cross started from a cross





uary 17, 1908

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as follows: Paterson

MINING

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Neighborhood of Collars—Pros-Coinage

ccording to a rein the House of the total cost of November 30 was \$21,150; building equipment \$94,967. a further sum of ired to complete naking the cost

dollars. The staff

numbers 72. All

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nt in England for ist ten years was ated that for the

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WEAPONS

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 court.
 Okanagan Fatality

 Kelowma, Jan. 13.—A young man,
 returned to port on Sunday morning

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 by and faile creek. Owing to the tre

 of a log.
 or of the difficulty which had obtained in and the creek. Owing to the tre

 Banfield creek. Owing to the tre be made at the cover, were stationed in this city today and the court

 martial on Lieut-Gen. Stoessel was re statility which had obtained in at the gibt stations.

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 FRANCE.

 Year
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At the public landing in the inner harbor, where the fabling sloops land their catches and fishermen bargain with Chinese fish-peddlers, yesterday, an Indian cance loaded, a large totem pole. The totem was the work of one of the carvers of the Nootkas. Since the return from the Fraser river fishing a small colony of Nootka Indians, who usually journey home immediate ly after the season closed, camped in a small cluster of tents on the point from a cedar log in the approved fashing a college and this disposed of, returned to get another log ready to carve more of the harbor, and the carver has been busy for some time chisel from a cedar log in the approved fashing eagles, frogs and other animals from a cedar log in the approved fashing core to the trance to the harbor, and the carver is the coast tribes.
She Knew the Formula nounces that the second cabin rate for 1898 bile tour of India, and will return just a short time before the balloon trip. spectors of the railway commission staff will see that they are carried into effect. BATTLING NELSON WINS GERMANY. Tons. 16.544 45.244 45.244 45.244 45.244 45.844 45.844 45.844 45.844 45.844 45.844 45.844 55.840 0gden, Utah. Jan. 13.—Battling Nel-50.119 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.4540 56.454 56.4 Knocks Out Jack Clifford of California at Ogden, Utah, in the Fifth £ 4,312,995 1,252,340 5,876,275 2,454,400 6,6083,874 2,565,600 6,672,783 2,822,750 7,648,781 3,401,907 9,530,333 4,921,036 10,044,031 5,039,725 10,401,174 4,928,110 10,102,740 4,644,862 11,301,370 4,968,738 Tons 10,044 10,010,774 4.644,852 11,001,02,740 4.644,852 11,001,02,740 4.644,852 11,001,02,740 4.644,852 11,001,02,740 4.644,852 11,001,027,40 4.644,852 11,001,027,40 4.644,852 11,001,027,40 4.644,852 10,0102,240 4.642,145 10,0102,141,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 10,0102,145 1 set the lamp in his cabin and in sight of many people, who were powerless to help, was burned to a crisp. Con-stable Otto Jodies dashed into the flames three times, aided by B. Gold-ing, and rescued what was left of the remain According to a high official of one of the English lines, such an entry of the Hamburg-American line into England is to be opposed by the enforcement of the British Merchant act of 1906, by which a liner entering an English port VersionKansas City FireKansas City, Jan. 13.—The Union
Station armex in Union railway station
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of his having been over weight on
the was sure that he was within the
required weight. He had the official
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mistake for Attell, as he profiled by it
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less followed here with the amount of deduction
the amount with a cabin passenger who has paid less for his trip than an amount equal in American money to \$48, can be classed as an immigrant steamship, subject to all the inconveniences of a vessel so classed. A Paris, Jan. 13.—The Patrie today published a letter from a "Japanese officer who was wounded in Manchuria and who is now convalescing at New York," protesting against the idea of the inferiority of the Japanese. This writer says: "In the hierarchy of peoples we are superior to the Italians and the Spaniards. Can the Yankee y refuse our immigrants when they ac-cept the refuse and the scum of Italy and Germany. No one has the right to treat us like the Chinese, who are savages. If the Americans persist in their pretensions, it means war." Clifford sinking to the floor, completely out. Clifford weighed 133 and Nelson about 135. David Fredericks was sentenced at Picton to three years for horse-steal-ing. About £30 damages was done by an outbreak of fire in the Alloway dining rooms, Burns Statue Square, Ayr. The first British ironclad cost £400,-000. The first to cost over a million was the Royal Oak, launched in 1392. She Knew the Formula

10



Seeds, Trees, Plants for the farm, garden, lawn, boulevard or conservatory. Acclimatised stock. Oldest established nursery on the main-land. Catalogue free. M. J. HENRY

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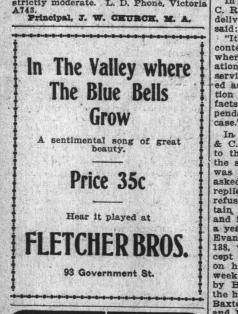
25 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES 2.500 IN OPERATION B. C. BRANCH OFFICE :

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VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

tion of all the court room.

Mr. Littleton promised to forge

IR WINS HIS CASE WITH BRITANNIA CO. *60 for work in August, less \$2 hos-pital charges (about which there is no contention. I think the payment is too small by \$12. The plaintiff is not en-titled to any damages. A. P. Luxton, K. C., for plaintiff; J. H. Lawson for defendant.

If Lay-Off Granted it Cannot Cowichan Nominations. Be Withdrawn Because of Duncans, B.C., Jan. 13 .- The nomina Juncaris, B.C., Jan. 13.—The nomina-tions for Cowichan municipality result-ed as follows: By acclamation, reeve, J. McL. Campbell; councillors, A. C. Aitken, H. Bonsall; for Quamichan ward, H. Keast R. H. Whidden; for Somenos ward, D. Evans, J. I. Mutter; for school trustees H. Boncell W.

Judge Lampman has handed down is judgment in the case of Blair vs. for school trustees, H. Bonsall, W Herd, J. D. Mutter, unopposed. The Britannia Smelting Company, in which the plaintiff, a sampling mill foreman working on "straight time," sued for five days' wages withheld

during the time he was away on a private business trip and for damages AT MAYNE ISLAND or wrongful dismissal without notice

The text of the judgment follows: The plaintiff in March, 1906, was en-gaged by the defendant company as sampling mill foreman, and he remain-ed in that capacity until August 15, Visit of Premier Marked by a Supper and Dance in the Public Hall

(From Tuesday's Daily)

3368, being for balance of wages and damages for wrongful dismissal from his employment without notice. He \$368, being for balance of wages and damages for wrongful dismissal from his employment without notice. He was paid last on July 15 his wages earned during June, and on his being tendered on August 15 a cheque for wages earned during July he objected to the amount as being too small, and then the circumstances took place which he says amounted to his dismissal.
Mr. Luxton claims that the hifting was a general one, and in consequence should be considered as a hiring for a year, but that the plaintiff is willing to have it taken as a monthly hiring, and he has claimed damages on that basis.
The plaintig says he was hired at 34 a day straight payable by the

Time Overstayed

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

907, and he now sues the company for

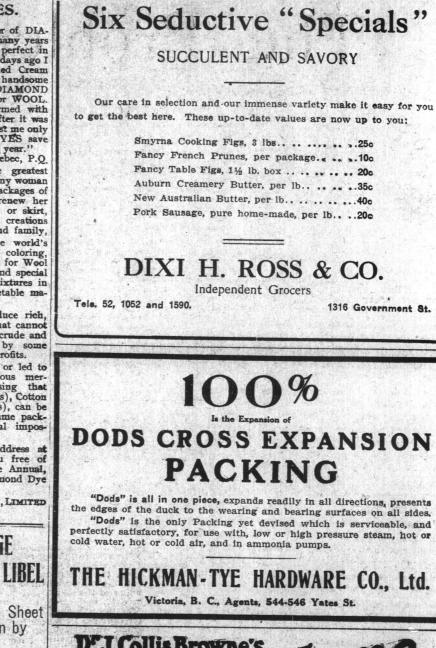
The Women of all Lands Sing the Praises of IN THAW'S DEFENCE **DIAMOND DYES.**

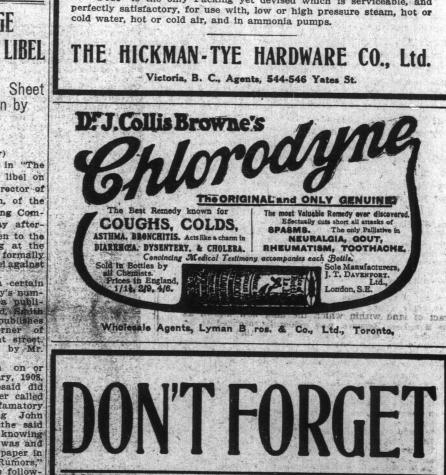
"I have been a user of DIA-MOND DYES for many years and consider them perfect in every respect. A few days ago I dyed an old and faded Cream cashmere dress a handsome Shell Pink with the DIAMOND DVF FAST PUNK for WOOT DVE FAST PINK for WOOL. My friends were charmed with the appearance of the dress after it was finished. The dyeing work cost me only twenty cents. DIAMOND DYES save me a great many dollars each year "

me a great many dollars each year." Mrs. P. W. Lynch, Quebec, P.Q. DIAMOND DYES are the greatest ioney savers of the age, as any woman with one or two ten cents packages of some fashionable color can renew her faded or spotted dress, suit or skirt, making them look like new creations District Attorney Jerome, seemingly taken by surprise, seated himself in the witness chair, the better to hear the outline of the new defense. and bringing joy to herself and family, The DIAMOND DVES the world's popular home dyes for home coloring, give to the ladies special dyes for Wool and Silk (animal materials), and special dyes for Cotton, Linen and mixtures in which Cotton or Linen (vegetable ma terials) predominates.

All these special dyes produce rich, fast and fashionable colors that cannot possibly be obtained from the crude and poorly prepared dyes sold by some dealers for the sake of large profits.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED or led to believe by either unscrupulous merchants or deceptive advertising that Wool and Silk (animal materials), Cotton and Linen (vegetable materials), can be dyed equally well with the same package of dye; it is a chemical impos sibility.







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Priday, January 17, 1908

Friday, Januar

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respect to the Son the duty of the pe thereto

At various tim a century determin ed by certain pul agents of the Gov inducing the India other domicile and tion for the relin abode. While the abortive, it has no by the Indians, or that the city was the circumstances. of the reserve " animity among all point-the wisdom maining members 100 in number--re of the municipality It has, of cou nized that, inasm granted the use of erms of a solemn to be overcome w acter. It would b man to attempt t seek even to state in respect to the with confidence nouncement upon the following op and council on Jan lor, K. C., city bar joys more than a lo

and learned lawyer His Worship the Mayo Sir:—I have the ho your letter containing the respective rights Provincial Governmen ment; (d), The City o known as the Songhe my views as to the borgheit removal of the Indian In reply I beg to tract of land within

the Songhees Reserve included, was conveye Hudson's Bay Compar For convenience of transfer is set forth a "Know all men

of Kosampson Tr names and made, on the thirteen thousand eight consent to surre to James Douglas, Bay company, in to say, for the G and Committee lands situate and the Dead in the A the head of the s on the west side Esquimalt, beyond Colquitz valley an of the arm enclosi and the lands we condition of or un this. that our vill are to be kept for of our children an low after us: and surveyed hereafte ever, that the land ceptions becomes white people fore that we are at lill occupied lands, an as formerly. We fifty-two pounds t "In token where names and made on the thirtieth d eight hundred and (Sgd) Hookoow "Done in the p Robson Benson, M McKay." This treaty extinguind. It will be note land in this documen niteness appears to m boundary line of the definitely surveyed, forming the remainin While the verbiage that commonly used i membered that the do eyance but a treaty under the circumstan It will also be note subject to certain reser namely a right to occ and enclosed lands to over the unoccupied with certain appurter In the year 1867 (company re-conveyed material to this inqui At this period, name came possessed of the subject to the Indians' By clause 13, of the which British Columb of Canada, it was pro "13. The charg trusteeship and r reserved for their assumed by the la a policy as libera sued by the Briti shall be continued ment after the up policy, tracts of has hitherto been has hitherto been Columbia governm **purpose** shall from by the local govern ernment in trust the Indians, on an government; in ca the two governme of such tracts of matter shall be ref secretary of state by section 91 of the By section 91 of th all crown lands with



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Friday, January 17, 1908

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

The Problem of the Songhees Reserve

HE spectacle of a community of 30,000 souls being baffled in their endeavors to remove from their path a great obstacle to civic growth and expansion by a small group of Indians, is sufficient warrant for some attempt at comprehending the exact situation as it is today in

respect to the Songhees reserve problem and the duty of the people of Victoria in regard thereto.

At various times during the last quarter of a century determined efforts have been exerted by certain public bodies in Victoria and agents of the Government in the direction of inducing the Indians to consent to take up another domicile and accept adequate remuneration for the relinquishment of their present abode. While these attempts have all proved abortive, it has never been suggested, either by the Indians, or those acting in their behalf, that the city was not justified, in view of all the circumstances, in pressing for the opening of the reserve. There is, indeed, absolute unanimity among all parties on a most important point-the wisdom and desirability of the remaining members of the Songhees tribe-about 100 in number-removing from the confines of the municipality.

It has, of course, been universally recognized that, inasmuch as the Indians were granted the use of the land in question by the terms of a solemn treaty, the legal difficulties to be overcome were of the most serious character. It would be extremely foolish for a layman to attempt to unravel any legal tangle, or seek even to state the exact status of this case in respect to the Indians' rights; but one may with confidence assume that a correct pronouncement upon this phase of the matter is the following opinion forwarded the mayor and council on January 17, 1905, by W. J. Tay-lor, K. C., city barrister, who, by the way, enjoys more than a local reputation as a very able and learned lawyer:

Victoria, B. C., January 17, 1905. His Worship the Mayor, Victoria, B. C. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter containing request for an opinion as to the respective rights of, (a), The Indians; (b), The Provincial Government; (c), The Dominion Govern-ment; (d), The City of Victoria, to the land commonly known as the Songhees Indian Reserve, together with my views as to the best means of bringing about the removal of the Indians. emoval of the Indians.

removal of the Indians. In reply I beg to state, that in the year 1350 a tract of land within which the land now known as the Songhees Reserve, was evidently intended to be included, was conveyed by certain Indians to the Hudson's Bay Company. For convenience of reference, the document of transfer is set forth and reads as follows:

"Know all men, we the chiefs and people of, Kosampson Tribe who have signed our names and made, our mark to this deed on the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, do consent to surrender entirely and forever, to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson's Bay company, in Vancouver island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy Governor and Committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between the Island of the Dead in the Arm or Infet of Camoson and the head of the said inlet embracing the lands on the west side and north of that line to Esquimalt, beyond the inlet three miles of the Colquitz valley and the fand on the east side of the arm enclosing Christmas hill and lake and the lands wast, of those objects. The condition of or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use; for the use of our children and for those who may fol-

An Attempt at Comprehending the Exact Situation as it is Today, and the Duty of the People of Victoria in Regard Thereto

vested in the respective provinces subject to the interests already created therein. At this time (1871) the land in question became

At this time (1871) the land in question became the property of the province but had not then been definitely set apart as an Indian reserve by the province being merely crown land held in right of the province subject to the occupation rights of the Indians. The precedure prescribed by clause 13, for the creation of a reserve after confederation is set forth in the latter part of the clause and is shortly as follows. (a) Application by the Dominion therefor to the

Absent of the province thereto

(c) Failing an agreement between the province and the Dominion a reference to the secretary of state for the colonies

state for the colonies Since confederation, so far as I have been able to ascertain upon enquiry and search at the govern-ment offices, Victoria, the Dominion has never for-mally made application to the province for a convey-ance of the land nor has the province ever executed a conveyance thereof to the Dominion nor yet set it apart as an Indian reserve. As a matter of fact, ever since confederation, the Dominion government has exercised administrative control of the Songhees In-dians without the reserve having been formally cre-ated for such purposes; Hewever it has been judicially declared that neither the province nor the Dominion

derivable from a narrow legal construction of its mere words, qualified by rules outside its terms. An interpretation to be arrived at after considerations of policy as practiced by one government without ex-press obligations but a policy which nevertheless was resolved into definite undertaking by statutory as-sumption thereof as a duty by another government i.e. the Dominion e. the Dominion.

sumption thereof as a duty by another government i. e. the Dominion. The reasons applied in order to exclude as against the Indians the operation of the rule against per-petuity of estate do not it seems to me. apply to questions relating to the after disposition of such es-tate. In one case the Indians were treated as an in-dependent body upon a plane of equality for the pur-pose of contracting whereby the Hudson's Bay com-pany secured the good will of the Indians as well as title to the land. The Indians in turn by the words of the treaty secured certain rights and privileges for themselves and their descendants. After the treaty the Indians passed under the control, became wards of and dependent upon the crown for protection and fulfillment of those rights. One privilege retained was a personal right of occupation of the land pos-sessed by each Indian. Neither within the terms of the treaty nor without its terms under existing law, may an Indian or number of Indians dispose of the rights of other Indians, whether in ease or in futuro. Even if every Indian living should sell his or her re-spective occupation right and the Dominion governoccupation right and the Dominion govern-

Now, no one disputes that in this they are acting within their exact rights, nor that, except for the gravest reasons, would it be justifiable to suggest that they should be interfered with in that attitude. But they themselves tacitly admit, by their consent to the opening of negotiations, that such grave reasons exist. And the question naturally arises, How long, under these circumstances, will a situation working such a serious disability to the community be permitted to continue?

Quite recently we have been told that it would be most unwise and impolitic at the present juncture to discuss publicly this matter; that negotiations looking to a settlement were still being carried on by the federal government, and that a harsh word at this time might undo all that has been accomplished in the direction of solving a very delicate prob-

Of course, it is quite apparent that if the Dominion government takes the position that the consent of the Indians must first be secured to any proposed terms of settlement. and if the Indians absolutely refuse to give that consent, we are quite powerless to secure any remedy until there shall be a change of government at Ottawa. But one is inclined to harbor the thought that perhaps the Dominion government might not be inclined to take such attitude in defiance of the wishes of an important city of 30,000 people.

With these considerations in mind, then, let us indulge in a little speculation as to what might result if a certain course of procedure were to be adopted. Suppose that the people of Victoria-not a little set of politicians, but the people of Victoria-were to outline the entire case to the federal authorities and say to them: "We ask that you will be good enough" to arrange to have the Songhees reserve thrown open as a portion of the area within the bounds of the city of Victoria by July 1st. 1908. The situation is utterly intolerable. The time has arrived when the preservation of the rights of the Songhees tribe of Indians on their reserve in the heart of this city conflicts with and works an injury to the interests of the entire people." And suppose that a delegation of leading citizens made the trip to Ottawa and in person presented this proposal to the government, is it not reasonable to think that a great light would dawn on the government and that so reasonable a demand would be met?

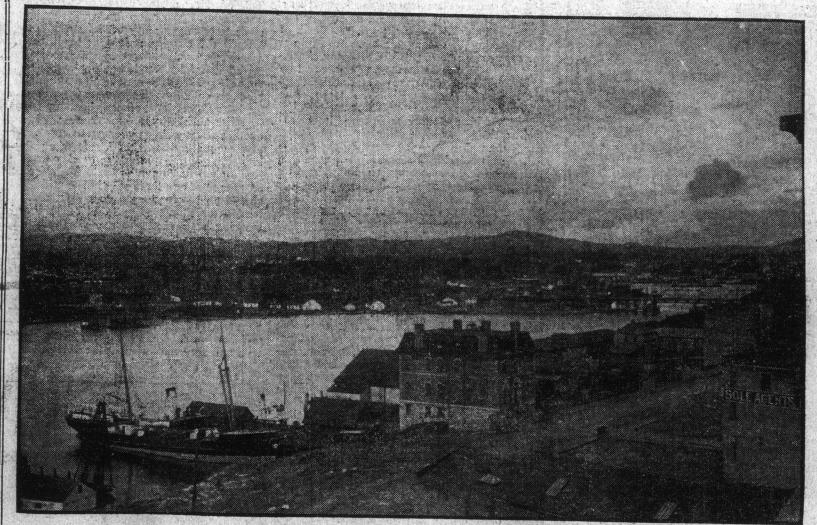
There would be nothing savoring of the hysterical about such a line of procedure-on. the contrary, it would exhibit what has been lacking up to this very moment-a determination on the part of the people of Victoria to resist the perpetuation of what can only be characterized as an abominable and a greviouswrong.

Is it conceivable for an instant that an equal number of white men bound to a similar possession by exactly the same solemn treaty as are the twenty-five Songhees Indian men. would be treated with the consideration shown the latter? Why, their position would be declared untenable in short order; but because those in possession of the reserve are Indians, and not white men, there is an atmosphere of mystery and sentimentalism thrown around them which has been permitted to entirely obscure the real issue.

One is hardly called upon to offer any argument to show how serious a need exists for the immediate opening of the reserve so that it may become a part and parcel of the municipality. Dotted here and there with a number of shabby structures which are the most glaring eyesores, immune from any supervision on the part of the authorities so that sanitary facilities could be applied, a favorite rendezvous for tramps and vagrants, frequently the scene of unseemly proceedings, it is at once a menace to the pretty suburb of Victoria West, which it so closely adjoins, and a blot on the civic landscape.

-C. A. GREGG.

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View From Wharf Street, Victoria, Looking Towards Songhees Reserve

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Afe to, be kept for our own use; for the use of our children and for those who may fol-low after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, how-ever, that the land itself with these small exever, that the land itself with these small ex-ceptions becomes the entire property of the white people forever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the un-occupied lands; and to carry on our fisheries as formerly. We have received as payment fifty-two pounds ten shillings sterling. "In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks at Fort Victoria on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

on the thirteen day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty. (Sgd) Hookoowitz his X mark and 20 others "Done in the presense of (Sgd.) Alfred Robson Benson, M. R. C. S. L., Joseph William. McKav."

This treaty extinguished the Indian title to the land. It will be noted that the description of the land in this document is vague, but sufficient defi-niteness appears to make it operative. The Western boundary line of the tract has since the treaty been definitely surveyed, the shores of Victoria harbor forming the remaining boundary lines.

forming the remaining boundary lines. While the verbiage of the document varies from that commonly used in conveyance, it must be re-membered that the document is not an ordinary con-veyance but a treaty and the language used, was, under the circumstances, doubtless apropriate to the understanding of all parties to the compact.

It will also be noted that the tract was conveyed subject to certain reservations in favor of the Indians, namely a right to occupy and enjoy their village site and enclosed lands together with a right of hunting over the unoccupied portion of the tract conveyed with certain appurtenant rights of fishing.

In the year 1867 (3rd April) the Hudson's Bay company re-conveyed (with certain exceptions not material to this inquiry) Vancouver's Island to the

At this period, namely, the year 1867, the crown be-

came possessed of the land occupied by the Indians subject to the Indians' rights therein. By clause 13, of the terms of the union, under which British Columbia entered the Confederation of Canada, it was provided as follows:

"13. The charge of the Indians and the "13. The charge of the indians and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit shall be assumed by the Dominion Government and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pur-sued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Govern-ment after the union. To carry out such shan be continue union. To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia government to appropriate for that purpose shall from time to time be conveyed by the local government to the Dominion Gov-ernment in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on applications of the Denefit of the Indians, on applications of the Dominion government; in case of disagreement between the two government respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the secretary of state for the colonies."

By section 91 of the British North America Act, all crown lands within the various provinces were

are bound by alleged acts of acquiescence on the part of various officers of departments which are not brought home to or authorized by the proper executive or administrative organs of the respective governments and are not manifested by order-in-council or other authentic testimony; so that acts of control over the Indians by the Dominion in no wise

control over the Indians by the Dominion in no wise affect the question of title. The Hudson's Bay company as absolute lords and proprietors of the territory (subject only to the sov-freign dominion of the crown) accepted surrender of the Indians' claim of title upon certain terms. The crown having subsequently accepted a re-conveyance from the Hudson's Bay company of the land and revoked the Hudson's Bay company of the land and revoked the Hudson's Bay company of the land and revoked the Hudson's Bay company of the land and revoked the Hudson's Bay company of the land and revoked the Hudson's Bay company of the land and revoked the Hudson's Bay company is char-ter, recognized the treaty terms and vested the pro-prietary rights in such land in the province subject to the Indians' rights. * * * * * * Upon the faith of an undertaking given by the predecessors in title of the province, the Indians were induced to relinquish title to the land. One term of the undertaking was that the Indians, their children and children's children and so indefinitely for as long a period as any of the tribe survived, should be per-

and children's children and so indefinitely for as long a period as any of the tribe survived, should be per-mitted to occupy certain parts of the land. Assume Thelluson's Act, (an act which limits the period for which an estate may be entailed) in force at the time. Its existence must have been unknown to the In-dians. A law shortening and interfering as it would, with the period of enjoyment of the lands preserved to the Indians by the words of the treaty, could never have been in contemplation of the Indians else they would not have surrendered their claim for so phan-tomlike a consideration. To get land in considera-tion of preserving part thereof in perpetuity for the use and benefit of the grantor, and then repudiate the consideration, for technical ar other reasons, savours toe much of obtaining property under false pretences, to be seriously considered. The Hudson's Bay company when it accepted surrender of the In-dian title, entered into an honorable agreement to ful-fil the terms upon the faith of which the surrender fil the terms upon the faith of which the surrender was made. The company did fulfil those terms. The province as its successor in title, did likewise. The Dominion assented toy assumed and intervise. The Dominion assented toy assumed and undertook to continue a similar policy of liberal and fair treatment and has never questioned its obligation or sought to infringe upon the rights and privileges of the Indians as set forth in the treaty or to substract from or restrict those rights by anything outside the plain words of the treaty.

Any such interpretation would be so contrary to he policy of amity, good faith and conciliation obthe policy of amity, good faith and conciliation ob-served by the crown as represented by either the Dominion or province in all dealings with Indians, as to warrant a conclusion to the contrary. Prior to confederation, the province in its dealings with the Indians never attempted to apply such a canon of construction to the terms of the treaty as would eliminate the words "and those that follow after us" upon the ground that such words were inoperative in view of the principles against perpetuity set forth in Theliuson's Act. The Dominion having undertaken to continue a policy with the Indians "as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Govern-ment" lends strength to the conclusion, that courts would adopt a broader principle of interpretation in construing the effect of the treaty, than ordinarily

ent, as trustee should approve of such sale, the title to the land would still remain subject to a prosp mbrance in favor of any Indian child born after the date of such sale.

For the foregoing reasons, in my opinion, the status of the Songhees reserve is as follows: (a) The title to the land is vested in the province.

(a) (b) (b) The Indians have rights of occupation and in-cidental rights of hunting thereover together with fishing rights in adjacent waters. The Dominion has administrative control of (c)

the Indians and the exercise of their rights and priv-

(d) The city is without status in the premises, save as a public corporation in the exercise of its police power empowered to preserve law, order and morality in the community and the fact that proximity of the Indians' settlement is a menace to the city's welfare. (e) Under the existing state of the law, the land

cannot be allenated, so as to transfer a marketable title. The consent of all the Indians living, together with the consent of the Dominion and Provincial governments i. e. the executives, would not be suf-ficient to overcome this difficulty, as any remedy necessitates concurrent legislation by the Dominion and the province and the province.

(f) One method of relief would be to obtain the consent of all Indians living, to a transfer of the land; consent of all indians living, to a transfer of the land, then have the Dominion pass a statute authorizing a disposition of the rights of the Indians whether in esse or in futuro, and the province pass a statute au-authorizing the sale of land free from encumberances.

Provision would have to be made for the approval Provision would have to be made for the approval of the governor-in-council and lieutenant governor-in-council respectively, of any proposals for the removal of the Indians, so as that, in any scheme of rehabili-tation of the Indians elsewhere, privileges and advan-tages should be secured for them equal at least, to those now enjoyed. I have the honor to be, Sir. Your obedient servant. (Signed) W. J. TAYLOR. edient servant, (Signed) W. J. TAYLOR.

It seems to have been conceded by all those who at any time have been engaged in an attempt to arrange a settlement with the Indians that, in any event, and at any period, whether it be tomorrow, or fifty years hence, no adjustment of the difficulty can be final without legislation both by the provincial and federal governments formally dispossessing the Indians.

But the monumental fact staring the people of Victoria in the face is that the Songhees Indians have shown that they do not wish to remove from the reserve. They have not only repeatedly refused the most generous offers of compensation and rehabilitation, but have indicated by their whole attitude that they are

One has but little difficulty in discovering what is hinted at here-and this is that if an attempt were made to force a settlement, the faith of the whole of the Indian population of British Columbia in the government of Canada might be shattered. He would, indeed, be reckless who would advise any action calculated to create so dangerous a situation.

But has the time not arrived when it is permissible to ask, in all seriousness, whether the necessities of a community of 30,000 white people should not be placed in the scale against the whims of a few Indians? To put it another way-going on the ground of those who now cry "hush"-is it less desirable to satisfy Victoria's legitimate demands-nay, meet its actual requirements-than to so proceed as to ensure that the faith of the Indians shall re- of these districts are larger and capable of a main unshaken?

The present situation is simply intolerable, and to put it baldly, is a glaring advertisement of an appalling apathy on the part of the people of Victoria. We have, in characteristic fashion, merely toyed with a question which ought to have elicited unanimous action of the most aggressive sort.

It may be said that aggressive action is not wanted. It is wanted. We have no choice. We do not desire to rob the Indians of a single penny. We are, on the contrary, willing, nay, determined, that in any settlement which may be arrived at they shall be munificently remunerated and provision made for the complete preservation of their every right. Why, then, should we have any hesitancy in adopting a course of action which we can defend on every ground and which we know will be universally pronounced fair and honorable and iust?

We were told the other day in a semi-official way that negotiations looking to a settlement were proceeding nicely, and that it would probably be brought about at an early date, but in view of the disappointments of the past we are justified in attempting to ascertain what ought to be our course of action should anxious to avoid reaching an agreement, ra- there be indications that a solution of the difther than to aid in the bringing of one about. ficulty is to be delayed still further

fruit growing, those who make a living from the land on Vancouver Island are engaged in mixed farming. Dairying is the most important feature of this, and consequently the most important source of wealth. The farmers depend upon their cows for their living, the other lines providing the luxuries. Because of this, it is quite natural that the breed of cows should receive a good deal of attention.

The Island is divided into several different farming districts which are quite separate and distinct. There is the Victoria district, with a creamery just outside of the city; the Saanich district, with its creamery at Sidney; the Cowichan valley with a creamery at Duncans, and the Comox district, with a creamery at, Courtenay. Besides these on Vancouver Island there is a creamery at North Salt Spring, which caters to the business of Salt Spring Island and the smaller islands of the gulf. All good deal of expansion as the land becomes cleared up, and thus larger areas are brought into cultivation. Very few farms but have some uncleared bush land which if cleared would enlarge the place by many acres. Numbers of farms have only one or two spots cleared, perhaps ten or twenty acres out of several hundred. When these have brought the other part under cultivation it can easily be estimated what the expansion of wealth must be,

Nearly all Victorians have gardens of their own and a good many have conservatories, yet the florists do good trade, some of the smaller houses devoting themselves wholly to that department. The fact that the residents want to raise flowers makes them also ready to buy them when they have none themselves.

That the florist business is capable of very extensive development is clear. There is a big demand for flowers in the cold climate of the prairies, which cannot be satisfied by local growers, as the cost of heating is too great. In Victoria usually the thermometer is above the freezing point, except for a week or two now and then, when it falls a few degrees below. There are numbers of towns in Alberta, and the other prairie provinces, where there is not a florist in town and where if the business were cultivated it could be worked up to good dimensions.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, January 17, 1908



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

Bantam As Utility Breed

O doubt to many of our readers the above heading will seem strange, most of them remarking, "Whoever heard of the Bantam as a .utility fowl?" Certainly up to now we have not looked upon them in this light, but this is no proof that we should not do so, especially

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when we consider how many people would like to keep fowls if only they could find sufficient room. Further, how many are keeping, say, five or six fowls in a run hardly roomy enough for two, the result being complete disappointment, retiring from the poultry fancy thoroughly disgusted, fully confident they can buy what eggs they require much cheaper than by keeping a few fowls for their own egg supply. A case fully illustrating this point came to my notice a few months ago. A gentleman I know contracted the hen fever, bought six hens and a cock, kept them in a run wherein they could hardly turn round, and in a very short time informed me that what eggs he did get, which were very few, cost him at the rate of 25c each; and this I am afraid is not an isolated case.

To people with only a very few yards of ground at their disposal, who are desirous of keeping a few fowls for their own use, I have no hesitation in advising them to go in for Bantams; and if only the right breeds are chosen the result will be satisfactorily financially, and a source of enjoyment to the owner as well. We must not close our eyes to the face that a great secret of success in all branches of farming lies in suitable stock and sufficient land.

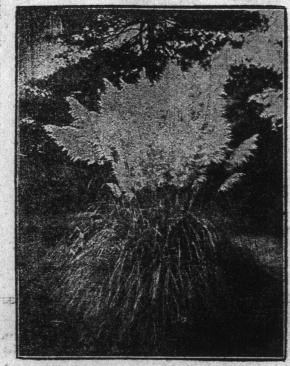
Apply the same to keeping large poultry on a few feet of vacant ground; they look nothing, and prove very unprofitable. Keep the same number of Bantams in the same space; they flourish, are quite contented, and very profitable. Unfortunately, Bantams by the majority of persons are looked upon as rather expensive hobbies, purely from a fancy standpoint, and outside the show pen as utterly useless. As egg producers complete failures, and for table purposes little better.

I myself have heard it said over and over again they are not worth the trouble of killing and cleaning, but this is a very mistaken idea, and simply strengthens my contention, and goes to prove how little they are understood. Where for its size can we find a fowl firmer, or one whose flesh is more delicate and juicy than the Bantam? If they are small, the bones of the bird and the necessary waste-are small in comparison. Still, I have wasters myself from Rock and Wyandotte Bantams which, when ready take the scales at 21/2 pounds. We must not forget the cost of keep is also correspondingly small. A pen of five birds can almost be kept on house scraps alone, certainly all portion of corn thrown in. I know more than one ardent town fancier at the present time keeping Bantams in a small back yard with splendid results, having an egg average that would make many a small country fancier blush. Rock, Wyandotte, and Pekin Bantams are very profitable as utility fowls, contented, and capital layers in confined runs, the two former breeds of good-sized eggs; in fact, strange as it may seem, I know hens of these breeds, remarkable layers, whose eggs compare very favorably with many a pullet's egg .- Feathered World.

the remaining ones being more particularly useful for exhibition purposes. The three breeds are almost identical in economic qualities, the Buff Orpington possessing just one advantage, namely color of flesh, which is white, whereas that of the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock is yellow. Apart from this there is nothing to choose between the three varieties. They are excellent layers, especially in the winter; they are hardy, and easy to rear successfully; for heavy fowls they develop rapidly; both the adults and chickens stand confinement well the hens make reliable sitters, and careful mothers; and the quality, flavor, and texture of the flesh leave little to be

desired .- E. T. B., in Farm Poultry. Moping Fowls

In nearly every flock some few fowls may be seen standing about in drowsy fashion, they neither lay nor progress. If caught and handled they are found to be poor and out of condition. This is one class, another is those which are overfat. The latter are usually great eaters, and have a particularly good appearance, but they do not lay regularly or perhaps not at all, and are quite as profitless as the others and



Cortaderia Argentia-Pampas Grass

more expensive to keep. As an antidote to both conditions Mr. Gilbert says:

"I find nothing better than Epsom salts. They clear out all impurities from the drooping ones, and reduce the fat. It is quite remarkable how beneficially they act. Half a teaspoonful every other day for two weeks invariably produces good results. Mix a little soft appetizing food, add the salts in proportion to the number of fowls, and let them take this when hungry. Another sure way of distributing the salts evenly is to dissolve them in water; then mix the meal in. I find this medicine so useful that I give salts to the fowls now and then, whether they seem to require it or not, as this acts as a preventive of disease."

and the old-fashioned stanchion or tie-up should be replaced by a chain or swinging stanchion.

Remember that live stock of all kinds requires both air and exercise in order to remain a healthy condition.

Breeding-pens may be made up this month and the incubator, if one is to be used, should be overhauled and put in readiness for spring work.

If the hens are laying well this month, it will be because they are fed a variety of grain and forced to keep busy scratching in a deep litter of hay, straw or leaves, as well as kept free from lice, and in dry quarters.

In order to be sure that the fowls do not become afflicted with colds or roup, give them plenty of ventilation, although they should always be kept free from drafts. There is hardly a day in winter when the windows cannot be opened wide.

AROUND THE FARM Some Truths About Stock Foods

HERE is a good deal of misunderstanding about the real value of the various condimental stock foods as a part of the ration for either stock or poultry. Professor F. W. Woll, of the Wisconsin station, in Bulletin

No. 151 has summarized some feeding experiments with them. Trials were conducted by about a dozen experiment stations-in all twenty-three different trials. In twenty-one out of the twenty-three experiments nothing was gained by including these foods in the rations and they were a detriment in that the cost of the ration was increased by their addition, thus increasing the cost of the products. Therefore there is nothing to be gained by feeding a healthy animal with one of these condiments. As a medicine they are not much better, as has been pointed out by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station in Bulletin No. 87. One half or more of these foods is composed of common feeding stuffs and are worth about \$1.50 per 100 pounds. About one-tenth is composed of common salt, another tenth of charcoal, which leaves only about three-tenths of the bulk to be made up of such simple drugs as anise, sulphur, ginger, red pep-per, sassafras, and Epsom salts, all of which possesses mild medicinal properties but because they are fed in such small daily quantities really do no good. To show how little good these drugs do when fed in a stock food consider the gentian, for instance. This is the most important remedy found in a stock food and really is the backbone of the preparation. A dose for a horse is one ounce, for a cow two ounces (a tablespoonful), of the pure drug, but as the stock foods or tonics contain only about two per cent., the animal gets on's about onefiftieth or one-hundredth of the required dose of the drug if fed the "food" in the quantities recommended by the manufacturers. It is obvious from the light thrown on the subject by

candy adhering to it when cold. Stir the candy while cooling, until it becomes too stiff, and, when it has hardened and cooled, remove it from the pan and place it on the frames directy over the bees. Cover it up with several thicknesses of cloth, if in the cellar, and with a cushion in addition, if outside, and , there you are. One very important point to remember is that the greatest care must be taken not to let the sugar become burnt or "scorched" in the melting, as candy that has been even slightly burnt will kill the bees sure if fed to them. If it should become burnt, it must be discarded and a fresh lot made. Within the last few years several successful beekeepers in various parts of the country- have reported good results from feeding ordinary loaf sugar, ust as it comes from the grocery, only very slightly moistened with water. If this can be used successfully-and it apparently can beit will do away with the necessity of making candy as described above. The candy, however, has stood the test of years, and is almost universally used where bees have to be fed in cold weather .- E. G. H.

Putting Humus In the Soil

Hauling enough clay to cover twenty acres of sandy soil is out of the question. A 6 or 8inch dressing means moving and spreading 40,000,000 to 60,000 lbs., which would cost more than any twenty acre farm I know of, even if the clay was right at hand. A light dressing turned under shallow and well harrowed in might pay if hauling and labor are very cheap. A light sandy soil may quickly be made to hold enough moisture for a corn crop by heavy dressings of coarse stable manure, or more slowly by a combination of stable manure and turning under green crops. Either of these methods will tend to form a rich mellow soil, and are preferable to clay dressings. and color. An excessive amount of water has An implement known as the sub-surface packer, much used on light soils in the arid regions, should prove of value on your light soil. It is used after plowing and before harrowing, working between the furrow slices, and packing the bottom of the furrows so that more of the rainfall is held in the upper soil.

Coal Ashes as a Fertiliser

Do not use coal ashes as a fertilizer, nor as mulch for fruit trees if there is any other material at hand. They have no value as plant food and are even of less value as a mulch than



cognized 16 per cent as the maximum amount of water that butter may contain. The controlling of moisture in butter to a per cent is a difficult problem; therefore, a maker would safe in not trying to go over 14 per cent.

Butter fat exists in cream in the form of miscroscopic spheres known as fat globules. Under proper conditions the concussion of the churning makes the globules strike together and the impact causes them to form masses. The masses continue to increase in size with the progress of churning and rise to the surface of the buttermilk.

Butter made from thin cream and churned at a low temperature gathers very slowly for the following reasons: (1) The fat globules are distributed in a large volume of milk serum and the chance of striking one another is less than in thick cream. (2) The low temperature hardens the fat so that the globules do not cohere readily and may probably strike together several times before adhering. The surface of such granules usually becomes smooth and the granule itself becomes very compact.

A rich cream, that has been kept at a comparatively high temperature, will churn very rapidly. The globules are in close proximity and there are naturally many chances of striking together to form large masses. Butter churned from this kind of cream has a tendency to gather in irregular shaped granules which are not driven together so violently, consequently they hold more water or moisture. If cream is churned at a very high temperature, the result is that butter will gather quickly and incorporate an excessive amount of water and casein, which will affect the body a tendency to make the butter lifeless and pale in color. A 35 to 38 per cent cream will give as good satisfaction in churning as cream of any other per cent. Churning at 50 or 52 degrees, or at a low enough temperature so that butter will gather in 40 or 45 minutes in granules about as large as wheat, and not too soft or too hard, will produce butter of the very best quality. Long churnings or quick churnings are not desirable. A large sized granule is conducive to high moisture. Thereore, the factors that control moisture are thickness of cream; temperature of churning; amount of cream churned at a time, remembering that a churn two-thirds full will give greater over-run than a churn half-full under normal conditions and the last factor the kind of churn used. It would be well for every creamery to have two churns, one large and one medium sized, so that when the supply of cream falls off the smaller churn could be used .-- G. L. McKay, Iowa Colege of Agri-

The Rubbish Problem Solved Every rubbish barrel should be hidden

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The Best All-Around Breed From An Englishman's Point of View

Fowls of this class are, generally speaking, the most profitable for farmers, unless they particularly wish to specialize in either egg production or table chickens, as they combine the two essential characteristics, without excelling in either; they are better layers than the table breeds, but less suitable for eating, while they possess better flesh qualities than the non-sitters, but produce fewer eggs. Hens of this class are our best winter layers, producing, when hatched at the right time of year, a large proportion of their eggs during the winter months. There are five good general purpose breeds, one of which, however, is not nearly so popular as it was a few years ago, owing to the fact that it has been surpassed by some of the newer varieties; I refer to the Langshan. One of the remaining four, the Faverolles, is a comparatively newcomer, and although the breed undoubtedly possesses some sterling qualities, it cannot equal in utility characteristics either the Orpington, Plymouth Rock, or Wyandotte. Of the Orpington there are several varieties, but the Buff is the only one with which we need deal, as it is generally admitted by everyone who has kept both varities, that the Buff is far superior to the Black; of the Wyandotte there are seven varieties, but again we need only consider the White, Silver and Buff, as although the remaining ones possess some excellent characteristics, they fall a long way

Caring For the Geese During Winter-

-0-

No one is thinking of hatching goslings now. The grass must be green, and snowstorms things of the past, before the geese will care to lay. It is not too early, however, to be considering the welfare of the parent birds, for a little care in housing and feeding at this time of year will be invaluable to the youngsters when they do come. To begin with, it is best to prepare permanent quarters for the old geese and to separate any that are quarrelsome. It is generally the lightest and most nimble among the ganders that win the battle, and you may come upon your heaviest and most valuable with his life choked out, or his head injured. An open shed with a wire front is the best kind of house for geese, as they do not like very snug quarters, preferring if left to their own choice, roosting out on the snow. A nest should be made for every goose and a china egg placed in each one. The geese will become familiar with those eggs, and unless disturbed will always lay beside one of them. They should all be fed a little grain every day, and a little mash with a pinch of poultry spice in it. This will not hasten the laying of the eggs unduly, but will ensure a higher fertility during the season. I do not find that the geese will eat meat of any kind unless it is mixed into the mash, but I do not think that they require it. Good sharp shell grit may be added, and when the snow is deep, clover hay, hemlock branches or any kind of root crop or green stuff may be given. They require but very little to winter them through, as they are better if not fat .- Octavie Allan, Ganges, B. C.

Farm and Poultry Notes

There should be a yard or paddock in which the family cow can be turned out for a these experiments that money expended or condition powders is thrown away .-- Garden Magazine.

Feeding in Cold Weather

It sometimes happens that the beekeeper finds a colony of bees in his apiary at this time of year that, either through carelessness or lack of opportunity to give it proper attention at the proper time, is short of stores to such an extent that it will certainly starve to death before spring unless something is done to help it, and often because the owner does not know just what to do and how to do it, the unfortunate bees are left to their fate, and the unfortunate owner is out of pocket to the extent of their value. The discrepancy in weight is usually discovered when the hive is lifted to be carried into the cellar, or is being prepared for packing on its summer stand, and the owner wonders how he came to miss it at the general feeding time, and what is to be done with it now. The bees cannot be fed liquid feed now, as they could have been two or three months ago, for the weather is too cold for them to leave their cluster to earry the feed from the feeder, and it could not be properly ripened and sealed up even if it should be stored in the combs. It is obvious, therefore, that some other method of feeding must be adopted. A good way to supply a colony with food at this late season of the year is to make "candy" of white granulated sugar and water and lay the cakes of candy on top of the frames directly over the cluster of bees, so that they can reach it without leaving the cluster. The candy is made by placing granulated sugar in a vessel with just enough water to moisten it, then place the vessel on the stove and melt up the sugar. Let it boil, and stir it occasionally until it is "done." To find when this stage is reached, dip out a little with a spoon every few minutes, and stir it on a cold dish. When it will cool hard and white, without any stickiness, it is done. Have ready a pan or dish of some kind-a square-cornered pan is handiest, as it makes a cake of candy of a shape most convenient to lay on top of the frames of the hivepour the material into the pan, having first very slightly greased the latter, or, better still,

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Centaurea Ruthenica

sand. Coal ashes are best used on very heavy clay soils to improve the physical condition by making them more porous; but often fail in that effect by making the clay into a sort of cement. They are used as a "filler" to increase the bulk of concentrated fertilizers but add nothing to the value of the mixture.

To Cure A Kicking Horse

When a horse kicks in harness, place a surcingle around the body, take a good stout rope and put it around the horse's neck, then run the end of it between the fore-legs and through the surcingle to a pulley in the end just back of the surcingle. Next put a good strap around each hind ankle. Take another rope and tie into one strap and run up through the pulley and back to the other. Allow just room enough to walk with ease and you can soon conquer a kicking horse.

Excessive Moisture In Butter

The greatest varying factor in butter is water. The variation in dairy butter sometimes runs from 9 to 25 per cent. It is not desirable or honest to incorporate a high per cent of water. The law of the United States has re-

sight and yet be easily accessible. The for lowing plan avoids the cost and delay of even greens, and requires a minimum of space. needs only one vine and this can be lifted aside just like a gate whenever it is necessary tore move and empty the barrel.

Set two posts firmly in the ground, one on each side of the barrel and close to the fence, Let their tops be slightly higher than the top of the barrel. Make the soil at the base of one of these posts deep and rich. With the barrel in place between the posts, fasten some common galvanized poultry netting, whose width is equal to the height of the barrel, to one post. When securely fastened bend the netting around the front of the barrel until the second post is reached, and cut off the surplus netting at this point.

In the second post screw three or four hooks, and over these loop the meshes of the netting.

At the base of the first post set a good plant of honeysuckle. Within a season the barrel can be completely screened by training the strongest shoots horizontally on the netting. The screening can be readily removed at any time by simply unlooping the netting from the hooks and pulling it back toward you. It is just as easily replaced when desired.

Put three bricks at regular intervals on the ground, and rest the barrel on these in order to save its bottom, and bore a hole about two inches from the bottom to keep the barrel free from water and from injury by freezing in winter. In summer cork the hole and allow sufficient water to collect to prevent the barrel from drying and falling to pieces.

A wooden or fly-screen cover will keep out flies. If a stiffer netting with coarser mesh is desired other fence wires will be found suit-able.

A Turnip for Greens

The Seven-top turnip is a true turnip but the root has not been developed as in other turnips. The leaves are large dark green, leaves grow flat on the ground. It is grown only for greens and is used only in the South.

Sir Edward Grey which I wish to deal sant one, and that is which I believe the w visit of the German H concluded. All the pu concluded. All the put the visit have been a am sure that the frien hospitality on the part try, and the cordial wa and acknowledged by f a good effect upon both half, of the difficulties two nations become of them wishes or intend vereign could have s Emperor did stay in o a cordial message to having done somethi friendly relations betw Going a little furthe policy generally, the fi size is this: that we certain alliances and fibe in the British inte friendships had been ra country at the time the tial of the reputation ances and friendships honor of the country firmly and generously On behalf of the that we have, in letter liances and friendship predecessors.

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country and their own ed to make treaties a which have rendered t ese alliance more secu proved that other nati jects as compatible w Far East, and, therefore what is good to say. some agreements with the late government so ter of those agreement scope of them has, I out of those agreements ship between the two ceedingly nonular on sing between the two ceedingly popular on (cheers.) It remains to ever there has been on the friendship in diplo only shown how healt wish and intend that it Passing from what

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Passing from what predecessors, I would ourselves has been all solidating and strength existed with other con We have, for insta ment with France by France has also done t stances that Powers Mediterrunean do not d expansion at the expen

Friday, January 17, 1908,





ROFESSOR G. G. Ramsay, of the University TAP. tof ESSOR G. G. Ramsay, of the University of Glasgow, contributes to the Glasgow Herald a nofeworthy appreciation of Lord Kelvin, evidently written on the day of his funeral in Westminster Abbey: The greatest Scotsman has been buried with all due honor in the place where lie the greatest of our dead, and the story of lous career of discovery and invention has

his marvellous career of discovery and invention has been told in every journal of the land, and drunk in eagerly by his countrymen of every degree. The love of the Scot for his country is proverbial, and if there is one thing more than another that the Scotsman is one thing more than another that the Scotsman loves it is to see his brother Scot become the object of universal recognition. The moment the word "Westminster" was pronounced it was felt every-where, and most of all in Glasgow, that that was the one resting-place worthy of our great countryman, and it is not too much to say that if the very natural private considerations had prevailed which suggested a more home-like resting-place there would have been a feeling of national disappointment throughout the length and breadth of Scotland. But now that the first words of homese and ed But now that the first words of homage and ad-

But now that the first words of homage and ad-miration have been spoken, now that the great na-tional act of honor has been paid, it may not be out of place to record from a more private and less lofty point of view some of the more personal characteris-tics of the rare man, who has been taken from us in the full ripeness of age, no doubt, but still in full and flexible possession of his splendid power—his domin-ion over men's minds in the great realm of thought in which he moved still undisputed.

The public journals have told us of his achieve-ments in science and in the application of science. Science herself has laid her tribute at his feet, through the pens of those most entitled to speak on her behalf, and as a great summary of a great life nothing could be more pungent than that produced within a few hours of his death in the leading article of the Times of the 18th inst. But Lord Kelvin was no specialist, even in science. To him all science, all knowledge, was one, and science did not exhaust the possibilities of his capacious brain. No man can be really great in anything without shedding an at-mosphere of greatness over all his thinking and all his doing, over even the common incidents of every-The public journals have told us of his achievemosphere of greatness over all his thinking and all his doing, over even the common incidents of every-day life; and those who have come in contact with greatness, though they may be unable to appreciate or even understand the essence of that greatness, may be sensible and appreciative of those little external wavelets which, however trifling in themselves, all have their origin in the central force which sets the whole in motion.

Hence the delight and the instructiveness of the Hence the delight and the instructiveness of the biographies of such men; hence the avidity with which the record of their private lives is devoured. Men like to know how big men have disported them-selves in the small things of life. Not a few of them have had their foibles, their eccentricities, their faults of temper and what not, which the biographer has to explain or palliate. Some readers perhaps derive a pardonable satisfaction in discovering that the pub-lic hero has not been altogether devoid of private hu-man frailties.

man frailtles. No such burden will be thrown upon the bio-grapher of Lord Kelvin. So far as the human soul can be scanned or judged by human eyes, there prob-ably never was a life which, from its earliest mo-ments of promise to its peaceful and noble close, was so entirely free from any touch of failure, so free

from anything which the most delicate conscience could discover as deserving of condemnation or re-gret. He possessed in an eminent degree that essen-tial characteristic of genius—simpliciay. Never was there a soul more transparent, more truth-loving, more whole-hearted, more absolutely devoid of pe-dantry, affectation, and the whole tribe of unrealities. No man was ever more free from isalousy and the more whole-hearted, more absolutely devoid of pe-dantry, affectation, and the whole tribe of unrealities. No man was ever more free from jealousy, and that is a want that can by no means be predicted of all scientific men. The jealousy of science has probably been as potent a fabricator of discord in this world as the "odium theologicum." We know the contests that have been waged over the priority of discover-ies; we know of the self-advertising man of science; we have heard of the jealous explorer who will bottle up some unexpected find even from his companions for fear that he should lose some of the credit of It with the world. No so **bead** Kelvin. Shrewd as he was, quick to perceive the practical possibilities of an invention, he never turned a blind eye to the dis-coveries of others. His laboratory, his sympathy, his advice, and his information were at the command of anyone who had a new thing to suggest or a new idea to exploit, and the honest inquirer, were he of the humblest sort, was never sent empty away. An interesting correspondence has recently taken parts, and of losing themselves in technicalities. These seek to justify themselves by deploring the ig-norance of their audiences. Others give as an ex-cuse that they are warned beforehand that they must treat their audiences as if they knew nothing what-ever of the subject, and begin right from the be-

cuse that they are warned beforehand that they must cuse that they are warned beforehand that they must treat their audiences as if they knew nothing what-ever of the subject, and begin right from the be-ginning. These lecturers are apt to forget that their hearers have any intelligence at all, and they finish before reaching the threshold of their subject. May we suggest to both types of failure that they are largely due to the want of careful training in lan-guage, to want of perception as to how to state things so as to make them intelligible; and, secondly, to a still more fundamental absence of knowledge of the working of the human mind, and of the methods by which, in minds of ordinary calibre, the unknown passes into the known? Few things would do more for the spread of science and for the public interest in science than a little more cultivation by its votar-ies of the art of writing English and a little elemen-tary study of the laws of logic. tary study of the laws of logic.

Lord Kelvin's lecturing was not considered his strongest point. He knew too much, the grasp of his mind was too big, to be compressed within the limits of an hour. But let any man of ordinary intelligence go to him and ask him, as a non-scientific man might, some fundamental question as to the trend of modern science on some great question as to the trend of latest point of development in it—or in what form latest point of development in it—or in what form would an up-to-date scientist nowadays put some par-ticular question, no one would give a more absolutely clear, precise, and satisfactory answer than Lord Kelvin. He would answer a child on any child's physical or mechanical problem in the same spirit; and it was delightful to see the zest with which he would enter a nursery in which mechanical toys were the vogue, and give an amused but exact scientific description of their action. It was a treat to be lecturing on Lucretius in Lord

description of their action. It was a treat to be lecturing on Lucretius in Lord Kelvin's neighborhood. His admiration of the Lu-cretian philosophy is well known—as well known as his disbelief in "The Secret of Hegel." However busy

he might be, it was a joy to him to have repeated exhe might be, it was a joy to him to have repeated ex-actly how Lucretius put and solved his problems: he would point out exactly where he was right, where wrong, either in theory or observation, at what point he inferred, rather than observed, his phenomena; and rejoiced especially when he could say how very near he was to putting the thing in the right way. And so it was with everyone who asked anything of him: there was time for all full attention and a sathim; there was time for all, full attention and a satisfying answer.

Nor was Lucretius the only ancient author he was interested in. He was an out-and-out friend of class interested in. He was an out-and-out friend of clas-sical education; and, though always regretting that he had cut short his classical studies so boon (he was only thirteen when he entered those classes in the university), he was never tired of recounting how he had enjoyed the prelections of Sir D. Sandford and Professor W. Ramsay, and of acknowledging that he had left the benefit of them all his life. No one held more strongly that a sound literary training was an indispensable foundation for a successful career in science or in any other intellectual calling.

science or in any other intellectual calling. He had convictions on many subjects outside his own wide domains; and he held them all whole-hearfedly. On one subject his views were very pro-nounced, and, though the present current of opinion, or at least of practice, has set in the opposite direc-tion, calm observers who are also warm sympathizers with the cause have seen much to make them doubt whether he was not right in the solution which he would have proposed for it. No one was more anxious than he was to advance the cause of higher fomale culture; no one had ever more cause to know the value of woman's sympathy and support in the car-rying on even of his highest work; and yet no one culture; no one had ever more cause to know the value of woman's sympathy and support in the car-rying on even of his highest work; and yet no one was more opposed than he to the system of joint uni-versity education. He held, as many educationalists of authority have-held, that, while granting to the full the equality of mental capacity between the sexes, and the right of both to equal opportunities, there are fundamental differences between the mental, mo-ral, and social characteristics of the men and women —to say nothing of their ultimate differences of aim in life—which differences are emerging in a critical form and requiring most careful consideration just at the time when university life begins, and which can-not be obliterated by adding the word "women" to a university statute. To ignore these differences by imposing a system of common education on both was to subject both to grave danger without the certainty of advantage to either; and experience has yet he prove that he was wrong. The solution which he probably would have advocated when sufficient - re-sources could be found would be to make away with the present makeshift system by which women have been admitted into universities, whose whole arrange-ments have been worker out for men, and found new ments have been worked out for men, and found new for the requirements of women.

One immense aid to Lord Kelvin in his career of unceasing work was the splendor of his constitution and the indomitable spirit by which it was supported. 'He came of a tough and hardy stock, yet he had by no means at any time the special qualities or con-figuration of an athlete. He won the silver sculls at Cambridge, not by his rowing form, but by sheer tenacity, by a grim determination to hold on and not to be beat. A serious accident in early manhood lamed him for life, and interfered with all forms of active exercise, yet it never had the slightest effect in lowering his spirit or in detarring him from such One immense aid to Lord Kelvin in his career of

kind of activity as was still open to him. I shall kind of activity as was still open to him. I shall never forget an example of his tenacity which I saw when bathing with him in the Rhine. He desired to swim a set distance against the rapid and powerful surem a set distance against the rapid and powerful siream a feat only possible for a strong swimmer, and practically impossible for him with his lance leg. But, though baffied many times, he returned again to the task, determined not to be beaten in the end.

Lord Keivin's power of mental abstraction was ex--at Senate or other meetings, in carriage or in train -he would have his familiar green notebook with him, and be working out multicinatical problems, un-conscious of the worid around him. Yet he scemed to hear what was rolug on if he way with others and And, and be working out mathematical problems, un-conscious of the working on if he was with others, and would throw in his word or his opinion, and then go on as before. My late colleague, Dr. Barr, has re-counted me today one remarkable incident out of many similar incidents that might be quoted. He was travelling from England by a train that should have arrived at 10.30 p.m. There was some break-down on the line and a stoppage. Getting out he found Lord Kelvin in another portion of the train, or of another train, immersed in his green book, and un-annoyed, perfectly contented. They parted. Dr. Barr-arrived in Glasgow at 2.30 a.m. next moralg. Short-ly after he met Lord Kelvin. "Well, how did you get on that night?" "Oh, excellently," said Lord Kelvin, "T got into Glasgow at 4.30 a.m. I solved that prob-lem on which I have been at work for thirty years!" em on which I have been at work for thirty years!"

Of his physical powers of endurance no better ex-ample can be given than the fortitude-no lesser word will express it-with which he bore the agony, continually recurring during the latter years of his life, from some peculiar condition of one of his facial nerves-known, I believe, as the fifth nerve. The pain would come on in the most sudden way, while speaking or lecturing or at meals, and was so severe as to render him speechless and motionless for a speaking or lecturing or at meals, and was so severe as to render him speechless and motionless for a time. No remedies availed, yet he bore it without a murmur. He had been greatly suffering from it the day before, and the day itself, of his inaugural ad-dress as Chancellor. It was quite doubtful if it would be possible for him to deliver the address at all, and I had to be ready close by to read the address for him if the thing became absolutely unbearable. Yet he if the thing became absolutely unbearable. Yet he never flinched, and the audience never had cause to guess the conditions under which that most interesting address was delivered.

ing address was delivered. There remains one word to be said on the most delicate, the most universally interesting, the su-period of all topics-Lord Kelvin's attitude towards religion. Never was a more clear and unmistakable deliverance uttered from a region which of all others must command respect. We are accustomed to the shallow materialism of specialized science and of mean the no less shallow dissemination—happily far fewer now than when there was less apparent cause for them—from so-called orthodox pulpits, which have wearied us with the pretended antagonism between science and religion, as if no explanation of the Di-vine order of creation could be accepted which was modernism by the modern doctrine of infallbility. On the cruciest and most unintelligent kind, and modernism by the modern doctrine of infallbility on the cruciest appreciation of the bi-men of science are apt to turn up their eyes when they hear of a British physiologist who believes in the Divine government of the world. But on a great casion we heard from the master mind whose life

has been spent in that highest region in which all has been spent in that highest region in which all sciences meet, whose imagination could picture, whose mathematical reason could explain, the great movement of a universe in which our solar system found but an insignificant part, proclaiming as the re-sult of a life time spent in the contemplation of those problems in which physics and metaphysics seem to meet, his profound conviction that "proofs of intelli-gent and benevolent design lie all around us," and "We are absolutely forced by science to believe with perfect confidence in a directive power—in an influ-ence other than a physical or dynamical or electrical force."

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ence other than a physical or dynamical or electrical force." Never was there an utterance more fitted to give howen and confidence to the millions of mankind. These words have been little dwelt upon; they have scientific world; but they have brought comfort, and are calculated to bring comfort, to millions. No doubt every man of ordinary intelligence has abundant reasons within him, and from what he can see of the world without him, for his religious belief. But it is disquieting to the man in the street to discover, or to be told, that those who know most believe least; he is impressed by great names; and he seldom has logic enough to console himself with the reflection that the moment a man of science, or any other man, steps beyond the limits of what he knows, and ventures to dogmatize, negatively or affirmatively, on the streat to object, indeed to protest, against the limiting word "Natural" placed before "Philosophy" to denote the subject of his Chair. Like Plato, he claimed to philosophize from the highest of all human standpoint; his philosophy of the universe. It was a momentous utterance when he did when he began to teach; it was a still greater pronouncement when he proclaimed at the solet is light that he knew no more of the real nature of material forces than he did when he began to teach; it was a still greater pronouncement when he proclaimed the necessity, to which he had been led wavering and doubting soul, and deserves to be recorded as one of the most beneficent of his utterance.

The most striking, perhaps, of all the illustrations of Lord Kelvin's eminence in 'science was that given to me by one of my scientific colleagues at the time of the jubilee in 1896. If all the great men of science, he said, from Newton to Kelvin, were placed in a row, each raised to his full intellectual height, and a cord were stretched tight from the head of Newton to that of Kelvin, it would touch no head on its pas-sage from the one to the other. Today we have seen his remains laid side by side with those of his great equal. Seldom, if ever, we are told by those who know, has a Westminster burial been accorded with such absolute unanimity. No whisper of dissent from any quarter has been heard. Never was a man laid in his grave who could better claim to bear in his hand the white illy of a blameless life. We are wont to pray for our friends when they leave us, and The most striking, perhaps, of all the illustrations wont to pray for our friends when they leave us, and wont to pray for our friends when they leave us, and to say of them that they are now at peace; but we may say of this departed friend that, though his life has been a life of the most strenuous work and en-ergy, and, if need were, of combat, it has been, from its simple beginning to its honored close, a life of un-sullied purity and unbroken peace.

Sir Edward Grey's Speech

It EDWARD GREY addressed a meeting finite constituents in the Corn Exchange, for a constituent of the Berwick Division Lib-eat Association, presiding, says the back and the Berwick Division Lib-eat Association, presiding, says the constant of the Berwick Oregon 2000. The Berwick Berwich Corn an audience of about 2,000 persons, referred, at the for the firsh question. He then proceeded to be our foreign relations, with respect to which the of our foreign relations, with respect to which the biotock. He expressed satisfaction that whilst Per-sia was practically in a state of revolt, the Anglo-biasian Agreement removes the temptation of Mace-biasian Agreement removes the temptatio

The first subject

sire to maintain the status quo in relations of inti-macy and good faith with one another. And of all these agreements I would point out that while they are meani and intended to strengthen the friendly relations between the countries who make them are not directed against any other country (cheers.) There is no exclusive intention in them, and we are as ready now to entertain proposals for agreements of a similar kind on subjects on which we and any other nation may be directly concerned (cheers.)

Understanding With Russia.

Understanding With Russia. We have given proof of our readiness to do so by the Convention which we have lately signed with the Russian Government. There is in it, I trust, not merely the actual letter of the provisions of the agreements, but also an intention on the part of both Governments that there should be a change of the general policy with regard to each other. For some time past the relations between England and Russia have been various times during the last fifty years when those relations, though not critical, were not altogether pleasant. The root or origin of the dis-comfort between the two countries was in certain European questions some fifty years ago, and the difficulty afterwards spread to Asia. The first thing I would ask you to notice in the Anglo-Russian Convention is that both countries have determined that, instead of continuing to travel along the path of political distrust and friction, they will begin to retrace their steps and travel in the op-posite direction, which leads to peace and friendly relations.

And if peace between England and Russia is assured, depend upon it that it is the interest of social reform and internal development in both countries; and if peace between England and Russia is assured, it is a valuable contribution and an important element i securing the peace of the whole world.

Macedonia

I pass to one or two other subjects. The question of the Congo is interesting to this country. But I do not propose to add anything on that subject to what the Prime Minister has said. Then there is the ques-tion of Macedonia. Last year, in connection with the Customs dues, we initiated and put forward proposals of our own for the benefit of Macedonia, and we also welcomed the initiative of the Australian and Russian Governments. The question is one which must conwelcomed the initiative of the Australian and Russian Governments. The question is one which must con-tinue to occupy the attention of the Great Powers; and you may rely upon it that while we are perfectly ready and willing to support the proposals put for-ward by others, we shall be ready also to suggest to other Powers proposals which may seem to us de-sirable and well calculated to improve the condition of affairs.

Japanese Ecceentricities

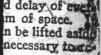
HE special Tokio correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes: There are some phases of Japanese life that in no small degree shock the obser-vant foreigner who expects to find in full swing all the amenities of modern civiliza-tion. This statement is not intended to apply so much to those bizarre exhibitions of dress or undress, as the case may be, other superficial aberrations from the customs of 刑

or other superficial aberrations from the customs of the west, that variously manifest themselves in this country, according to class and community, but to certain graver eccentricities in the genius of Japanese civilization itself civilization itself. The Occidental world has apparently come to be-

lieve that Japan is a civilized country in the common acceptation of the term, whereas the Japanese are civilized only in a comparative sense of the word;

on him. During this performance no fewer than thirty citizens came up to see the "fun," each one of whom calmly stood by and refused to assist in ar-resting the criminal, and this notwithstanding that the circumstances were explained to them. They evi-dently regarded the whole thing as a most trivial af-fair that ought to have been beneath the foreigner's notice.

Recently in a Kobe tramcar, because the conduct Recently in a kobe tramcar, because the conduc-toh, who was a mere boy, insisted on being paid the fare, two roughs fell upon him and beat him merci-lessly, while a whole carful of men sat by without offering any interference. This sort of thing is so common as to be a marked feature of the country, and a serious reflection on the civilization that can tol-erate it erate it



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ue turnip but as in other e dark green, It is grown in the South.

She howard Grey said: The first subject with which I wish to deal is, at any rate, a safe and plea-sant one, and that is to acknowledge the pleasure which I believe the whole country has felt from the visit of the German Emperor which has lately been concluded. All the public utterances connected with the visit have been most beneficial in tone, and I am sure that the friendly atmosphere of welcome and hospitality on the part of public opinion in this coun-try; and the cordial way in which it was reciprocated and acknowledged by the Emperor, are bound to have a good effect upon both countries. Half, or more than half, of the difficulties of diplomacy disappear when two nations become each convinced that neither of them wishes or intends III to the other, and no So-vereign could have stayed so long as the German Emperor did stay in our country, and left it with such a cordial message to our people as he did, without having done something to promote good feeling and friendly relations between the two peoples (cheers). Going a little further back, and dealing with forign policy generally, the first point which I would empha-size is this: that we inherited from our produced that meshawhich I wish to deal is, at any rate, a safe and pleawith Going a little further back, and dealing with forign policy generally, the first point which I would empha-size is this: that we inherited from our predecessors certain alliances and friendships which we believe to be in the British interest, and those alliances and friendships had been ratified by public opinion in this country at the time they were made. It was essen-tial of the reputation of the country that those alli-ances and friendships should be maintained, and the honor of the country was involved in observing them firmly and generously. firmly and generously.

On behalf of the present Government, I claim that we have, in letter and spirit, maintained the al-liances and friendships which we inherited from our predecessors.

Japanese Alliance

First of all, there is the Japanese alliance, of which you have heard but little in the last five years, for this reason, that our allies have been peacefully oc-/ cupied in consolidating and developing their own country and their own position. They have proceed-ed to make treaties and arrangements with France, which have rendered the objects of the Anglo-Japen-ese alliance more secure than ever, because they have proved that other nations have recognized those sub-jects as compatible with their own interests in the Far East, and, therefore, of that I have nothing but what is good to say. And so also with regard to Far East, and, therefore, of that I have nothing but what is good to say. And so also with regard to some agreements with France which were made by the late government some three years ago. The let-ter of those agreements remains unaltered, but the scope of them has, I think, been increased, because out of those agreements have grown a spirit of friend-ship between the two peoples, which has been ex-ceedingly popular on both sides of the Channel. (cheers.) It remains today as popular as ever. When-ever there has been occasion to test the strength of the friendship in diplomatic intercourse the test has only shown how healthy and vigorous it is. We wish and intend that it should continue to be so. Passing from what we have inherited from our

Passing from what we have inherited from our redecessors, I would say that what we have done irselves has been all in the same direction of con-

Solidating and strengthening the good relations which solidating and strengthening the good relations which existed with other countries previously. We have, for instance, supplemented our agree-ment with France by an agreement with Spain, and France has also done the same, which are further in-stances that Powers with direct interests in the Mediterrinean do not desire a policy of aggression or expansion at the expense of each other, but they de-

I am glad to see that Lord Lansdowne the other day very freely and frankly said that he accepted in principle the agreement which we had lately made with the Russian Government. That means that if the present Opposition came into power tomorrow the convention would continue to be worked by the Conservative Government in the same spirit of good faith and good will in which it has been contracted by the Liberal government. With that I am quite content.

I freely admit that the Anglo-Russian Agreement is admission on our part that we are not going to embark upon a forward policy. I say it is no sacri-fice to have given up a forward policy. On the con-trary, I believe it to be in the best interests of this country that we should have given up a forward policy. On the Russian side, I think the same con-siderations are equally true.

· "Persia in Revolution"

If you consider the Persian part of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, I believe you will find that we have received, so far as agreements can secure any-thing—that we have secured by that the safeguarding of the Indian frontier, and that we have done it with-out foregoing commercial prospects in any part of Persia where we had any.

Any one who considers what the condition of Persia is at the present time—because it is practic-ally in a state of revolution at the present moment —must realise that but for the Anglo-Russian con-vention there would have been a great temptation eitner for Russia or England to Interfere in Persian affairs. The Anglo-Russian Convention had at any rate removed one of the great incentives and mo-tives for eitner England or Russia to interfere in the internal affairs of Persia. internal affairs of Persia.

internal affairs of Persia. The proper policy, in my opinion, with regard to Persia is that, so long as there are no attacks upon foreigners, so long as Persia does not display an anti-foreign feeling, so long should foreign nations ab-stain from interfering and leave the Persians to set-tle their own affairs, and I am sure I hope and-wish them a happy issue and better government and the power to keep their own house in better order for themeelves.

The full effect of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, no doubt, depends upon the working of it, and you will not know what that full effect will be until a few years have passed. If it is worked as it is intended —in a faithful and friendly spirit on each side—it will dissipate jealousy and suspicion; it will relievo both nations from the strain of anxiety, and by re-moving one constant cause of friction it will enable the two nations to treat all other matters which may arise between them in the future in a friendly spirit.

But under no circumstances ought any Power to run the risk of breaking up the concert of the Euro-pean Powers. Behind the Macedonian question lies the Turkish question. Without the concert of the Powers the Turkish question might again become a danger to the peace of Europe; and, therefore, in the first place I regard the maintenance of the concert of the Powers with regard to Turkish affairs as a guarantee that European peace will be preserved.

The Hague Conference

I notice that certain attacks have been made upon those who were the British representatives at The Hague Conference. Those attacks are most unwar-ranted and uninstifiable. I say without fear of con-tradiction that the British delegation was at The Hague Conference in to the high water mark attained Hague Conference up to the high water mark attained by any other Government.

J in more progress was not made it was not because our delegation lagged behind. The expenditure in armaments is becoming one of the most serious ques-tions in Europe. It was said, "Why was it not pushed forward at The Hague Conference," but you cannot push a question like this further than other nations-are prepared to reare prepared to go.

We have made a considerable reduction in mili-tary expenditure in the last two years, but this will not greatly affect the Continental armies. Our naval expenditure is, no doubt, a great factor in the naval expenditure of the world. We should like other Powers to recognize a certain independence between the naval expenditure of the great countries, and compare in advance their naval programmes with each other with the object of achieving mutual re-ductions. That view has not yet been accepted. We have made a considerable reduction in mili-

Possible Naval Increases

It is well known that the German Government are embarking on a very large naval programme. I have no complaint to make of that. I mention the subject because it is important and not in a carping spirit. At the same time, if other nations increase their na-vies we shall undoubtedly have to increase ours. There is no need for us to be rushed into naval ex-penditure at the present moment. The position, as far as the British Navy is concerned, is perfectly secure, at any rate for a year or two more (cheers.) At the same time, if our neighbors are going to largely increase their naval expenditure it will not be possible for us to continue reductions in ours. At the present moment we are in such a position with regard to sea power that we need not be alarmed at the increase of any other country's expenditure on its It is well known that the German Government are

of any other country's expenditure on its

Captain James F. Oyster, of Washington, a dealer in butter, cheese and eggs, is a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. There was a trial a time ago at which Captain Oyster testified as expert in educational matters. The opposing counsel was Harry Davis, celebrated as a wit. When it came Davis' turn to cross-examine, Captain Oyster squared himself for a hard battle "You are Captain Oyster?" asked Davis. "Yes, sir." "Member of the Board of Education and up on educational matters?"

navy (cheers.)

Well, Captain Oyster, what's the price of eggs today

"Thirty-five cents," snorted the Captain, "That's all," said Davis.

civilized only in a comparative sense of the word; that is, in a technical, but not an Occidental sense of the term. Cfvilization, like every other question of human advancement, must be regarded as a matter of degree as well as of type. Now, while Japanese civilization may be said to reveal an admirable type, as peculiarly suited to the Oriental mind, yet when the degree of its development is taken into account, it must be ranked far below that of some other nations. This conviction is the result of some years of resi-dence among the people, and a careful comparison of their civilization with the social and civil evolution of more advanced peoples. more advanced peoples.

The Differentiation

Although, as already intimated, the minor eccen-tricities of Japanese civilization need not be too ser-Although, as already intimated, the minor eccen-tricities of Japanese civilization need not be too ser-iously taken as representative of the genius of the civilization itself, yet we can never forget that the almost universal indifference that prevails in Japan in regard to matters that we esteem as of the utmost delicacy. Is amply sufficient to differentiate Japanese civilization from anything that we can consider as highly developed. The utter disregard, even among the highest of the land, of nude forms moving about the public streets, is certainly striking. The spectacle of a dozen or more carpenters along the front of a building in the course of erection on a metropolitan thoroughfare, all less completely clothed than the sculptured figures on our architectural mas-terpieces, and the picture of men and women bathing on the public highway, savor of nothing that we as-sociate with the properties of high civilization. But we can pass over Japan's extraordinary attitude in this respect, and we can further overlook the strange insancipilities of the laceners to the sculptured figures of a sculpture of high civilization.

we can pass over Japan's extraordinary attitude in this respect, and we can further overlook the strange insensibility of the Japanese to the most intolerable odors daily haunting the average home of the nation, which proximity to filth, if permitted in a Western land would result in most decimating epidemics. Sale of Girls

To many foreigners one of the most condemnatory features of Japanese civilization is its hearloss and cruel immorality. The societ system that per-mits and encourages among parents the sale of inno-cent daughters against their will to a life that forever condemns the child to a condition of the most inhu-man slavery, is too infamous to be accorded a place man slavery, is too infamous to be accorded a place among the customs of a high civilization. Yet it goes on all the time in Japan. Girls are bought up by the thousand. Many are exported to Asiatic, American and Australian ports. These facts are known to the authorities, but the government cannot considerable authorities, but the government cannot consistently punish that upon which it imposes a tax and draws a considerable revenue. That this traffic should pass without protest is of itself sufficient to rate that civilization low in the scale of civil evolution.

Indifference to Crime

Indifference to Grime A month or two ago a foreign gentleman was go-ing down the street in Yokohama, one of the largest cities of the empire; it was about eight o'clock in the evening. As his jinricksha passed an open lot he heard a woman scream in such a manner as to leave no doubt that she was in distress. The two 'ricksha men wanted to ignore the woman's cries and proceed with their fare; but the man refused, and ran to the rescue. He discovered a young girl about eighteen years of age in the clutches of a Japanese, and beat the fellow off.

the tensor off. Having relieved the girl, the foreigner was bent upon capturing the man that had attacked her, but the wretch looped and doubled in such a manner that his pursuer was exhausted before he could get a hand

Lack of Chivalry

This utter lack of chivalry for womanhood and the general indifference of the strong toward the sorrows and misfortunes of the weak, are at times so appalland misfortunes of the weak, are at times so appall-ing as to excite the indignation of foreign residents. In other countries should a pedestrian be attacked by a robber on the public street, the victim would not be disappointed in expecting assistance of every passer-by, but in Japan it is not so. Such an emergency would be regarded by every Japanese as an occasion that was positively none of his business, and he would let you be robbed or killed, for all he would offer by way of protection or relief. Such dereliction of duty would be incredible were there not so many examples of it in the general experience of daily life in this country. country.

Relic of Feudal Days

Belie of Feudal Days A further astonishing characteristic of Japanese dominate it under certain circumstances. This is, of course, a relic of the savage customs of feudal times, when certain bands of roughs called "soshi" were hired by discomfited warriors or by citizens that had been insulted, to avenge their wrongs and "get even" with their detractors. The "soshi" were to the com-mon man what the retainers were to the feudal lord; his avengers in time of need, only they were open to him, and they will perform it with an irresponsibility and a vengeance that he could not at all command. A forcible example of the effectiveness of this bar-barous system was witnessed in the commercial cir-barous system was witnessed in the commercial cir-barous system was burned, and a large quan-tity of damaged rice saved from the fire was after-wards offered at auction. A merchant from Nagoya came down and bid the rice up to a figure beyond what the Kobe men wanted to pay, and the rice was knocked down to him. The others apparently ac-quiesced, but not because they intended to let him

what the kobe men wanted to pay, and the rice was knocked down to him. The others apparently ac-quiesced, but not because they intended to let him have the goods. The disappointed merchants simply hired a band of thugs to do him up, and he was soon intimidated into abandoning the sale.

Spirit of Bushido

The peculiar attitude Japanese civilization as-mes toward crime is well illustrated in reference to The peculiar attitude Japanese civilization as-sumes toward crime is well illustrated in reference to the man who some years ago attempted to assassin-ate Count Okuma and then committed suicide. It will be remembered that the bomb of the would-be assassin blew off one of the count's legs, and maimed him for life. Yet the Tokio Historical society has not only decided to raise a monument to this criminal as a national, here, but asked Count Okuma to acquiesce in their alleged laudable desire; and, moreover, the count felt obliged to comply with the request; for he could never lift his face as a knight of Bushido had he refused. In Japan, patriotism easily overlooks the crime of murder. The shrine of the Forty-seven Bon-ins, where thousands worship from year to year in Tokio, is simply the tomb of assassins. The other day a citizen heard that a certain other citizen had been a Russian spy; he immediately set about to deceive the offender into an interview white of the murdered man was immediately ejected from he dispatched the spy with a sword. The sick wife of the murdered man was immediately ejected from her father's house, and not a hotel or private house in the whole capital could be found to take her in; it would be contrary to Bushido to show any kindness to one whose relations had been a spy.

to one whose relations had been a spy.

14



EVERY YEAR THOUSANDS DIE OF NEGLECTED KIDNEYS

to relieve—you have Kidney Disease. If the hands, feet or ankles are puffy or swollen—you certainly have Kidney Disease. Cent financial panic has decided to retire its certificates on January 18. Kansas City had more bank failures Kidney Disease. Know yourself. If you have any of these signs of serious kidney trouble,

ture yourself. Take "Fruit-a-tives." These tablets—a wonderful combination of fruit juices and antiseptics . instantly relieve congestion of the kidneys, take away the strain of overwork, regulate the bowels, strengthen the liver, tone up stomach and digestion, and put the whole system in its strongest best condition Get "Fruit-a-tives"-take them reg-

ularly - and cure yourself of every trace of Kidney Disease. Your druggist will supply you-or

sent postpaid on receipt of price-50c a box; 6 for \$2.50. Fruit-a-tives Limited, - Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE

Estate of Whitfield Chase, Deceased

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the save estate, addressed to the Executors for the Chase Estate, care of the Hon. F. J. Fuiton. Barrister, Kamloops, B.C., will be received until the first of January, 1908. The Estate consists of 1338 acres follows:-580 acres-less the C.P.R. The stoppage of staking by the government will have a good effect, " fright of way at Shuswap, B.C., one mile government will have a good effect," from the station. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with ample water privileges, and is famed for its productiveness. There are two sawmills that the stakers really have no inten-property.

Agent developed than ever before. I developed that ever to date are as the smelters of souther beat week, and the year to date. I developed that ever to date. I developed the ever to date. I deve

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

New Station at Kamloops

window level, and above that of brick.

Vancouver, Jan. 13.-W. I. Ewert one of the largest individual owners of timber lands in the United States, . Given Six Months Vancouver, Jan. 18.—Ah Fung, a Chinese junk dealer, was this morning

has been in Vancouver for the past few days, looking after business in-terests in this vicinity. He now owns Put Yourself to the Test Put Yourself to the Test If there are dull aches in the back, or sharp, shooting pains through the hips—you have Kidney Disease. If the stomach is upset, tongue to cated with white fur, and no appe-tite—you have Kidney Disease. If there are headaches, that eye-glasses and "headache powders" fail to relieve—you have Kidney Disease. If there are headaches, that eye-tite—you have Kidney Disease. If there are headaches, that eye-tite bardache powders" fail to relieve the bardache powders" fail to relieve—you have Kidney Disease. If there are headaches, that eye-tite bardache powders" fail to relieve—you have Kidney Disease. If there are headaches, that eye-tite bardache powders" fail to relieve—you have Kidney Disease. If there are headaches, that eye-tite bardache powders" fail to relieve—you have Kidney Disease. If the stomach is upset, tongue to entropy for the accused bought junk for are looking to a resumption of activ-tity very soon, and I think that the best evidence of returning prosperity in the United States is the fact that the clearing-house of Kansas City-Moh was the storm centre of the re-cent financial panic, has decided to Not here are the adache powders' fail to relieve—you have Kidney Disease. If the bardache powders' fail

Run Down by Auto

retire its certificates on January 18. Kansas City had more bank failures than any other large city outside of New York, and the business men of the entire country have been looking to that city's standing as an indica-tion of the prospects of the future. "American buyers of timber lands," said Mr. Ewert, "are looking to Cana-da for additional holdings, because in Canada feel safer than they do in other side, and then owners of licenses in Canada feel safer than they do in other side, and then owners of licenses said the only reason that owners of complaint is the twenty-one year clause in all licenses. This fixed tem should be extended under proper con-ditions so that the forests of Canada will not be slaughtered. I would like to see an order enacted that would ex-tend these licenses to fifty years with an increasing royalty year by year, way the government would realize more for its heritage of forests and the lumbermen would be prompted to cut the timber as rapidly as consist-ent with good business judgment for the sake of saving as much of the

Nelson, Jan. 13 .- The local board of trade at its annual meeting passed a resolution in favor of the lead bounty

productiveness. There are two sawmills in course of erection on the adjacent property. 320 acres pasture land, fenced, at Ski-meekin, back of Shuswap. 438 acres pasture land, fenced, with a long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River. 550 head of cattle, about 30 range Borses, five feams of work haves bare long river frontage, on the west side of South Thompson River. 550 head of cattle, about 30 range horses, five teams of work horses, har-ness, farm implements, machinery, etc. At present the estate is under lease which expires on the first of April, 1908; when possession can be given. For any further information apply to D. G. Macpherson, or Mrs. James Ross, Shuswap, or to G. B. Martin, Agricul-tural Department, Victoria, B.C., Ex-ecutors.

After some discussion the motion was passed unanimously.

VANCOUVER AFFAIRS

Commencing at a post planted on the vest line of J. H. Gray's survey and attached to J. H. G. & see, post of section 28, Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. Traction of Sec. 79, Tp. 9, and lying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. & Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and lying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. & Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. & sec. 20, the the Sec. 20, the sec. 20, the sec. 20, the sec. 20, the the sec. 20, the

second hand store, were given two hours to leave Vancouver. There was no evidence that they were guilty of wrong, though, as the court intimated, their actions were of a very suspicious BY DEMONSTRA character.

CHARGED WITH THEFT

Vancouver Man Accused of Stealing From Landlady Who Had Be-friended Him

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—Arrested within a few hours after the theft was com-mitted is the fate of William James Barterden, now in jail here awaiting trial on the charge of having stolen \$68.70 from Mrs. Anna Frost, who con-ducts a rooming house at 667 Camble street. street.

Barterden was befriended by Mrs. Tost who on the plea that he was Frost, who on the plea that he was out of work and had no money took him in and gave him work washing dishes. He had been at the house for several days

several days. The theft of the money was com-mitted early last evening, and shortly afterwards Detectives Jackson and Mc-Leod were detailed on the case. The disconcerement of Fortugal early the set of the up is the several days. One of the most remarkable fea-tures of the up is most at the number of women who engaged in the de-monstrations and they appeared even more earnest in their activities than disappearance of Barterden cast strong more earnest in their activities than suspicion in his direction, and a search the men. was immediately instituted for him. The authorities took the sternest

The authorities took the sternesi The police at Westminster were no-tified over the 'phone, a description of the man being furnished. Sergeant assembly and other public buildings Gets and Officer Bourke, of the Royal City force, were at the G. N. R. station late last night, whey they saw a man answering Barterden's description boarding the train. They arrested him between the police and socialists re-

Good Prespect of the Road Reaching Hedley Early in the Coming Spring

Spring An altogether mistaken impression exists, even in Hedley, regarding pro-gress being made on the railway grades. Some who were disappointed in the amount of stir and noise that was popularly supposed to go along with railway construction, have com-plained that it is slow. Others took up the refrain and passed it along until the refrain and passed it along until finally the majority have come to be-

From 10 o'clock in the morning the finally the majority have come to be-lieve that it is frightfully slow. Few of them have been over the ground for months and are therefore ready to fill up on these pessimistic yarns. The Gazette has heard the computation made in all seriousness that at the present rate of building it would take. present rate of building it would take, in any emergency.

ly Busy

in any emergency. In the gardens and outhouses of the landtag, before which the demonstra-tion on Friday occurred, heavy guards will serve to show that this is all very will serve to show that this is all very will serve to show that this is all very in wide of the truth. In fact it is a mat-ter of surprise how rapidly the grade is shaping up, and we are more con-fident than ever that the first of April will see more than ninety per cent. of it ready for the steel and the middle or end of April see not only the com-te pletion of the grading but also the a Altogether the progress made is most of encouraging and justifies the hope of completion in the spring. Supt. Cun-Altogether the progress make is most encouraging and justifies the hope of completion in the spring. Supt. Cun-ningham is to be congratulated on ac-trolled the central throughfares. ningham is to be congratulated on ac-complishing so much with as little fuss. Having his base of supplies by rail so pa

The socialists showed great deter-mination in their attempts to hold close, the expense and turnoil of team-ing is reduced to a minimum, and that is a feature that contributed to the false impression that the work was tentative in character rather than being prosecuted in earnest.—Hedley Gazette. Energetic endeavors to prevent this. Long before the hour of noon, the time fixed to begin the meetings, all the halls were completely packed, and the police drew up in force around the doors to hold the crowds in check. Those who could get within the the doors to note the oton within the Those who could get within the buildings were driven into the adthe halls the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the excitement increasing as the speakers denounced the action of the chancellor, whose name was re-ceived with loud hooing and hissing. The speakers did not advise violence, but declared that if violence occurred the resonsibility would full woon the the responsibility would fall upon the police and the privileged classes, who refused to the people their rights. es, who

Resolutions favoring universal suf-frage and a secret ballot were adopted by acclamation, after which the audi-ences streamed into the streets.

The police immediately attempted to disperse the throngs, which showed an evident intention to march in proces-



The Colonist

Gazetteer

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- Hazelton, B. C.

Generous Man!

sacks. Small pack train in connection with b

Friday, January 17, 1908

"O, I have passe So full of fearfu That as I am a I would not spe Though 'twere i N an earl icles al sence c erners at the the No a num ination adoptic tion of American Among the most were a Mr. and M cribed in the "Swee ing rooms at the Savoy, where they

Friday, Janua

whom they welco cause of the South a charming hostes large, tall, and hand If the geins sh real they were wor solitaire earrings of the finest wate cipher, a lean, meek hair and a slinking was often snubbed and was forced to a discussion arose. to enforce an arg jewelled hand with caused the glasses tremble beneath not the weight of ponents invariably discussion.

> On one occasion ern girls paid M names were Elsie They were extrem ners, could sing an conversationalists. Nicholas caused of young men who t many were the pl ductions. It was erner need apply, gentlemen from th returned. There to the subjects of were imbued with hoped by Mrs. Pus young ladies would bringing about a cl tishers.

Now, among th the girls was a Mr supposed to be a who was really a government, detaile colonists at Victoria enthusiasm by the friends, and presen corting them along the old James Bay numerous trails tha as he went upon th and the grandeur of the senses of visit Some days passed 1 upon the young lad all I found the sn St. Nicholas more t young men. Miss her friend, was in th leen Mavourneen." would be to award i the piece divinely, soprano. The windo was warm, and her the evening air att passers-by, who had the New England street, and who clap the song was ended. When I was pre ease instantly by th and the gracious n told, "I have heard o have called at last, never come," etc., et been plentifully adn to take a seat with Other songs follow another solo, which and Miss Eccles, ac sang sweetly a duet lar: "Come Where The company insist girls gave "Holy steps," from Walla It was a charming cal piece, and the hearts of all presen the identical pieces sang on that lovel ago. After the mus tation. It was so grave, but although the singing I had no anything else. I ju songs. but, of cour cepted everything After the recitation on which were cocc ladies, and somethir for the gentlemen whom there were se member how it all ca the room I had enga

Mayor Bethune Speaks of Civic Gov-ernment System and Projected Public Works Funeral of Late Mr. Homer

boarding the train. They arrested him and he was brought to Vancouver to-day. V. V. & E. PROGRESS Good Prespect of the Road Reaching Hedley Early in the Coming

tions are numerous.

40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 1
 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence
 west 40 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to shore line of Deans Channel 40 chains
 more or less, thence following shore line
 640 acres, more or less.
 Dated 26th October, 1907.
 2. Commencing at a nost plotted at

more or less. Dated 28th October, 1907. ober, 1907. E. G. SMITH, DN, Agent. (Signed)

B. FILLIP JACOBSON, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following describ-ed lands, situated on Phillips Arm river, Coast District; Commencing on the post of the N.E. Corner of Lot No. 381, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

FRED BUKER. Dec. 21, 1907.

The Sprott-Shaw University VANVOUVER, B. C. 336 HASTINGS ST. .W. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions

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mer. Now that the company has reached a good seam of coal, which is about five feet of clean coal, work will be carried on more enthusiastically, and by the early spring should be pro-ducing A1 coal in large quantities. Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-

wear

 30
 10 38 10 119 11 1.5
 Vancouver, Jan. 13.—The police made a roundup of vags yesterday, and at court this morning there were the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight to the figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low
 Vancouver, Jan. 13.—The police made a roundup of vags yesterday, and at court this morning there were no less than nine of them behind the prisoner's dock. Magistrate Alex- ander was on the bench.

 Water.
 The index of them behind the prisoner's dock. Magistrate Alex- ander was on the bench.

eration to the question of expropriat-ing land above the bridge, so as to have full power over any future de-velopments in that locality. Provision is also made for three new bridges over False creek. In view of the pro-posed extensive improvements at the head of this water, great care must be exercised to insure that, while provi-sten is made for the convenience and protection of public travel on the thor-oughfares. The future requirements of the trade and commerce which will

Ask for Annices wear. Wear. TIDE TABLE The height is measured from the tevel of the trade and commerce which will be transacted in the new harbor, must it des. This level corresponds with the tevel of the trade and commerce which will be transacted in the new harbor, must be carefully provided for. This connection the public vote takes to be the termined later? State 5 124 5.1 525 10.1 222 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.1 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53 15 0.0 12 22 77 10 5.7 12 53 0.0 12 53

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security of the property benefited?" MONEYLESS CROWD Meets the Government. Meets the Government. Meets the Government. Meets the Government. William Wainwright, second vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway, met the provincial executive in ful session yesterday. and at court this morning there were no less than nine of them behind the prisoner's dock. Magistrate Alex-ander was on the bench. The majority of town with a wad of money and drinking it up and then be-ting cast on the cold merey of the

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and the water from Low water from Low water. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the source in the source i

evident intention to march in proces-sion towards the palace square. In most cases the processions were soon broken up, the police displaying the utmost energy. Two formidable col-umns, however, marched as far as Alexander platz, within a short dis-fance of the emperory palace where tance of the emperor's palace, where the police charged them, inflicting many injuries. Eventually they suc-ceeded with the greatest difficulty in scattering the demonstrators, who re-tired hooting and cheering ironically towards the Unter den Linden. Thou-sands of spectators already had gath-ered there from curlosity and the po-lice followed the broken ranks of the normalized content to action the the second lice followed the proken ranks of the paraders, closing the entire thorough-fare as far as the Brandenburg gate, where most of the people fied rapidly along the paths to the Thiergarten. Many of them, however, escaped along the side streets. Later some thousands of the demon-

Later some incusands of the demon-strators gathered a short distance from Chancellor Von Buelow's residence and began shouting "Down with the chancellor," who had driven through into Friederichstrasse. Their attitude became so

Their attitude became so threaten-ing that both the mounted and foot police charged them fiercely, striking right and left with the flat of their sabres. Scores of the manifestants were knocked down and trampled upon and the great crowd at length was broken up into small groups among whom were many injured.

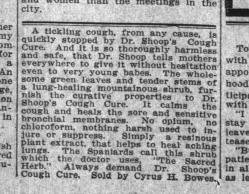
Hazelton and Bulkley Valley Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazel-

and women than the meetings

Brotherly Love. for yourself she's not much to look at."-Lippincott's. Tom gazed at his 4-day-old sister with an expression of the keenest dis-

R. S. Sargent,

appointment. The joys of brother-There was not even standing room hood were not so full as he had an-ticipated. "Mother, mayn't I go play with the boys?" he asked at length. "I thought that you were going to stay with sister always, and never leave her to play with the boys," she teased him. "But, mother," he blurted out im-patiently, "you know that if I stayed in all afternoon you wouldn't as much as let me touch her, and you can see hood were not so full as he had an-



Friday, January 17, 1903

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST "DEVILED SAUSAGES"-SHORT STORY By D. W. Higgins-Reproduced by Request

"O, I have passed a miserable night, So full of fearful dreams, of ugly sights, That as I am a Christian faithful man, I would not spend another such a night, Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days." —Shakespeare.

N an earlier chapter of these chronicles allusion was made to the presence of a large number of Southerners who gathered at Victoria at the outbreak of the war between the North and South and formed a numerous colony for the dissemination of Southern ideas and the adoption of plans for the destruc-

tion of American commerce in the Pacific. Among the most energetic of these colonists were a Mr. and Mrs. Pusey, who were described in the "Sweet Marie" chapter as occupyng rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, now the Savoy, where they entertained lavishly. All whom they welcomed were friendly to the cause of the South. Mrs. Pusey was certainly a charming hostess-she was about fortylarge, tall, and handsome, and elegantly gowned. If the gems she wore on her fingers were real they were worth a goodly sum, while her solitaire earrings were large and apparently of the finest water. Her husband was a cipher, a lean, meek little man, with iron-gray hair and a slinking-in-the-wall manner. He was often snubbed by his overpowering wife and was forced to take a back seat whenever a discussion arose. I have seen Mrs. Pusey, to enforce an argument, bring down her jewelled hand with a resounding smack that caused the glasses to dance and the table to tremble beneath the weight of the blow, if not the weight of her intellect, while her opponents invariably yielded the point under discussion.

On one occasion two sweet young Southern girls paid Mrs. Pusey a visit. Their names were Elsie Reynolds and Mary Eccles. They were extremely pleasant in their man-ners, could sing and play well, and were good conversationalists. Their presence at the St. Nicholas caused quite a sensation among the young men who then resided in Victoria, and many were the plans adopted to secure introductions. It was given out that no Northerner need apply, and that any cards from gentlemen from the North would be promptly returned. There was no objection, however, to the subjects of Queen Victoria, even if they were imbued with Northern ideas, for it was hoped by Mrs. Pusey that the influence of the young ladies would be successfully exerted in bringing about a change of heart in the Bri-

Now, among the many who called upon the girls was a Mr. Richard Lovell, who was supposed to be a Southern sympathizer, but who was really a spy of the United States. government, detailed to watch the Southern colonists at Victoria. Lovell was received with enthusiasm by the unsuspecting girls and their friends, and presently he was to be seen escorting them along Government street, across the old James Bay bridge, and thence over the numerous trails that led to the park, dilating as he went upon the beauties of Beacon Hill and the grandeur of the scenery that captivates the senses of visitors to that charming spot. ome days passed before I found upon the young ladies, and when I did finally call I found the small reception room of the St. Nicholas more than comfortably filled with young men. Miss Reynolds, accompanied by her friend, was in the expiring notes of "Kathleen Mavourneen." To say that she sang well would be to award her scant praise. She sang the piece divinely, in a rich, clear, delightful soprano. The windows were open, for the night was warm, and her voice as it rose and fell on the evening air attracted and charmed many passers-by, who had congregated in front of the New England on the opposite side of the street, and who clapped enthusiastically when the song was ended. When I was presented I was made at my ease instantly by the warmth of my reception and the gracious manner with which I was told, "I have heard of you often," "So glad you have called at last," "Feared that you would ever come," etc., etc., until, my vanity having cen plentifully administered to, I was invited to take a seat with the elect near the piano. Other songs followed Miss Reynolds gave another solo, which having been applauded, she and Miss Eccles, accompanied by Mrs. Pusey, sang sweetly a duet which was then very popular: "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming." The company insisting upon an encore, the girls gave "Holy Mother, Guide His Footsteps," from Wallace's opera of "Maritana." It was a charming rendering of a beautiful vocal piece, and the skilful execution won the hearts of all present. I have in my possession the identical pieces of music from which they sang on that lovely evening, forty-one years ago. After the music Miss Eccles gave a recitation. It was something about a soldier's grave, but although it was very well done after he singing I had no ears for or sympathy with anything else. I just wanted to listen to more songs. but, of course, I said nothing and accepted everything with apparent satisfaction. After the recitation a waiter brought in a tray on which were cocoa and cake for the young adies, and something stronger, with crackers, the gentleman and the mature ladies, of whom there were several present. I do not remember how it all came about, but before I left

walk to Beacon Hill on the following day and a theatrical performance in the evening-The next morning about eight o'clock a

knock at the door of my room aroused me from a sound sleep. "Who's there?" I asked.

"Mrs. Pusey," I thought a low voice replied. I sprang out of my bed, threw a blanket about me, and opened the door just a little bit. "What do you want?" I asked in as soft and gentle a tone as I could command.

"I want to come in," said the voice in a low

gracious, what would people say? I can't let you in just now! Please go away for a little while

"But," insisted the voice in a loud whisper, must come in."

"Dear lady," I began--"dear madam, you must not come in-it would be awful." "Why," said the little voice, "Who do you

think I am?" "Are you not Mrs. Pusey?"

At this moment the little opening in the door was filled with the small shrinking figure a man, and I now discovered that I had made a funny error. Instead of it being the overpowering Mrs. Pusey the small voice belonged to her tiny spouse. I was greatly relieved, and throwing the door open invited him to enter.

"I hear, er-er-er-" he began in a hesitating, stammering manner, "that you have made an engagement with one or both of the young ladies who are under our care?"

Having thus delivered himself he gazed at the ceiling and seemed to wish he was a mile or two away.

A vision of a suit for breach of promise cause.' floated before my eyes. Had I got drunk overnight and proposed to both girls and been accepted? With a feeling of great anxiety I asked, "What do you mean?"

"I er-er mean that I-that is, we-can't permit any such thing to be carried out. I-we object."

"Object to what?" I interrupted. can to your proposal to----'

"My good sir," I cried, "I have not proposed park and back to town. They were very ento anyone! Are you mad, or am I? I wish you would stop stammering and tell me what you mean or leave the room."

"Well, if you will let me tell you, I will. We-that is, Mrs. Pusey, objects to your proposal to take the young ladies to the theatre army, and Miss Eccles's father's plantation had without a er-er-er, you know. What do you call it?-er-chaperone." "Oh," I said, much relieved. "Thank good-

ness its no worse. What do you want me to do?"

"I think you had better call on Mrs- Pusey "But you can't. I'm not dressed. Good after breakfast," he said. "She arranges all such matters.

This I agreed to do. Ten o'clock found me tapping on the Pusey door. It was opened by little colored girl, who, after admitting me, a discreetly withdrew. After a few minutes' desultory conversation, the lady said:

"I have sent for you to suggest that as we are in an English country, where it is usual to have a chaperone accompany young ladies to places of amusement, I must decline to let my young ladies go to the theatre tonight unless there is a mature person to look after them." "Very well," I replied, "suppose I ask Mr.

Pusey to go with us?' "No," she said, "he wouldn't do at all-he would be worse than no one. He's half blind, anyhow.

"Well, how would Mrs. Clinton (another guest at the hotel) answer?"

"Wha-at! A woman who has had three husbands and two of them living! A nice example for my dear girls. No, indeed !"

"How would Mrs. 'Jim' Curtis, my best friend's wife, do?" "Not at all. Her husband's against our

"Well, then, tell me what I am to do. Would

you act as chaperone?"

and displaced the severe, judicial aspect with which she had regarded me. She said: "It. would be a great sacrifice on my part. 'Let me see. Have I any other engagements? Yes, several; but I must set them all aside for duty's "Well we-er-er-object as strongly as we sake. I will go, only do not keep me too late"

gaging in their manners and were very sweet and intelligent, but could talk of little else than the war that was then raging between the North and the South; and no wonder, for Miss Reynolds had three brothers in the Southern been destroyed and all the slaves freed by the Union army.

The company at the theatre was very inferior and there was not a redeeming feature in the play. When the curtain fell at eleven o'clock we walked towards the hotel. Our way led past two restaurants. Mrs. Pusey seized my arm with a firm clutch as if she imagined I was about to bolt; but she needn't have feared. I had no such intention, and like a brave little soldier I marched my contingent of ladies right into the first restaurant, and before they were well aware of my intention had ordered the best supper that could be had. I was afraid that Mrs Pusey would object, but she didn't, and I am glad to say that she and all of us made a very hearty meal. I have reason to remember that one of the dishes was deviled sausages.

At the hotel I said good-night to the ladies and went to the newspaper office. Having performed certain duties there I returned to the, occasionally I could see weird figures clad in hotel and sought my couch. I call to mind that a few days before I had bought Macaulay's History of England, and as I didn't feel disposed to slumber I read several chapters of that most engaging work. Finally I fell into the arms of the drowsy god. I might have been asleep an hour, perhaps less, when I was awakened by a firece knocking at the door of my chamber.

"Who's there?" I cried.

"Get up; the hotel's all on fire," was the alarming reply.

I leaped out of bed. Through the transom I A pleasant look stole into the woman's face could see reflected a red gleam and there was much smoke in the room. I seized my clothes and rushed into the passage. It was filled with smoke, through which ever and anon a burst of flame forced its way, illumined the corridor for a moment, and then died off. I tried to find the stairs. I groped along the side of the pas-The girls and I had a delightful stroll to the sage, feeling the walls as I proceeded. The

walls were already hot. The air was suffocating, and I could scarcely breathe. I cried "Fire! Fire!" with difficulty. Presently I came to a door and pushed. It yielded and I fell into a room. I leaped to my feet and pressed towards a window. As I did so I saw a white figure lying on the floor. I stooped and felt with my hands in the semi-darkness and then -oh! horror !--- I touched a human face. "My God!" I cried in agony, "Is this you, Elsie?" I had not dared to call Miss Reynolds by her Christian name before, and how I knew in the imperfect light that it was she who lay at my feet I was never able to say.

A voice in agonizing, stifling accents resonded: "Yes. Oh, save me, save me!"

Evidently the girl had risen to fly, and, overpowered by the smoke, had fallen where I found her. I raised her in my arms. She was by no means a lightweight, but I was young and strong, and the excitement added to my strength. A fitful flash of light illumined the room for a moment and I saw that she was clad in her nightrobes. Her face was pale as death and her long hair streamed over my chest. I staggered towards the door. The light failed

me again, but I reached the door at last. The smoke was denser than before, but as it lifted white tottering along the corridor, apparently searching for something. All tried to articulate the one word, "Fire!" I passed into the corridor with my load and waited for another flash to illumine the hall before resuming my search for the stairs. At this moment a large figure loomed out of the gloom. It spoke to me. The voice was that of a woman, but it was deep and sepulchral.

"Drop her!" it said, "she's dead. Carry me out." Then I saw that the newcomer was Mrs-Puser

I obeyed. I cast the poor girl's body to the floor, upon which it fell with a crash, and seized the other woman. She was of huge weight. too big and heavy for me to lift. I did my best. I tried till my sinews cracked with the exertion, but she was like a mountain of lead. I could not budge her.

"I can't lift you," I told her at last; you're too old and fat."

"How dare you insult me!' she screamed-If Mr. Pusey were here you would not dare call me old and fat. Take that !--- and that !--and that!" She struck me three times across the face with the back of her jewelled hand. I felt the stones as they cut into my flesh and then the hot blood coursed down my face from the wounds she had made.

"Ha! ha!" she laughed insanely. "You think you're good-looking. You pride yourself on your manly beauty. Old and fat, am I? I've marked you for life. I've branded you, set my seal on you, and forever after you'll be referred. to as the 'Scar-faced Man.''

Brooklyn; Senator Stanford and others, who "Wretched woman," I cried with difficulty, "don't think you can treat me as you do your ladders upon which men are helped in body little Pusey. Give me that hand." I seized her hand in spite of her resistance, buried my teeth in it until they met and shook it as a dog would have shaken a bone, for I was beside myself institutions of various kinds, which will improve the general conditions of the people; in with rage. "I'll eat you!" I cried. "I'll begin this manner returning their surplus of wealth at your hand." The woman was so frightened she fainted dead away. I dropped her and prepared to save myself by flight. I passed along the hall, as I went shouting "Fire! help! murder!" as loudly as the stifling smoke would permit. Presently I heard hoarse voices as if in response to my cries. Then there was borne to my ears the noise of many feet hurrying along the corridor. The footsteps stopped suddenly. "It's in here," I heard a man say. Then there came a crash as if something had given waya rending of wood and iron. Next a bright light flashed in my eyes. I opened them wide, and wider still, for what I saw overwhelmed me with surprise. I was lying on my bed, and in the room were the night-watchman, the hotel proprietors and several male guests. Some bore lighted candles and others coal oil lamps. Two or three had sticks and others carried revolvers, while the porter had a pail of water prepared to dash it upon a conflagration. Near he door I saw the two young ladies and Mrs. Pusey in night attire, very pale and trembling, tip-toeing to look over the heads of the gentlemen, with alarm on their faces. "Who saved me?" I asked. "Saved you?" said the watchman. "You ought to be ashamed of yerself for makin' all this yere bobbery about nothin.' You don't want no savin'. You want a poundin'; that's what you want."



Summary prepared under Mr. Carnegie's supervision for the press service of "Charities and The Commons," New York, from his article on "Wealth," originally published in the North American Review

HE problem of our age is the proper administration of wealth, that the ties of brotherhood may still bind together the rich and the poor in har-. monious relationship. The condition of affairs under which the best inter-

operate unjustly or unequally. nevertheless, the highest results of human exproduced the best fruit. Accepting conditions as they exist the situation can be surveyed and pronounced good. What, then, is the proper mode of administering wealth after the laws upon which civilization is founded have thrown it into the hands of the few? It is of this great question that I believe I offer the true

ren, but family pride, which inspires these legacies.

As to the second mode, that of leaving wealth at death for public uses, it may be said that this is only a means for the disposal of wealth, provided a man is content to wait until he is dead before he becomes of much good in the world., Knowledge of the results of legacies bequeathed is not calculated to inspire . the brightest hopes of much posthumous good being accomplished by them. The cases are ests of the race have been promoted not few in which the real object sought by have inevitably given wealth to the compara- the testator is thwarted. Men who leave vast tive few. Individualism, private property, the sums in this way, may fairly be thought men law of accumulation, do perhaps sometimes who would not have left it at all had they but they are, been able to take it with them. There remains then only one mode of usperience, the soil in which society, so far, has ing great fortunes; but in this we have the true antidote for the temporary unequal distribution of wealth, the reconciliation of the rich and the poor-a reign of harmony-another ideal, differing, indeed, from that of the communist in requiring only the further evolution of existing conditions, not the total overthrow of our civilization. It is founded upon the present most intense individualism, and the race is prepared to put it into practice by degrees whenever it pleases. Under its sway we shall have an ideal state, in which the surplus of the few will become, in the best sense, the property of the many, because administered for the common good; and this wealth, passing through the hands of the few, can be made a much more potent force for the elevation of our race than if distributed in small sums to the people themselves. Even the poorest can be made to see this, and to agree that great sums gathered by some of their fellow citizens and spent for public purposes, from which the masses reap the principal benefit, are more valuable to them than if scattered among themselves in trifling amounts through the course of many years. This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer in the manner which in his judgment is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community-the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren, bringing to their service his superior wisdom, experience and ability to administer, doing for them better than they would or could do for themselves. In bestowing charity, the main consideration should be to help those who will help themselves; to provide part of the means by which those who desire to improve may do so; to give to those who desire to rise the aids by which they may rise; to assist, but rarely the room I had engaged the young ladies for a himself that it is not the welfare of the child- or never to do all. Neither the individual

nor the race is improved by almsgiving. Those worthy of assistance, except. in rare cases, seldom require assistance.

following the examples of Peter Cooper,

Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore; Mr. Pratt, of

know that the best means of benefiting the

community is to place within its reach the

and mind; works of art, certain to give plea-

sure and improve the public taste; and public

The rich man is thus almost restricted to

There are but three modes in which surplus wealth can be disposed of: It can be left to the families of the decedents; or it can be bequeathed for public uses; or finally it can be administered by its possessors during their lives. Under the first and second modes most of the wealth of the world that has reached the iew has hitherto been applied. Let us in turn consider each of these modes. The first is the most injudicious. In monarchial countries, the estates and the greatest portion of the wealth are left to the first son, that the vanity of the parent may be gratified by the thought that his name and title are to descend unimpaired to succeeding generations. The condition of this class in Europe today teaches the failure of such hopes and ambitions. The successors have become impoverished through their follies, or from the fall in the value of land. Under republican institutions the division of property among children is much fairer; but the question which forces itself upon thoughtful men in all lands is, why should men leave great fortunes to their children?' If this is done from affection, is it not misguided affection? Observation teaches that, generally speaking, it is not well for the children that they should be burdened. Neither is it well for the state. Beyond providing for the wife and daughters moderate sources of income, and very moderate allowances indeed, if any, for the sons, men may well hesitate; for it is no longer questionable that great sums bequeathed often work more for the injury than for the good of the recipients. Looking upon the. usual results of the enormous sums conferred upon legatees, the thoughtful man must shortly say, "I would as soon leave to my sona curse as the almighty dollar," and admit to

to the mass of their fellows in the forms best calculated to do them lasting good.

Thus is the problem of rich and poor to be solved. The laws of accumulation will be left free; the laws of distribution free. Individualism will continue, but the millionaire will be the trustee for the poor; entrusted for a season with a great part of the increased wealth of the community, but administering it for the community far better than it could or would have done for itself. The best minds will thus have reached a stage in the development of the race in which it is clearly seen that there is no mode of disposing of surplus wealth creditable to thoughtful and earnest men into whose hands it flows, save by using it year by year for the general good. This day already dawns. Men may die without incurring the pity of their fellows, still sharers in great business enterprises from which their capital cannot be or has not been withdrawn, and which is left chiefly at death for public uses, yet the day is not far distant when the man who dies, having neglected his dutles to his fellows during life and leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which was free for him to administer during life, will pass away "unwept, unhonored and unsung," no matter to what uses he leaves the dross which he cannot take-with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: "The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced."

Such, in my opinion, is the true gospel concerning wealth, obedience to which is destined some day to solve the problem of the rich and the poor, and to bring, "Peace on Earth; Among Men Good Will."

A novel apparatus to enable a person to study the internal structure of his own eye is the device of a French oculist, Dr. Fortin. The light of a mercury vapor tube is reflected by a highly polished mirror through two thicknesses of blue glass to a lens, and this concentrates the ray upon the eye. From a suitable point behind the lens the observer sees the circulation of the blood in the minute vessels of the eye with other details. When a card pierced with a pinhole is moved rapidly to and fro in front of the eye the fovea, a little depression at the most sensitive part of the retina, is made visible.

"Has not the hotel been on fire? and is not Elsie dead, and Mrs. Pusey, is she-I felt my face. There were no wounds there. "What does it all mean?" I asked.

"It means," said the watchman, "that there hain't been no fire, and that you'll have to treat the 'ole 'ouse for 'aving 'ad the nightmare.'

The intruders turned away with expressions of disgust, and Dr. Powell, who had an office in the hotel and had been hastily summoned, come forward and felt my pulse. Next he raised one of my lids and looked long and anxiously into my eyes.

"Open your mouth,' he said. "Wide, wider. Put out your tongue. Further! There, that'll What did you have for supper?"

"Deviled sausages,' I replied. "Humph !" said the Doctor. "Good-night," and he left me alone to my reflections.

